





22502744607





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b20408122>



anti fat remedy mix time or pills. 2/9



22500292821

# American University of Philadelphia.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### SESSIONS OF 1878-79.

The Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution commences

Tuesday, October 1st, 1878, and continues to July 1st, 1879.

### FACULTY.

DAVID DILLER, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.  
J. S. STEVENS, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.  
T. H. COOPER, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Theoretical and Operative.  
JOHN J. FULLMER, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.  
ROBERT HARE DEBEUST, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.  
F. C. WATERS, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.  
WILLIAM DEBEUST, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.  
G. C. PARMITER, M.D., D.C.L., Professor of Nervous Diseases.  
JOHN BUCHANAN, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.  
EMIL QUERNER, M. D., Professor of Electricity and Jurisprudence.  
JOHN G. BURCHELL, M. D., Professor of Gynaecology.  
L. W. K. TRACY, M. D., Professor of Hygiene.  
ALEXANDER RÖHRMAN, D.D.S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.  
GEORGE BUCHANAN, D.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.  
EDGAR HOLLASCE, D.D.S., Professor of Dental Science and Institutes of Dentistry.  
Dr. DEBEUST and Assistants, Demonstrators of Anatomy.

For practical utility and thoroughness our Course of Instruction is unexcelled. It embraces Six Lectures daily, and two hours practical Anatomy every evening; also a daily Clinic—Six Clinical Lectures at the Philadelphia Hospital weekly. Our Clinical advantages are unsurpassed, having the largest in-door and out-door Clinic in the city accessible to our students. Numerous obstetrical cases furnished each student.

At the daily Medical and Surgical Clinic, all the improved means of Diagnoses, together with the application of our new remedies are introduced; also all the brilliant improvements of modern surgery.

All the Lectures are elaborately illustrated with specimens from Museum, dissections, drawings, magnified with the Oxy-hydrogen light, microscopes, &c.

All the departments are under the charge of the most distinguished, able, energetic teachers of the present century, who present the most progressive views and impart thorough practical knowledge.

The Museum contains 2500 specimens of normal and morbid Anatomy, being the largest in the United States.

Ample facilities are provided for the study of Practical Anatomy. Material abundant at a low rate.

**TEXT BOOKS.**—Gray's Anatomy, \$6; Flint's Physiology, \$6; Fowne's Chemistry, \$4; King's Dispensatory, \$10; Eclectic Pharmacopœia, \$4; Buchanan's Surgery, \$5; Buchanan's Practice of Medicine, \$3; Buchanan's Midwifery, \$4.50; The Dispensatory and Pharmacopœia of North America and Great Britain, by John Buchanan, M. D. and John J. Siggins, M. D., \$4.

**FEES:** One Hundred Dollars pays for perpetual scholarship, which entitles the holder to attend as many Courses before and after graduation as he desires; also pays for Dissection Fees and Diploma. Fees for one Course, \$35, Dissection fee \$10, Diploma \$30.

Three Courses constitute a term. 1st Course begins in October, 2d in January, 3d in April, closing about the end of June.

No Hospital Fees are required.

Board can be procured in respectable families from \$4.50 to \$5 per week.

Students can rent furnished rooms and board themselves, room and board costing from \$2.50 to \$3 per week.

For further information or circular, address,

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

College Building, 514 Pine St., Philadelphia.

# New Remedies.

Your special attention is called to the note below.

**QUININE FLOWER.**--Used in the South during the late war to some extent, as a substitute for quinine, and now introduced to the profession by us.

**YERBA REUMA.**--From the Pacific Slope, now introduced by us. Used in diseases of the mucous passages, especially in catarrh, acute and chronic, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and dysentery.

**KAVA KAVA.**--From the Sandwich Islands. First introduced by us. An efficient and agreeable remedy in gonorrhœa, gleet, gout, and rheumatism.

**CASCARASAGRADO.**--Introduced by us. It has long been regarded by the residents of the Pacific Coast as a sovereign remedy for habitual constipation and dyspepsia.

**COTO BARK.**--From Bolivia. First introduced by us. It is said to be almost a specific against diarrhœa in its various modifications.

**COCA LEAVES.**--A powerful nervous excitant, giving great vigor to the muscular system and sustaining the human frame under extreme physical exertion and fatigue.

**PARAGUAY TEA.**--Largely used in South America as a stimulant to sustain the system when undergoing hunger, or great fatigue during the summer heats.

**GUACO LEAVES.**--This valuable remedy was also first introduced by us. Its use is indicated in cholera, diarrhœa, chronic rheumatism, etc.

**BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.**--A new California drug, now introduced by us, possessing extraordinary powers as a combined alterative and tonic, and valuable in syphilitic and scrofulous diseases, salt rheum, etc.

**BOLDO LEAVES.**--First introduced by us. The new South American tonic. In France it has been employed in cases where quinine could not be tolerated.

**ARECA NUTS.**--First introduced by us. From India. Strongly astringent. Used by Dr. Morris, of England, in the removal of tape worm.

**GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.**--From California. First introduced by us. An excellent and efficient remedy in malarial diseases, enlarged spleen.

**YERBA SANTA.**--From northern California. First introduced by us. This drug is a standard remedy in the Western States in bronchial and laryngeal disorders.

**FUCUS VESICULOSUS.**--First introduced by us. An anti-fat remedy of great merit. No derangement of the stomach or general system seems to result from its use.

**GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.**--From the Pacific Slope. Since this drug was first introduced by us, it has earned for itself a reputation for almost specific curative action in asthma.

NOTE.—There are several false varieties of this plant, which are offered as genuine. Physicians will readily perceive the difference in the taste of the fluid extract, as compared with our preparation of the TRUE plant.

<p>Kooso, Guarana, Bael Fruit, Buckeye Bark, Soap Tree Bark, Urtica Dioica, Sandal Wood, Pulsatilla, Sundew.</p>	<p>Ustilago Maidis, Magnolia Flowers, Ailanthus Glandulosa, Five-Flowered Gentian, Night-Blooming Corous, Grindelia Compound, Xanthium Spinosum, Water Fannel Seed, Pomegranate Bark, Evening Primroso.</p>	<p>Damiana, Bearsfoot, Broom Top, Conch Grass, Castor Leaves, Parsloy Seed, Arbor Vita, Chirotta, Kamala.</p>
--	---	---

NOTE.—For a detailed description of the botanical history and medicinal application of each drug, send stamp for our descriptive circular. We will also furnish our price list if desired. Any inquiry regarding these New Remedies will be promptly answered.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Depot in New York:  
LEHN & FINK,  
160 William St.

DETROIT.

Depot in Philadelphia:  
W. D. ELLIOT & CO.,  
58 N. Fourth St.



2/6

THE  
DISPENSATORY  
AND  
PHARMACOPŒIA  
OF  
NORTH AMERICA  
AND  
GREAT BRITAIN,

BY  
*John Buchanan, M. D.*  
AND  
*John F. Siggins, M. D.*



PHILADELPHIA:  
JOHN BUCHANAN.  
1878.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1878, by  
JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., and JOHN J. SIGGINS, M. D.,  
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



M 15776

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	Walt. Omec
Coll.	
No.	QV 740
	. FAI
	1878
	B91d

---

## DEDICATION.

*To the Progressive Physicians of North America and Great Britain,  
this work is respectfully dedicated by the*

*AUTHORS.*

---





## PREFACE.

In presenting this volume to the attention of physicians and pharmacutists we desire to apologize for its peculiarity of style, and abbreviation. In these respects it is an innovation upon all former works of the kind, and it is to be reckoned good or evil, according to its quality. If it is calculated to promote the greatest possible good ; if it has a positive tendency to simplify the science of medicine ; if it is productive of universal benefit to the profession ; if it aids inquiry, renders study easy and helps in the least possible manner to ameliorate human suffering, then it is an innovation for good. The birth of such men as Thompson, Beach, Shelton and Goss, has been an innovation on the part of nature, but their teachings have been ponderous in their effects—vast, nay prolific, in establishing progressive medicine, and, although strenuously opposed, they have overcome every barrier by their impetuous energy. We claim the present work then as an innovation. We have no precedent like it—precedent operates against everything progressive. We have modelled our thoughts and actions in conformity with the rule of right. We have endeavored not to deviate from the line of rectitude. It is principle, not precedent, that is the criterion for our action. All through the work we have rigidly adhered to the principles of progressive medicine, which holds the theory that nature cures, that medicine is an inexact science ; and the theory on which we stand is, that a deficiency of life constitutes disease. The law of contraries to us embraces simply local stimulation ; the law of like curing like is simply an expectant system of treatment. Our theory is deficient vitality (germ growth—disease) and remedies to aid, build up or reconstruct vital force. We must have a theory. Principle, science, system, regulation and design necessarily imply the existence of theory and afford proof of its utility. Conduct the science of medicine without principle, without system, without design, without theory, confusion and chaos follows.

It is now a century since liberal medicine was ushered into existence ; no sinister motive influenced its founders—simply a desire to propagate truth. Its unprecedented success has been extraordinary, and this has been achieved by no sectarian dogma, no dissension, no vituperation, no calumination. The present work is an elucidation of those principles ;

and, besides, is devoted to sound practical knowledge, and is opposed to all humbug. Its object is to give a high moral tone, an honest detestation of every species of imposition. In no instance can we be charged with prostituting truth to please the taste of any firm, or suit the prejudices of any man; nor have we allowed any inherent principle of contention to cause us to swerve from the path of duty.

Progressive medicine, the great fundamental law of humanity, will live forever; the growing intelligence of the age, the innate love of freedom that glows in the breast of all men, naturally causes all to cling to it as the anchor of our hope. In the unblushing misapplication of drugs the allopath has caused an appalling waste of human life; besides, that system, with all its institutions, is thoroughly rotten. The homeopath, in his heaven of expectancy, permits disease to run its course—living or dying depending altogether on the vitality of the patient. We believe in medicine. We believe that in the woods and forests of our native land, the Almighty has furnished elements that will aid the vital forces in their greatest emergencies.

In the body of the work we have given a synopsis of our *Materia Medica*. In the latter part, under the head of "Preparations," we have laid down general rules to be adopted, as it would render the work too voluminous to scrupulously enumerate every article and every preparation.

Under the head "Fluid Extracts" we endorse the only true method of obtaining all the medicinal properties of the plant. Crushed or pulverized, then tinctured and the mass subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, as is done in the Laboratory of PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Detroit, Michigan, is the true method; and we would caution our readers against the use of all other manufactures, against the use of all where heat is employed to save the alcohol, which almost invariably destroys the property of the drug.

We emphatically condemn the term "Concentrated Remedies" as a direct swindle, whether it be applied to neutrals, resinoids or solid extracts. These remedies have been an incubus that the progressive physicians of America and Great Britain have too long carried.

Tinctures, if possible, should be prepared from the green plant, because their action is more definite and mild, acting energetically. The

green tincture of *veratrum viride* in pneumonia, the green root tincture of gelseminum in malarial fevers, the green root tincture of cotton root as an emmenagogue are powerful reliable preparations; whereas the dry-plant tinctures are often inert. These green tinctures act with great power and celerity. Mother tinctures are simply saturated tinctures. An essential tincture is a name propounded by the prince of demagogues for the purpose of adding to his lucre, under the term specific medication. They are simply saturated tinctures.

Since the elucidation of the germ theory of disease, there has been an active development of remedies of an antiseptic character, and more especially in skin, uterine, vaginal, urethral and rectal diseases, in the form of pastilles or suppositories of a highly potent character. These rectal or vaginal suppositories should be made in all cases of cocoanut butter, as all medicated agents are compatible with it, and it is quite soluble at the temperature of the body.

Our limited space has prevented an elaborate description of every preparation. We have laid down general rules for manufacturing oleo-resins and ethereal extracts, which are to be followed in remedies not enumerated. With regard to wines and ointments, the green plant should always be preferred, so that the wine of *lobelia* should be prepared from the entire plant just as it matures. So with ointments, the green leaves of *stramonium* simmered in lard, quantity after quantity, incorporated till, thoroughly saturated. Expressed juices, or inspissated extracts, are worthy of the greatest attention; such as the juice of the poke, sorrel and red clover, evaporated to the consistency of molasses, are excellent remedies to destroy living germinal bioplasm of cancer.

We trust, therefore, that the present volume will facilitate the daily work of the physician and pharmacist, and especially aid him in successfully managing disease with a better class of remedies than heretofore employed, and that he will receive suggestions of some utility from its pages.

Under the head of "Preparations" it is to be distinctly understood that we give the general method on which reliance is to be placed, and which is to be followed in articles not enumerated.

In the Appendix we claim nothing new nor original, still we trust the heterogeneous items on alimentation, medicines, poisons and incompatibles, will be carefully digested by the young physician.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

## PRELIMINARY NOTICES.

Preface.....	9
Pharmaceutical Abbreviations.....	14
Apothecaries' Weight.....	15

---

## MATERIA MEDICA.

Remedies, with their Primary and Secondary Action.....	17 to 286
--	-----------

---

## PREPARATIONS.

Acids.....	287
Ætherea.....	288
Alkaloids.....	290
Antimonium.....	308
Aqua.....	309
Argentum.....	313
Aurum.....	315
Barium.....	315
Bismuth.....	316
Cadmium.....	317
Calcium.....	317
Carbon.....	318
Ceratum.....	318
Chartæ.....	321
Collodium.....	321
Confectiones.....	322
Cuprum.....	324
Decoctions.....	324
Emplastra.....	332
Extractæ.....	337
Extractæ Fluidum.....	351
Ferrum.....	375
Glyceritum.....	381
Hydrargyrum.....	383
Infusæ.....	387
Linimentum.....	387



Lithium.....	395
Liquores.....	395
Lotiones.....	402
Magnesium.....	402
Mellita.....	403
Misturæ.....	403 <sup>+</sup>
Mucilagines.....	408
Neutrales.....	409
Olea Destillata.....	414
Olea Resinæ.....	418
Phosphorus.....	421
Pilulæ.....	422
Platinum.....	437
Plumbum.....	438
Potassium.....	438
Pulveres.....	442
Pyroxylon.....	447
Resinæ.....	448
Sodium.....	449
Spiritus.....	452
Succi.....	456
Sulphur.....	457
Suppositoria.....	458
Syrupii.....	460
Tincturæ.....	483
Trochisci.....	512
Unguentum.....	515
Vina.....	529
Zincum.....	538

---

## APPENDIX.

Remarks.....	540
Medicines.....	542
Baths.....	552
Poisons.....	560
Incompatibles.....	583
Mineral Waters.....	589
Show-colors for Druggists' Shop Windows.....	591

## PHARMACEUTICAL ABBREVIATIONS:

R. Recipe—Take.

F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem—Let it be made or prepared according to the rules of the art.

M. Misce—Mix.

M. S. D. Misce, signa, da—Mix the medicine, and deliver it afterward, with the requisite instruction, to the patient (or nurse) in writing.

M. F. P. Misce fiat pulvis—Mix to form a powder.

M. F. Mixt. Misce fiat mixtura—Mix to form a liquid mixture.

M. F. Pil. Misce fiant pilulæ—Mix to form pills.

Div. Divide—Divide.

Sol. Solve—Dissolve.

Fasc. j. Fasciculus—An armful.

Man. j. Manipulus—A handful, a gripe.

Pugil. j. Pugillus or Pugillum—A pinch.

Cyat. j. Cyathus—A glassful.

Cochl. j. Cochlear or Cochleare—A spoonful.

Gutt. Gutta—Drop.

No. 1, 2, 3, etc. The number of pieces or parts, etc., written j, ij, iij, iv, v, i.

Ana, or āā. Of each.

P. Ae. Partes æquales—Equal parts.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit—As much as will suffice.

Q. L. Quantum libet—As much as you like.

Q. V. Quantum volueris—As much as you like.

℔. Libra—A pound.

℥. Uncia—An ounce.

ʒ. Drachma—A drachm or dram.

ʒ. Scrupulus—A scruple.

Gr. Granum—A grain.

Pil. Pilula—A pill.

Pot. Potio—A potion.

Pulv. Pulvis—A powder. Pulvis factus, powdered.

Tinc. Tinctura—A tincture.

Ext. Extractum—An extract.

Chart. Chartula—A small paper.

Collyr. Collyrium—An eye-water.

Collutor. Collutorium—A mouth wash.

Cong. Congius—A gallon.

O. Oct. Octarius—A pint.

f℥. Fluiduncia—A fluid ounce.

fʒ. Fluidrachama—A fluid drachm.

℥. or Min. Minimum—A minim.

Decoct. Decoction—A decoction.

Garg. Gargarisma—A gargle.

Haust. Haustus—A draught.

Infus. Infusum—An infusion.

Mas. Massa—A mass.

Mist. Mistura—A mixture.

Ss. Semis—A half.

Zz. Zingiber—Ginger.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

One Pound,	lb	=	12 Ounces	=	5,760 Grains.
One Ounce,	℥	=	8 Drachms	=	480 Grains.
One Drachm,	ʒ	=	3 Scruples	=	60 Grains.
One Scruple,	ʒ	.	.	.	20 Grains.
One Grain,	gr.	.	.	.	1 Grain.
One Gallon,	C	=	8 Pints	=	61,440 Minims.
One Pint,	O	=	16 Fluid ounces	=	7,680 Minims.
One Fluid ounce,	f℥	=	8 Fluid drachms	=	480 Minims.
One Fluid drachm,	fʒ	.	.	.	60 Minims.
One Minim,	ʒ	.	.	.	1 Minim.





# MATERIA MEDICA.

---

## ABIES.

### HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

The leaves and small twigs of *Abies Canadensis* are common in the Northern States, and are distinguished by its coarse wood, light-spreading linear and blunt leaves—one-half inch long, green above and white beneath, with oval cones; bracts very short and hidden.

*Properties*: Aromatic, stimulant, sudorific. diuretic, astringent, and antiseptic.

It is of decided benefit in uterine and other passive hæmorrhages; also as an injection in leucorrhœa, catarrh, and all irritations of a mucous surface. It forms an efficacious injection in obstinate cases of gonorrhœa and gleet; also; in hemorrhoids. It has a direct specific action in all forms of ulcer, especially that of the os uteri. By saturating a sponge with the pure extract, and placing it in direct application to the most obstinate or redolent ulcer at or on the neck of the uterus, it will rapidly heal.

By adding a small amount of glycerine to a portion of the extract, it makes a valuable external agent as a styptic, and is of great utility in excoriations, prolapsus ani, fissures, and phagedenic ulcers.

The extract introduced in *butter of cacao*, and used in the form of a vaginal suppository at bedtime, is a most excellent agent in leucorrhœa, prolapsus, and other forms of uterine disease. Its astringent action is altogether different from tannin, being more energetic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura Abies, one to two drachms; Infusum Abies, one to two ounces.

**ABSINTHIUM.** X

WORMWOOD.

Leaves and tops of *Artemisia Absinthium*; Naturalized from Europe; Found in old gardens. A strong-scented roadside weed; hairy, silky stems, rather woody, two to four feet high, twice or thrice pinnated leaves, with lanciolated lobes.

*Properties*: Anthelmintic, tonic, narcotic, and antiseptic. Employed in malarial fever, jaundice, dyspepsia, and worms; and locally applied as a poultice to inflammation and bruises. As a tonic it exercises a special action over the nerves of nutrition; hence extremely valuable in all conditions of debility. It promotes the appetite, and increases assimilation. Its action as a narcotic, cholagogue, and antiseptic, renders it extremely valuable for the destruction of all animal and vegetable parasites in the alimentary canal—worms, and the vegetable parasites bacteria and vibrios—and it is even destructive to the living germ poison of malaria. In the form of a fomentation or poultice, it exercises a bracing effect on the periphery of nerves, promotes resolution and absorption, hence it is very useful as a discutient in white swelling, and promotes absorption of effused lymph.

*A. aboratum*; *A. santonica*, and *A. vulgaris*, possess similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum absynthii, one to two fluid ounces; Tinctura absynthii, a half to one ounce; Vinum absynthii, one fluid ounce; Syrupus absynthii, one fluid drachm; Oleum absynthii, four to eight drops; Santoninum, one to two grains.

**ACACIA.**

GUM ARABIC.

The concrete juice of *Acacia Arabica*, a small shrub found in Senegal, Egypt, Arabia and Hindostan.

*Properties*: Demulcent and nutritive. Employed in catarrh, pertussis, diarrhoea and dysentery; externally, applied to burns and scalds. It tends to promote the nutrition of all mucous membranes. In a powdered form, it is very useful for triturating certain remedies, such as chloride of gold and sodium; and also to give consistency to masses for pills.

*Preparations and Doses*: Mucilago acaciæ, one drachm to one ounce; Syrupus acaciæ, a sufficient quantity; Mistura acaciæ, one drachm.

**ACALYPHA.**

ACALYPHA INDICA.

The leaves of *Carturus Spiciflorus*. This plant grows luxuriantly in Hindostan.

*Properties*: Acro-narcotic. Its primary action is upon the spinal cord as a direct sedative, diminishing excitement or congestion of that tissue. Its secondary action is a tonic to all mucous surfaces. A saturated tincture is the best form for administration. Combined with tincture bloodroot, it is very valuable in bronchial irritation and hæmoptysis.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum acalyphæ, thirty to sixty drops; Tinctura acalyphæ, three to five drops.

**ACETUM.**

VINEGAR.

Impure diluted *Acetic Acid*, prepared by fermentation (acetous) from any starchy or saccharine substance.

*Properties*: Refrigerant, diaphoretic, astringent and antiseptic. Employed in urinary affections, febrile complaints, scorbutus, externally in sore throat and in swellings. Its great range of action, whether used internally or locally, is that it has the peculiar faculty of exciting the normal alkaline secretions of the body, and thus preventing or destroying parasitical growths, as the bacteria and oidium albicans in the mouth, and the different forms of tinea upon the skin.

*Preparations*.—Vide Aceta.

**ACER.**

STRIPED MAPLE.

The bark of *Acer Pennsylvanicum*.

*Habitat*: Northern States. A small tree, with light green bark, striped with dark lines; leaves large, thin and downy beneath; sharply serrate all around; flowers large; green fruit, with diverging wings.

*Properties*: Alterative, anti-emetic, stimulant and diuretic. Very useful in cutaneous affections, nausea, vomiting of pregnancy, rheumatism and mal-assimilation. It is very useful in obstinate skin affections. Its action is kind and efficient, very much resembling yellow dock. It must be used persistently for quite a while.

*Dose*.—Infusum aceris, one to four fluid ounces; Tinctura aceris, two to four fluid ounces; Extractum aceris fluidum, one to two fluid drachms.

**ACERATES.**

GREEN MILKWEED.

The root of *Acerates Peniculata*.

*Habitat*: Dry prairies, W and S.; smoothish stalk; one foot high; leaves alternate, oblong and lance-oblong; flowers green; hoods purplish.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic and anti spasmodic. This is a very valuable remedy in septic diseases, as snake bites, hydrophobia, septicæmia and typhoid fever. This remedy in itself destroys the living germ poison of all venomous reptiles, especially rattlesnakes; and also produces the necessary quasi-suspension of the nervous system, so that those living germs die.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum aceratis, two to four fluid drachms; Tinctura aceratis, one to two fluid drachms; Extractum aceratis fluidum, one-half to one fluid drachm.

**ACHILLEA.**

YARROW.

The leaves and herb of *Achillea Millefolium*.

*Habitat*: Hills and fields; leaves twice primately parted into very slender and crowded linear three and five cleft divisions; heads crowded into a close, flat corymb, with four or five short rays; white, centre yellow.

*Properties*: Alterative, astringent, nervous stimulant, and diuretic.

The sphere of action of this remedy is quite extensive, being aromatic, tonic and astringent in large doses, whereas, in small doses, it is alterative and diuretic; hence it is useful in nervous dyspepsia, flatulence, constipation, and all forms of nervous debility. It possesses marked antiperiodic properties. Its special sphere of action is in hæmorrhages from mucous surfaces, such as dysentery, hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, &c.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum Achilleæ, two to four fluid ounces; Tinctura Achilleæ, two fluid drachms to half an ounce; Extractum Achilleæ fluidum, one to two fluid drachms.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM.**

ACETIC ACID.

This is prepared as follows: Acetate of sodium, in powder, one pound; sulphuric acid, eight ounces; red oxide of lead, one drachm. Pour the acid into a glass retort; gradually add the acetate of sodium, and, by means of a sand bath, at a gentle heat, distill the acetic acid

till the residuum becomes dry. Mix the distilled liquid with the red oxide of lead, and again distill, with a moderate heat, to dryness.

*Preparations* : See ACIDA.

---

### ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTE ACETIC ACID.

Acetic acid (*sp. gr.* 1.047), sixteen ounces; Distilled water, seven pints.

*Properties* : Antiseptic, stimulant, diuretic, tonic and rubefacient.

In certain fevers, where there is an excess of alkaline ingredients in the blood, in diseases that operate by ferments, and where we have a superabundance of alkaline phosphates thrown off, this remedy is indicated, internally and locally. Locally, as sponging the body with vinegar and water. Otherwise, acetic acid is destructive to the human system; destructive in the stomach; on the process of digestion; impairing the primary molecules of the blood, and being a fruitful cause of consumption, scrofula, &c., and consequently contra-indicated in these diseases as being deteriorating to the red corpuscles of that fluid. The application of the pure acid to corns, chancres, &c., is often attended with the most happy results.

Dilute acetic acid and acetate of lead is an excellent formula in erysipelas, being a soothing sedative application.

It has the faculty, when administered internally, of exciting the alkaline secretions of the body: hence it is of intrinsic value in itself, and, by this action on the secretions, it causes destruction of all vegetable parasites in the alimentary canal—those parasites that cause erysipelas, carbuncle, &c. As a lotion in parasitical affections of the skin, its action stands unrivalled.

---

### ACID ARSENIOSUM.

ARSENIOS ACID.

Arsenious acid is found in semi-transparent or opaque lumps, or a heavy white powder, without smell or taste, very poisonous, volatile, giving off white fumes of a garlicky odor.

*Properties* : Diuretic, alterative, caustic. This remedy has been employed in skin diseases, cancer, asites, and scrofula.

This acid is procured as a collateral product during the smelting of cobalt ores, which almost invariably are incorporated with arsenic.

*Dose* : One-twentieth to one-twelfth grain.



**ACIDUM BORACICUM.**

## BORACIC ACID.

Powder borax, eight parts; boiling water, twenty parts. Dissolve, and add muriatic acid, five parts. Collect the acid which crystallizes on cooling, on a filter; drain, wash with cold water, and dry at 234 degrees F. If not pure, dissolve and re-crystallize.

*Properties:* Refrigerant, diuretic, emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. Employed in amenorrhœa, to expedite the delivery of the placenta, in spermatorrhœa, and sexual debility.

*Dose:* Ten grains to one drachm.

---

**ACIDUM BENZOICUM.**

## BENZOIC ACID.

Spread a layer of benzoin, half an inch thick, over the surface of a flat earthen dish, with a raised rim, on which a sheet of white bibulous paper is attached and pasted; over this affix a conical-shaped cap of glazed paper, with a diameter at the base somewhat larger than the edge of the dish. The apparatus thus prepared on the iron plate of a stove in which a gentle fire is kept up, which may afterwards be somewhat increased, but not sufficient to allow the resin to char; from time to time the paper cap is taken off, and its contents and the crystals that have accumulated on the filtering paper are washed off into a paper receptacle, when no more sublimate is found the process is ended. The acid thus formed is in needles of a silky lustre, possessing the odor of benzoin; taste, acrid.

*Properties:* Stimulant and expectorant; employed in catarrh and phosphatic deposit; is a more valuable remedy than most physicians suppose. In ordinary practice we all admire its soothing action in any irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat; being serviceable in coughs, catarrh, &c.

Its action on the skin, that immense fountain of excretion, is that of a bland sedative, kind and healing, and, on this account, it is incorporated into ointments and lotions for promoting the healthy action of that gland. The action of this remedy over the nerves of nutrition is very decided; it promotes assimilation, besides its very wonderful power over the liver and kidneys as a sedative, are well known. There is no drug in the entire materia medica that can change uric acid into hippuric acid (which is an inert body), like this. It is specially indicated in the lithic and phosphatic diathesis. It should always be administered with an alkali.



*Dose* : Five to fifteen grains.

Its *physiological or chemical action* is of most utility to the physician. In the lithic acid diathesis, in ten grain doses, morning and night, dissolved in weak borax water, it is a most positive remedy. In patients of a bilious temperament, there is no remedy that can excel it in promptness of action. It promotes the excretion of nitrogenous matter; it neutralizes the excess of carbonaceous matters in the blood, the retention of which is the cause of the disease. In gout and rheumatism, with or without lithia, carbonate of soda or like remedies, it prevents the tophaceous or urate of soda concretions, and even the phosphatic urinary deposits are removed by it.

---

### ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

#### CARBOLIC ACID.

Take those portions of oil of coal tar which boil over at between three hundred and four hundred degrees Fahrenheit; mix with twice its volume of hot saturated solution of potassa lye, adding a quantity of powdered hydrate of potassium; decant the liquid portion from the white crystalline deposit; dissolve the latter in a small quantity of water. This solution forms two layers, a light oily one and a heavy one, consisting of an aqueous solution of potassii carbolate. Separate this from the lighter layer and neutralize it by muriatic acid, when the carbolic acid ascends to the surface. Digest this acid upon chloride of calcium to remove its water, and then distill and expose to a temperature which should be gradually diminished.

*Properties* : Antiseptic and zymotic. Employed in acid eructations, vomiting in pregnancy; in spray; in a proper inhaler in nasal catarrh, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchial inflammation, and by injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and ulceration of the neck of the womb, and externally to burns and scalds. It prevents fermentation, preserves animal tissues from decomposition, becomes an escharotic when applied to the skin undiluted. As a caustic agent it is of very little value, as it produces too much irritation. Its positive antiseptic properties—its faculty in coagulating albuminous surfaces—renders it a most valuable drug in surgical practice. Saturate lint and apply to the affected part, or take the same combination and add whiting sufficient to make a putty, and keep constantly applied. The same combination is useful in burns, scalds, stings of insects, &c. In cutaneous affections of long standing the acid can be used very advantageously. Its faculty of coagulating albumen renders it extremely valuable in the cure of aneurism. Mixed with an equal quantity of glycerine and injected into hæmorrhoids, it causes instant coagulation of its contents and subsequently promotes absorption. It is pre-eminently destructive to the vibrios of typhoid fever. It

has a wide range of action in cutaneous parasitical affections, such as scyosis and kindred diseases. It is inimical to all species of algæ and other fungi. Undoubtedly it is an excellent antiseptic, but from the fact that it does not mix freely with water, neither is it very volatile, consequently its use is limited. It liquefies at ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit.

*Preparations and Doses.*—Acidum carbolicum, one to two grains; glyceritum acidi carbolici, five to ten drops; Ceratum acidi carbolici, externally, a sufficient quantity.

---

### ACIDUM CARBONICUM.

#### CARBONIC ACID.

*Carbonic Acid* may be obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on marble dust.

*Properties.*—Refrigerent, diuretic and antiseptic. Employed in inflammatory diseases, dysentery, scrofulous ophthalmia, also very useful when applied directly to an ulcer or inflamed surface. Internally in water it exhausts the cerebellum and spinal cord and causes impotency. In wines it devitalizes the same structures, and gives rise to the formation of lithate of soda and thus causes gout. The great difficulty in its local application is in retaining the gas in some form so as to obtain its therapeutic effect.

*Preparations and Doses.*—Aqua acidi carbonici, ten drachms.

---

### ACIDUM CARBAZOTICUM.

#### CARBAZOTIC ACID.

Reduce *Indigo* to a coarse powder and digest it with ten times its weight of nitric acid of *sp. gr.* 1.43; added in small portions it dissolves with a copious emission of nitrous fumes. After the violent ebullition is over, raise it to the boiling point; add more concentrated nitric acid, continuing it from time to time as long as red fumes arise. On cooling a large quantity of yellow-colored semi-transparent crystals. Wash these crystals in cold water, dissolve in boiling water and re-crystallize.

*Properties.*—A tonic and astringent, used in the convalescing stages of all acute diseases. It is nearly as good a tonic as quinine, and will often aid the vital power to throw off malaria when that drug fails. As the free acid may irritate the muscular and mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, and thus cause cramps, the carbazotates of ammonia and iron are excellent preparations. The dose is from half-grain to a grain, three times daily. The continued use of the acid causes a discoloration of the skin and conjunctiva, analogous to jaundice.

**ACIDUM CHROMICUM.**

## CHROMIC ACID.

Saturated solution of bichromate of potassium, ten ounces ; pure sulphuric acid, fifteen ounces ; mix in a covered capsule or flask and allow it to cool. A deposit of beautiful deep red needles results. Drain off the liquid and allow them to dry on a porous brick, covered with a bell glass. Preserve in tightly stoppered bottles.

*Properties* : Chromic acid is a powerful oxydizing agent, yielding half its oxygen readily to oxydizable bodies, and being reduced to a sesqui-oxide. Its therapeutic properties and uses are that of a potent caustic—less painful than other caustics. It is found to be advantageous in cancer, malignant tumors and ulcers. It is most applicable in the treatment of piles. Applied to the diseased surface nicely and evenly it is easily managed, for it does not spread beyond the prescribed limits, and as soon as its erosive operation is finished the acid passes into an inert powder. The chloride of chromium, used in the form of a spray, is said to reduce growths to a state of powder.

*Preparations.*—Acidum chromicum, used externally.

---

**ACIDUM CITRICUM.**

## CITRIC ACID.

Take of hot lemon juice four pints ; powdered chalk four and one-half ounces ; sulphuric acid two and one-half fluid ounces ; water a sufficient quantity. Saturate the chalk with lemon juice, collect the precipitate on a filter ; wash with hot water till the liquor passes colorless ; then mix with cold water, decompose with sulphuric acid, boil the mixture for half an hour, filter and evaporate to a density 1.21. Set aside for twenty-four hours ; pour off and set aside to crystallize. Citric acid crystallizes in colorless, odorless ; very soon transparent right rhombic prisms, terminated by four planes.

*Properties.*—Refrigerent and anti-scorbutic, rendering the blood more fluid by lessening coagulability. Very useful in febrile diseases, scurvy, sick headache, rheumatism and gout. The intrinsic value of citric acid is in exciting an alkaline secretion from the glands. In this way it corrects mal-assimilation, cleanses the tongue, stimulates the liver and kidneys, and depurates the blood of all carbonaceous, lactic and butyric acids. Its long-continued use, however, produces anæmia. It is an excellent remedy whenever the blood is in the condition termed embolism. In scurvy it supplies the blood with its normal alkaline constituents.

*Preparations and Doses.*—Acidum citricum, five to thirty grains: Syrup acidī citrici, one to eight drachms.

**ACIDUM FLUORICUM.**

FLUORIC ACID.

*Fluoric Acid* is prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on fluor spar.

*Properties.*—This acid possesses some very remarkable properties as a lotion in cancerous affections. Indeed, in malignant disease, its action works a complete revolution. Incorporated with the aqueous extract of red clover, it possesses a decided affinity in bringing all cancerous growths to the surface. It is the only known drug with which the absorption of a cataract can be procured. Pour a small quantity of the acid into a wide-mouthed rubber vial, guarding the nose and mouth well; it can be held to the eye for a few minutes, until the appearance of congestion takes place, then removed. It may be used daily, or every other day, taking care that no irritation is produced. A perseverance in this proceeding effectually stimulates the absorption of the effused lymph.

*Preparations.*—Vide FLUORIDES.

---

**ACIDUM GALLICUM.**

GALLIC ACID.

Take nut galls in fine powder, one pound; distilled water and charcoal, of each a sufficient quantity. Mix the galls in a shallow porcelain dish with sufficient water to form a thin paste. This mixture must be frequently stirred and exposed to the air for several months, the water being renewed as it is separated until a filtered solution of a portion previously mixed with it gives no precipitate with a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees F. If, on testing with the gelatine solution, only a slight turbidness ensues, this will not be of consequence, as the tannic acid present will eventually remain in the mother liquid. The mixture is now to be mixed with eight times its weight of water boiled for an hour, the gray or blackish solution strained through a thick linen cloth on the residue, well washed with hot water. The whole of the filtered liquids are now evaporated in the same porcelain vessel, previously cleaned, until of the thickness of syrup; then mix with one quarter pound of wood charcoal finely powdered and carefully evaporated to dryness. The dry mass must be powdered and digested in a hot sand-bath with four times its weight of alcohol at 90 per cent., filtered while warm, and again digested with the same quantity of alcohol. The filtered alcoholic solutions are mixed with some water, and then distilled from a retort in order to recover the alcohol. The crystalline pasty mass is rinsed out into a dish, and so much water added that, on heating, it forms a solution which



is to be quickly filtered and placed in the cold. After several days the crystalline mass is pressed and purified by dissolving several times in hot water and crystallizing. Gallic acid occurs in small silky, almost colorless crystals, having a slight acid and astringent taste.

*Properties:* Gallic acid is, when employed externally, much inferior to *tannic acid*; but the former is more powerful than the latter when used internally. It has been successfully used in night sweats, pyrosis, chronic mucous discharges, Bright's disease, and menorrhagia. The direct action of this remedy is an astringent to all the mucous membranes of the body. Indirectly it is changed into tannic acid in the stomach, which creates embolism of the blood; so that, in all hæmorrhages from mucous membranes, by using it, we have an astringent effect on the tissue, as well as a thickened condition of the blood, and especially upon the albumen of the blood.

*Preparations and Doses.*—*Acidum gallicum.* Five to ten grains; *Glyceritum acidum gallici,* twenty to sixty drops; *Pilulæ acidi gallici,* one to three grains.

---

### **ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE HYDRIODIC ACID.

Take of iodide of potassium three hundred and thirty grains; distilled water, three fluid ounces; tartaric acid, two hundred and sixty-four grains. Dissolve the iodide of potassium in a fluid ounce and a half of the water; also dissolve, in another ounce and a half of the water, the tartaric acid. When the bitartrate of potassium found has subsided filter, and to the filtered liquor add sufficient water to make fifty fluid drachms. Properties same as iodine, without its irritating effects. A transparent, colorless liquid, of an acid taste and reaction, a powerful gland stimulant and absorbent.

*Preparations and Doses.*—*Acidum hydriodicum dilutum,* two to thirty drops. Use whenever iodine is indicated.

---

### **ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Take of dilute sulphuric acid, one ounce and a half; ferrocyanide of potassium, two ounces; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Place the sulphuric acid in a tubulated glass retort with four fluid ounces of the distilled water. When cooled, add the ferrocyanide of potassium dissolved in ten fluid ounces of distilled water. Pour eight fluid ounces of distilled water into a cooled receiver, and, having adapted it to the retort, distill with a gentle heat in a sand bath; six fluid ounces. Dilute

the product with five or six ounces more of distilled water, or so that one hundred grains shall exactly saturate 12.7 grains nitrate of silver dissolved in distilled water.

*Properties:* Tonic, stimulant, anodyne, and antispasmodic. N. B.—Great care must be used in dispensing this acid. This acid, in the dilute form, is invaluable. It is a direct brain stimulant, useful when the nervous system is depressed; hence it aids nature in the cure of dyspepsia, sympathetic vomiting, chorea, skin affections. Its effect on the laryngeal nerves, pneumogastric, vagus, is a direct sedative; hence, in all forms of cough (laryngeal) it may be used with good results. It is also one of the ingredients of gastric juice.

*Preparations and Doses.*—Acidum hydrocyanicum, dilutum, one to three drops; Syrupus acidi hydrocyanici, one half to one drachm; Mistura acidi, hydrocyanici, one to two drachms.

### ACIDUM HYDRO-SULPHURICUM.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

*Preparation.*—Take of sulphuret of iron and sulphuric acid each one ounce; distilled water a sufficient quantity. Pulverize the iron and pour on it gradually the acid diluted with three times its weight of water; collect the gas, or it may be passed through water to saturation.

Employed externally in cutaneous parasitical diseases by compressing into simple ointment, but more especially a small quantity added to tepid water and used as a bath. It destroys all the animal and vegetable parasites on the skin. It is peculiarly destructive to the living germ poison of syphilis or tubercula on the skin.

### ACIDUM LACTICUM.

LACTIC ACID.

Take of milk, six pints; bicarbonate of sodium and sulphuric acid, each a sufficient quantity; add eight ounces of the bicarbonate to the milk; expose to the air until the mixture becomes sour; then saturate with more bicarbonate of sodium. Repeat as often as the mixture becomes sour. Boil, filter and evaporate to the consistency of syrup; add sulphuric acid as long as it occasions a precipitate. Filter again and concentrate the clear solution by evaporation until its density is 1.215. *Lactic Acid* is a lymphy, clear fluid, of a very strong but pleasant acid taste—odorless.

*Properties.*—Various compounds of this acid are of great value, the acid itself not being used in medicine. Its principal use seems to be to increase the faculty of digestion.



**ACIDUM MURIATICUM.**

MURIATIC ACID.

Take chloride of sodium dried, three pounds; sulphuric acid, forty-four fluid ounces; water, thirty-six fluid ounces; distilled water, fifty fluid ounces. Dilute the sulphuric acid with thirty-two fluid ounces of water, and when the mixture cools pour it upon the chloride of sodium, previously introduced into a flask having a capacity of one gallon; connect the flask by corks and a bent glass tube with a three-necked bottle furnished with a safety tube, and containing the remaining (four) fluid ounces of the water, and from this conduct the gas into a second bottle containing distilled water by means of a bent tube, dipping about half an inch below its surface, and continue the process until the product measures sixty-eight fluid ounces. The bottle containing the distilled water must be kept cool during the whole operation.

Muriatic acid is a transparent, colorless liquid of a suffocating odor and corrosive taste. This acid is a valuable therapeutic agent, both locally and internally. It is very valuable in aphthæ, cancrum oris, phagedenic ulcerations. Highly diluted with water, it forms an excellent application to foul or indolent ulcers.

*Preparations and Dose.*—*Acidum muriaticum*, five to ten drops.

**ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE MURIATIC ACID.

Take of muriatic acid two ounces; distilled water, fourteen ounces; mix them in a glass vessel.

*Properties.*—Tonic, refrigerant and antiseptic. Its action is very prompt in increasing the red corpuscles of the blood. Its antiseptic properties are such in typhus, diphtheria and malignant scarlet fever, or wherever there is a toxical state of the blood, that it supersedes all other drugs. It is a powerful alterative, an efficient diaphoretic and diuretic, and stimulates the granular structure of the liver. Its tonic properties consist chiefly in being an ingredient of gastric juice; it promotes an appetite, hastens digestion and gives the stomach more tone and power. Fulfills a wide range of action. Of all the mineral acids this may be regarded as the one that truly depurates the blood, and at the same time vitalizes that fluid.

*Preparations and Doses:* *Acidum muriaticum dilutum*, ten to forty drops.

**ACIDUM NITRICUM.**

NITRIC ACID.

Take of nitrate of potassium, two pounds; sulphuric acid, seventeen fluid ounces. Introduce the nitrate of potassium into a plain retort;

pour the sulphuric acid upon it and introduce the neck of the retort at least five inches into the glass tube of a Liebig's condenser, and distill over the acid with a heat which at the end of the process must be raised so as to liquefy the contents of the retort. A colorless liquid, entirely volatilized by heat.

*Properties*: The action of this acid is decidedly efficient in all blood diseases; topically applied to ulcers on the os uteri or mouth, it destroys the oidium albicans. To chancres, it destroys the living germ poison of syphilis and the vibrios. It is an efficient tonic; very valuable in all blood diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*.—Acidum nitricum, five to ten drops; mistura acidi nitrici, one to two drachms.

### **ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE NITRIC ACID.

Take of nitric acid, three ounces; distilled water, thirteen ounces; mix in a glass vessel.

*Properties*.—Tonic and antiseptic. This acid supplies the blood with nitrogen, which neutralizes the excess of fibrine that is present in the blood in some diseases.

As a lotion to ulcers and a local application in skin affections, it is invaluable. We have no better caustic in all forms of venereal sores than this; its early application seems to strike at the origin of the disease.

The antiseptic properties of the drug are beautifully demonstrated when it is administered in systemic syphilis, in the destroying of the living germ poison peculiar to that disease.

Acidum nitricum dilutum, ten to twenty drops.

### **ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.**

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID.

Take of nitric acid, six ounces; muriatic acid, ten ounces; mix in a glass vessel. Keep in well-corked bottles.

*Preparations and Doses*.—Two to five drops.

### **ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE NITRO-MURIATIC ACID.

Take of nitric acid six drachms; muriatic acid, ten drachms; distilled water, a sufficient quantity; mix the acids in a well-stoppered bottle, and after the mixture has stood twenty-four hours, with occasional shakings, add water enough to make eight fluid ounces of dilute acid.

*Properties.*—Tonic, antiseptic, cholagogue. A very valuable combination in dyspepsia. It increases the fibrine in the blood, which makes it an active agent in aneurism.

It allays vomiting, hepatic disease, oxaluria, diarrhoea.

Perhaps the action of nitro-muriatic acid is best exhibited as a stimulant to the granular structure of the liver; hence, in cirrhosis and all disorders of the organ, the action of the drug is unexcelled.

In the use of nitro-muriatic acid internally for several weeks, it acts energetically as a tonic, promotes digestion and assimilation, depurates the blood of all carbonaceous matter, rouses up the action of the liver specially, and promotes the production of red discs in the blood. But if it is continued too long it is capable of producing anæmia. It is best administered in the compound tincture of cinchona for its tonic action; for its special action on the blood, in simple syrup, so as to evolve its chlorine; for the liver, in water.

*Preparations and Doses:* Acidum nitro-muriaticum dilutum, ten to twenty drops.

---

### ACIDUM OXALICUM.

#### OXALIC ACID.

Digest one pint of dried sugar at two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit, with eight pints four ounces of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.38; evaporate to one-sixth of the original bulk, and leave to crystallize.

*Oxalic Acid* is colorless, transparent, and occurs in quadrilateral prisms with two-sided summits. The crystals are inodorous, with a strong acid taste.

*Properties.*—Alterative and astringent. Never used internally. Has a remarkable affinity for latent cancerous infiltrations. In the inspissated extract of sheep sorrel this acid is in excess, and the remedy owes its therapeutic power to the acid. A plaster of this agent, applied to a cancerous infiltration, will remove it in ten days. A saturated solution, aqueous, is an excellent external agent in acne, scald-head and other cutaneous diseases. This same solution, neutralized by caustic potassa, forms an excellent application to discuss indolent tumors.

---

### ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

#### PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Take of phosphorus, one ounce; water, two fluid ounces; nitric acid, eight fluid ounces. Cut the phosphorus into small pieces and add it very gradually to the acid placed on a sand bath, and mixed with the water. When all the phosphorus has been changed into an acid, evaporate to the consistence of syrup.

**ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Take of phosphorus one ounce ; nitric acid four ounces ; distilled water a sufficient quantity. Add the phosphorus to the nitric acid, mixed with ten ounces of water, in a glass retort placed in a sand bath ; then apply heat until eight fluid ounces are distilled ; put these again into the retort, that eight fluid ounces may distill which are to be rejected ; evaporate the remaining liquid in a platinum capsule until only two ounces and six drachms remain. Lastly, add to the acid, when it is cold, as much distilled water as may be sufficient to make it accurately measure twenty-eight fluid ounces. One hundred grains of it will saturate forty-two grains of carbonate of sodium.

*Properties :* Tonic and refrigerant. The use of this remedy in all typhoid conditions of the system, where the vital or nervous forces are extremely depressed—where great physical and mental prostration exists—is specially indicated, its action being salutary, toning, vitalizing and positive.

Phosphorus is a constituent of the human body, having been found in all its parts, most abundant in the brain and its ramifications, and also in the bones. Its range of action is great, being indicated in all conditions of the system where the vital powers are depressed. The human system has a most remarkable power in assimilating this powerful tonic. Indeed, all forms of this remedy would seem to be congenial to the absorbents, as it has been clearly demonstrated that it is immediately taken up.

It increases the sexual appetite and acts as the great brain invigorator ; a true vitalizing agent ; constructive. Its use is contra-indicated if there is any weakness of the muscular structure of the heart, as it tends to aid in the production of fatty deposits in that organ ; hence it is well to guard its action carefully in those who use tobacco. The dose is best to be small and administered after meals, in water, taking care that it produces no heartburn or irritation of the stomach.

*Preparations and Doses :* Acidum phosphoricum dilutum, six to ten drops.

---

**ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.**

SALICYLIC ACID.

Take of carbolate of sodium a sufficient quantity ; place in an iron retort ; by means of a water bath ; heat gradually to 112 degrees F. ; pass into the retort perfectly dry carbonic acid gas, and increase the

heat to 356 degrees F. When the phenol begins to distill over, raise the temperature to 428 or 482 degrees F. When the phenol no longer passes over the process is ended, and impure basic salicylate of sodium remains. Dissolve this in water, add muriatic acid, and free the magma from the mother liquid as much as possible by pressure, and purify it further by re-crystallization.

*Properties:* Diuretic, tonic, antiseptic, antiperiodic alterative and absorbent. The special action of the active principle of the bark of the willow tree is over the nerves of nutrition; that class of nerves it stimulates more actively than the active principle of wormwood. It is a true excitant to those nerves; hence in all diseases dependent upon mal-nutrition it is of inestimable value, as in erysipelatous affections, carbuncle, in preventing that peculiar change that takes place in the process of digestion, in rheumatism and gout: to wit, the saccharine elements converted into lactic and butyric acid. It undoubtedly stimulates the nerves of nutrition more actively than any other tonic. It is a remedy long in use by the progressive physicians of America as a tonic and antiperiodic, and had completely lost its reputation as a drug until lately, when it was renewed under the head of salicylic acid. It is not alone in rheumatism that we derive great benefit from this acid, but its antiseptic properties render it very valuable for the destruction of the amoeba in catarrh, the bacteria in mal-assimilation, and on wounds or in the vibrios of typhoid.

Its antiseptic properties render it valuable whenever we have living germ poisons present in the body, as in syphilis, tubercula, malaria. Its long-continued use destroys the syphilitic germ in the body; it actively annihilates the tubercular germ, and slowly but insidiously kills the ponderable malaria germ, also the germs of variola scarlatina. In all ulcers or breaches of continuity it operates like a charm, first by destroying the bacteria and vibrios, and then by acting efficiently on the organic nerves, the ulcer rapidly heals.

It will destroy the *oidium albicans* in diphtheria by either administering it internally or by painting it on or over the parasite on the fauces.

It will preserve, without a particle of decomposition, all animal and vegetable substances, and, if fused on an iron plate, will purify any room or contaminated place.

Its action as a diuretic (astringent) on the kidneys is excellent, in Bright's disease, in checking off the albumen.

In diabetes it serves to destroy the fungus present in that diathesis.

*Preparations and Doses.*—*Acidum salicylicum*, five to sixty grains.



**ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.**

## SULPHURIC ACID.

On a large scale sulphurous acid gas is produced by burning sulphur in furnaces; it is then carried, together with the nitric vapors, by flues, into leaden chambers, where jets of steam supply the necessary moisture; the steam, also condensing, prevents other reactions. The resulting dilute sulphuric acid is concentrated by evaporation in leaden vessels. The nitric peroxide is, in the first instance, obtained from nitric acid, and this from the nitrate of potassium or sodium, by the action of a small quantity of the sulphuric acid of a previous operation.

Sulphuric acid is a heavy, transparent, odorless liquid, of an oily consistence and a violent, acrid acid taste, dissolving and charring all organic substances.

This is a most valuable compound to chemists and manufacturers of chemical substances. It is the key by which hundreds of chemical salts are unlocked and their contents vitalized.

*Properties.*—Sulphuric acid is antiseptic, anti parasitical, tonic, cholagogue, alterative, diuretic. There can be little doubt but that this acid has, perhaps, the widest range of action of any drug in the *Materia Medica*. It is a powerful antiseptic, arresting chemical change in any form. It is antagonistic to all forms of vegetable or animal parasites on the skin, and also to the bacteria, and vibrios in the alimentary canal. As a tonic and cholagogue its action is unrivalled by any other drug.

There is scarcely a morbid state of the body in which this acid cannot be administered with the best success.

*Preparations and Doses.*—*Acidum sulphuricum*, one to three drops; *acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*, eight to ten drops.

---

**ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.**

## DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID.

Take of sulphuric acid, one ounce; distilled water, seven ounces; gradually add the acid to the water; filter through paper. Diluted sulphuric acid tends to promote activity of the digestive organs, acts as a bracing astringent tonic to the mucous, serous and muscular coats; hence it is useful in morbid acidity, debility and relaxation of the stomach and bowels. Its action on the skin as a stimulant is very decided—so much so, that when that gland pours out its secretion in hectic and exhausting diseases, this remedy will at once check it.

*Preparations and Doses.*—*Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*, five to eight drops.



**ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM.**

## SULPHUROUS ACID.

Take of sulphuric acid, four ounces; wood charcoal in coarse powder, one ounce; distilled water, twenty fluid ounces. Put the charcoal and sulphuric acid into a glass flask; heat by gas lamp, and pass the evolved gas, first through a small wash bottle containing the two fluid ounces of water, and afterwards to the bottom of a pint bottle containing the distilled water, which must be kept cold; continue the distillation until the bubbles of gas in the wash bottle appear to be equalled by those passing through the fluid in the large bottle. The product should be kept in a stoppered bottle, in a cool place.

*Properties* : Powerfully astringent, having a destructive influence on sarcinæ ventriculi, torulæ, vibrios and bacteria. It is of the greatest value in typhoid fever, septic disease and pyrosis. It is generally employed externally in parasitic, syphilitic and skin diseases. It is destructive to internal and external vegetable parasites and living germ poisons.

*Preparations and Doses* : Acidum sulphurosum, one drachm.

---

**ACIDIUM TANNICUM.**

## TANNIC ACID.

Take of nutgall, in fine powder, and ether each a sufficient quantity; cause the sulphuric ether to percolate through the nutgall placed in a glass adapter, having the lower end loosely closed with carded cotton. The liquor thus obtained separates into two parts, and the ether must be allowed to percolate through the galls until the lower stratum of liquid in the receiver no longer increases. Pour off the upper layer and evaporate the lower portion to dryness with moderate heat.

*Tannic acid* is of a yellowish white color, and strongly astringent to the taste.

*Properties* : A pure vegetable astringent and antiseptic. Employed in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, in uterine and other passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges. This remedy should never be given during active inflammation. It possesses a peculiar property of neutralizing the poison of mushrooms and fungi of that class. It is the active agent in all vegetable astringents. Irrespective of this property, it has a remarkable effect in arresting the peristaltic action of the bowels and uterus; it also, by a peculiar action on the acids of the stomach, intensifies the action of some drugs, as cinchona, quinia, etc. The addition of a grain of tannin to one of quinia gives us a result equal to five or ten

grains of that alkaloid. It has a most salutary action on the bronchial mucous membrane in senile bronchitis—better than all other drugs. A gargle of tannic acid is very efficacious in diphtheria and ulceration of the fauces.

*Preparations and Doses* : Acidum tannicum, one to ten grains ; acidum tannici glyceritum, ten to forty drops ; mistura acidi tannici, one to four drachms.

### ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

#### TARTARIC ACID.

Take of acid tartrate of potassium, forty-five ounces ; prepared chalk, a sufficient quantity ; chloride of calcium, thirteen ounces and a half ; sulphuric acid, thirteen fluid ounces ; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Boil the tartrate of potassium with two gallons of water and add the chalk, gradually stirring. When effervescence has ceased, add the chloride of calcium dissolved in two pints of water. When the tartrate of lime has subsided, pour off the liquid and wash the tartrate with distilled water until it is rendered tasteless. Pour the sulphuric acid, first diluted with three pints of water, on the tartrate of lime, mix well, boil for half an hour, stirring constantly, and filter through calico. Evaporate the filtrate by a gentle heat until it acquires the sp. gr. of 1.21. Allow it to cool, separate and reject the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed. Again evaporate the clear liquid till a film forms on its surface ; then allow it to cool and crystallize. Purify the crystals by solution, filtration and recrystallization. Tartaric acid occurs in the form of irregular six-sided prisms. Generally found in the form of a white powder, prepared by pulverizing the crystals.

*Properties* : Refrigerant, antiseptic and anti-scorbutic. Very much employed in place of citric acid.

*Preparations and Doses*.—Acidum tartaricum, twenty grains to one drachm ; syrupus acidi tartarici, one to two drachms.

### ACIDUM VALERIANICUM.

#### VALERIANIC ACID.

Take of valerian, five pounds ; sulphuric acid, carbonate of sodium and water, each a sufficient quantity. Boil the root four or five hours with rather more than its bulk of water, in which an ounce of carbonate of sodium is dissolved for every pound of the root, replacing the water as it evaporates. Express strongly, and boil the residue twice with the same quantity of water, expressing each time. Mix the liquids.

and add two fluid drachms of sulphuric acid for every pound of the root. Distill until three-fourths of the liquid has passed over; neutralize by carbonate of sodium, concentrate and decompose the valerianate of soda by sulphuric acid, and separate the free valerianic acid by distillation.

*Valerianic acid* is a colorless liquid, of a disagreeable odor of valerian and old cheese, and an acid taste.

*Preparations and Doses* : Acidum valerianicum, four to five drops. Seldom used in medicine. For properties and uses, see VALERIANATES.

---

## ACONITUM.

### ACONITE.

The leaves and root of *Aconitum Napellus*; naturalized from Europe. Erect from a turnip-shaped root; leaves divided to the base and then two or three times cleft into linear lobes; flowers crowded in a close raceme blue helmet (also a white variety), broad and low, under which are two long-stalked little bodies answering for petals.

*Properties* : Brain sedative, sudorific, deobstruent and narcotic. Employed in febrile and inflammatory diseases, acute rheumatism, pneumonia, peritonitis and other acute disorders, it is of the most decided advantage.

The operation of this remedy in all febrile and inflammatory affections upon the heart and arteries is unmistakable, allaying inordinate action, toning and imparting nerve force, at the same time, exercising the most powerful sedative effect.

Its physiological action is manifested principally in the ganglionic system, and exercises here its special influence upon the nerves of the capillary vessels. It acts on the motor nerves as a potent paralyzing agent; on the sensory nerves it excites their vital activity, but depresses their sensibility. On the central nerve fibres, or upon the mind or disposition, it produces a vivifying, elevating effect, increasing vital force.

It is indicated in all febrile and inflammatory affections as being an agent capable of aiding nature in her salutary efforts.

It is peculiarly useful in all febrile conditions existing in debilitated or cachectic systems; valuable in children, and, being different from all other arterial sedatives, while it exercises sedation it exerts its tonicity.

It is well known that our arterial sedatives act usually in two ways: First, by acting on the vaso-motor nerves they act on the blood-vessels; and second, they act on the cerebro-spinal nerves, then directly upon the inflamed part.

*Aconite* does both. It is a specific remedy in inflammatory or febrile affections, where these conditions exhibit depressed vital power.

In all cases it has a powerful action on the brain and nerves generally, and, in poisonous doses, it causes an arrest of the vital functions of the brain, with a consequent loss of power in the heart.

*Aconite* may be given with the most decided results in all inflammatory affections. It is positively sedative, anodyne, soporific and narcotic.

A very good test of the probable strength of the tincture may be formed by the taste, by the tingling sensation it produces upon the lips, and the degree and duration of the numbness which follows. The improvement following the administration of *aconite* in febrile or inflammatory disease is always speedy: alleviation of pain, abatement of redness, tension and tenderness in a short time.

*Aconite* cures in a shorter period than any other remedy; with it there is no liability to extension of the disease; no depressing results. But when given in average doses, it is a pure and direct sedative to the nervous system. It is best given largely diluted with water.

In all forms of neuralgia, especially facial, it has a direct restorative action. In all nervous diseases its action is often desirable. It is a pure arterial stimulant of the first order, and it is this property which places it under the head of arterial sedatives.

*Preparations and Doses*: Pulvis aconiti folia, one to two grains; infusum aconiti folia, fifteen to thirty drops; tinctura aconiti folia two to fifteen drops; extractum aconiti folia, fluidum, one to four drops; extractum aconiti, one to two grains; vinum aconiti, fifteen to twenty drops; tinctura aconiti rad., two to three drops; extractum aconiti rad. fluidum, one to two drops; extractum aconiti rad., one-half to one grain.

---

### ADEPS.

#### LARD.

Prepared fat of sus scrofa, free from impurities.

*Properties*: Emollient. Employed principally in combination with other medicines. Very valuable in the preparation of ointments.

---

### ACTÆA.

#### BANEBERRY.

The root of *Actæa Alba*. *Habitat*: Old fields and woods. Leaflets of the thrice ternate leaves, ovate, sharply cleft and cut-toothed; oblong raceme; pedicles in fruit very thick.

*Properties*: Purgative and emmenagogue. For special action see CIMICIFUGA.

**ADIANTUM.**

MAIDENHAIR.—THE HERB ADIANTUM PEDATUM.

*Habitat*: Shady woods; whole plant smooth, one to two feet high, primules very numerous, oblong, broadest at the base, obtuse, lobed from the upper edge; fruit dots at top of the lobes.

*Properties*: Refrigerant, expectorant, tonic and slightly astringent; employed in febrile diseases, erysipelas, chronic catarrh, hoarseness, influenza, asthma and pleurisy. This, in the form of infusion, is the most beneficial drink that can possibly be given a patient suffering from febrile and inflammatory affections. It has a very decided action in improving the vigor of the nervous system. It is an excellent vehicle for the administration of aconite and veratrum.

There are few remedies in the *Materia Medica* that possess such excellent therapeutic properties as *maidenhair*; its power in controlling febrile and inflammatory action is most decided. It gives a serenity, a sedative tonic effect, which can be realized from no other drug.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum adianti, one to four drachms; syrupus adianti, one to two drachms; syrupus adianti compositus, one to two drachms; tinctura adianti, one-half to one drachm; extractum adianti fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

**ÆSCULUS.**

HORSE-CHESTNUT.

Bark and fruit of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. Tall fine tree with seven leaflets and large flowers of five petals, white spotted with purple and yellowish; stamens seven, declined.

*Properties*: Tonic, astringent, febrifuge, narcotic and antiseptic; employed in intermittent fever, locally to ulcers, sores, swellings, hæmorrhoids.

The primary and most potential action of this remedy is a stimulant and depurant to the liver, which it discharges efficiently but slowly. This property alone renders it invaluable in all forms of malarial fever and morbid states of the liver; and it is the faculty of relieving the liver that renders it so extremely useful in piles.

It is a tonic of considerable power, so much so that it seems to increase the molecular growth of the brain, and it is this element that might range it under the head of arterial sedatives.

Its secondary action is a peculiar narcotic of a very acrid nature

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura æsculi, ten to twenty drops; extractum æsculi fluidum, five to ten drops; æsculin, one-half to two grains.



**AGAVE.**

FALSE ALOE.

The root of *Agave Virginica*.

*Properties* : Laxative and carminative; employed in obstinate diarrhoea, flatulency and spasms.

This drug is entirely superseded by the more active European plant.

*Preparations and Doses* : Same as ALOE.

**AGNUS CASTUS.**

CHASTE TREE.

The seeds of *Vitex Agnus Castus*. Introduced from the Mediterranean region; has five to seven lanceolate entire leaflets, whitened underneath and bluish flowers in sessile clusters, forming an interrupted spike at the end of the branches.

*Properties* : Antiaphrodisiac, sedative and cerebral tonic. Very useful in cases of innervation—want of nutrition in the brain. In those cases where sleeplessness prevails, this drug meets the indications remarkably well.

In satyriasis or nymphomania, or hypersthenia of the lumbar portion of the cord, which gives rise to those peculiar conditions, it effectually arrests; hence it is very valuable in nocturnal emissions, especially when associated with lascivious dreams. It also diminishes irritation of the prostate.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura agni casti, two to ten drops; extractum agni casti fluidum, one to two drops.

**AGRIMONIA.**

AGRIMONY.

The root and leaves of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

*Habitat* : Old fields and borders of the forest; weedy herbs producing small yellow flowers; principal leaflets, five or seven oblong, obovate and coarsely toothed, with many minute ones intermixed; petals twice the length of calyx; stamens, 10 to 15.

*Properties* : Mild tonic, alterative and astringent; employed in bowel complaints, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic mucous diseases, chronic affections of the digestive organs, cutaneous diseases, and, if long continued, is beneficial in scrofula.

This plant is a reliable tonic, good alterative, an invaluable astringent. Its action is chiefly upon the urinary organs. In all diseases of this part of the organism success attends its free exhibition—gonorrhœa.



gleet, leucorrhœa, chronic mucous disease. It has no equal in the weak, relaxed condition incidental to Bright's disease; it checks the albuminous excretion better than queen of the meadow, myricin or buchu. The fluid extract or decoction are eligible forms for administration.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum agrimonix, one to four drachms; tinctura agrimonix, one-half to one drachm; extractum agrimonix fluidum, ten to fifteen drops.

---

### AILANTHUS.

#### AILANTHUS.

The bark of *Ailanthus Glandulosa* : Naturalized from China. A common shade tree, very tall, of rapid growth, hard wood, long pinnate leaves and many obliquely lanceolate, entire or sparingly serrate leaflets; flowers in early summer, the staminate very ill scented.

*Properties* : Purgative, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic.

For more than a century this remedy has been used as a secret remedy for tape worm. These five years past it has acquired great repute as a powerful antispasmodic of a peculiar and efficient kind, chiefly acting on the muscular system as a depressant. It is perhaps of the greatest utility in spasms, epilepsy, asthma, colic. The range of action of the ailanthus is quite extensive.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura ailanthi, five to fifteen drops; extractum ailanthi fluidum, three to five drops.

---

### AJUGA.

#### GROUND PINE.

The leaves of *Ajuga Chamapitys*. Naturalized from Europe. A low creeping annual plant; the leaves resemble those of the pine.

*Properties* : Alterative, emmenagogue, stimulant, diuretic and aperient; of great utility in rheumatism, gout, palsy and amenorrhœa. Especially useful in articular rheumatism. It has an excellent restorative action on all the white fibrous tissues of the body, very similar to white bryony.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura ajugæ, ten to twenty-five drops; extractum ajugæ fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

---

### ALCOHOL.

#### ALCOHOL.

A peculiar liquid, generated for the most part in vegetable juices and infusions by a fermentation called the *vinous* or *alcoholic*.

*Properties* : A powerful diffusible stimulant and antiseptic. Employed in dilute forms, wherever a powerful stimulant is required. Its

action upon the stomach is, in large doses, a gastric irritant. Then it passes into the bowels, is taken up into the circulation, becomes a free agent in the blood, with a special affinity to the brain, which it irritates, and if its action is continued from day to day chronic inflammation and delirium tremens results. In smaller or medical doses it arrests vital metamorphosis; it diminishes the quantity of urine excreted, and also the chlorides, sulphates, phosphates, and causes a loss of appetite and a diminished amount of waste; and if its use is long continued a tendency to fatty deposits in the heart, liver, kidneys and omentum. The decrease in excretion of all glands under its use, thus diminishing chemical change, vital metamorphosis, and especially upon that great gland the brain—arresting the waste of phosphates, entitles *alcohol* to be called the arrester of nerve life, and renders it exceedingly valuable in typhoid fever and other nervous diseases. The effect of *alcohol* in small doses is to diminish vital metamorphosis and every vital function. If alcohol is combined with carbonic acid gas as in some wines, then its action is upon the cerebellum and great sympathetic, producing such morbid states as gout.

*Alcohol* is, then, an arrester of change, blunts the nervous system, renders the mind less rapid over external agents. It is less powerful in disease. Resistance is increased; it lowers the action of the nervous system on destructive metamorphosis, and saves the substance of the body. Its antiseptic properties are so decided that it increases the power of resistance to all poisons.

---

### ALCOHOL AMYLICUM.

#### FUSIL OIL.

An *alcohol* obtained by the distillation of fermented grain or potatoes after the ordinary spirithas ceased to come over. An active irritant poison, obtained from long-continued distillation of grain. Several valerianates are prepared by the aid of *amylic alcohol*.

To a certain extent *fusil oil* is present in all new distillations of whiskey, gin and brandy, and, as they contain this agent, are very injurious and poisonous. Age changes the liquor into a more wholesome article.

---

### ALCHEMILLA.

#### LADIES' MANTLE.

The whole herb of *Alchemilla Vulgaris*. Introduced from Europe. Low herb, somewhat downy, slightly rounded seven to nine lobed leaves, chiefly from the root on long stalks and loose corymbs or panicles of small green flowers.

*Properties*: Astringent and diuretic. Very useful in diarrhœa, me-

norrhagia, chronic mucous discharges, and other diseases requiring an astringent.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum alchemillæ, one to two drachms; tinctura alchemillæ, ten to thirty drops; extractum alchemillæ fluidum, five to ten drops.

### ALETRIS.

UNICORN ROOT.

The root of *Aletris Farinosa*. An indigenous perennial plant; leaves which spring immediately from the ground; sessile, lanceolated entire, pointed smooth and longitudinally veined. Flower stem rises directly from the midst.

*Properties*: Valuable tonic, and employed in colic, dyspepsia, hysteria, diseases peculiar to females, as chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, enlarged conditions of the uterus, and uterine catarrh.

The true therapeutic action of *unicorn root* is an invaluable tonic to the uterus and its appendages; it imparts tone and normal energy to that organ. With great advantage it may be combined with asclepias, bethroot, senecin, macrotin, betin, as the indications may demand. It may also be employed as a general tonic in dyspepsia and colic. It is altogether an invaluable alterative.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum aletris, one to six drachms; tinctura aletris, one to two drachms; extractum aletris fluidum, one-half to one drachm; aletrin, one to five grains.

### ALEURITIS,

OIL OF SPANISH WALNUT.

Oil obtained from the *Aleuritis Triloba*, a small tree indigenous to the Pacific islands which produces an oil of an amber color, very fluid, without taste or smell, insoluble in alcohol.

*Properties*: Cathartic. A very fine substitute for castor oil, without its nauseating taste.

*Preparations and Doses*: Oleum aleuritis, a half to one ounce.

### ALISMA.

WATER PLANTAIN.

The leaves of *Alisma Plantago*.

*Habitat*: Shallow water. Leaves long, petioled, varying from oblong heart-shaped to lanceolate; three to five ribbed. Panicle long, very many and loose small flowers.

*Properties*: Alterative, diuretic, antiseptic and stimulant. Employed

in urinary diseases, and all conditions of sexual exhaustion : Externally, rubefacient and vesicant. A valuable alterative, diuretic and antiseptic, with a special stimulating action on the organs of generation ; hence, it is very valuable in all conditions of sexual exhaustion.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura alismæ, one-half to two drachms ; Extractum alismæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### ALLERIA.

HEDGE GARLIC.

The herb and root *Erysimum Alleria*. A perennial European herb.

*Properties* : Diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant and hypnotic. Very useful in humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and in other complaints where garlic is useful. The antiseptic properties of all the varieties of *garlic* render them invaluable in all states of mal-assimilation. It enters the blood and is antidotal to germ life. Besides, its influence on mucous tissue is that of a decided stimulant.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum alleriæ, one to four drachms.

---

### ALLIUM.

GARLIC.

The bulb of *Allium Sativum* ; cultivated ; bulbs clustered, pointed leaves, lanceolinar, keeled, flowers few, purple or bulblets in their place, filaments all broad and three cleft.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant and rubefacient. Employed in coughs, catarrhal affections, pertussis, hoarseness, worms and calculous diseases ; externally applied to indolent tumors, over the chest in pneumonia. *A. cepa* (onion) possesses similar properties.

Irrespective of these general properties, the *garlic* inherently possesses strong absorbent properties for all vegetable living germ poisons ; it attracts the bacteria and vibrios, the living germ poison of variola, and in the ear when the *oidium albicans* is present in otorrhœa, it absorbs and destroys it.

It is a powerful hypnotic ; it enters the blood and exercises the most soothing action upon the brain, and produces most refreshing and agreeable sleep. Its presence in sausages destroys the cysticera and thus prevents the increase of tape worm among pork eaters.

For promoting the growth of the hair this agent is excellent. It probably acts efficiently in this respect, first by its antiseptic property, then as a stimulant to the matrix.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Allium*, one-half to one drachm ; syrupus allii, one to two drachms ; succus allii, one-half to one drachm ; extractum allii fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**ALNUS.**

TAG ALDER. † X

The bark *Alnus Rubra*.

*Habitat* : Banks of ponds and rivers ; six to twelve feet high, with obovate leaves, smooth or smoothish ; leaves green on both sides and sharply serrate.

*Properties* : Alterative, emetic, astringent and anti-syphilitic ; employed in syphilis, scrofula, herpes, scorbutus and several forms of cutaneous diseases, in hæmaturia and other hæmorrhages. It is an invaluable remedy ; fills a place not occupied by any other drug. It is an important agent, being strictly a pure alterative ; very useful in scrofula, cancer, syphilis, skin diseases, and whenever an alterative effect is wanted. Its alterative properties are solely dependent upon its specific action upon the nervous system—exercising that effect by sedation—by holding or stimulating an equilibrium in the system.

It controls hæmorrhage by depressing the circulation through the nervous system. The beautiful soothing influence of the action of alnui on the nerve centres is the source of its genial alterative effect on the kidneys, liver, spleen and skin. It is not a diuretic, but a tonic to the kidneys ; it is not a cholagogue, but acts by nervous stimulus ; it acts efficiently in skin diseases, through the same influence ; consequently it is not a cathartic, but in large doses it is an emetic.

We regard the *tag alder* as one of the very best and most efficient alteratives. On all the living germ poisons in the human blood it has a tendency to destroy, although it is on tubercle that we see it exercise its most destructive effects. We regard it as of wonderful power. †

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum alni fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

℞c ʒi. ℞D. ʒi.

**ALOE.**

ALOES.

The inspissated juice of *Aloe Vulgaris* ; *Aloe Capensis* (Cape Aloes) ; the inspissated juice of *Aloe Spicata* ; *Aloe Socotrina* (Socotrine Aloes) ; the inspissated juice of *Aloe Socotrina*.

The officinal preparation is the expressed juice of the leaves ; the better sorts are prepared by artificially heating the juice which has spontaneously exuded from the cut leaves. The *aloe* is very often adulterated with sand, earth and other impurities. Perhaps the best *cape aloes* is obtained from Bethelsdorp, due no doubt to the greater care employed in its preparation.

*Properties* of the three are nearly alike : Tonic, purgative, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic ; employed in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, constipa-



tion, dyspepsia and ascarides; should never be given during pregnancy. In its primary action it is a reflex abortifacient; its secondary action is a sedative.

*Aloes*, in large or medium doses, is a powerful stimulant to the lower bowel, causing rectal engorgement. The middle hæmorrhoidal artery, and the uterine and vaginal arteries, arise from the anterior trunk of the internal iliac. This gives them a common blood supply, so that prolonged hyperæmia of the rectum necessarily involves the uterus. The extreme irritation resulting from its prolonged use excites reflex motor action in adjacent organs. Nerve connection is important, nay, necessary, to the production of reflex motor action. The hæmorrhoidal plexus of nerves has a ganglionic connection with the uterine nerves. The motor stimulus from the rectum can be reflected off from the ganglia of the inferior hypogastric and transferred to the uterine plexus without the intervention of the reflex power from the spinal cord. The spinal cord being a reflex centre, all within the sphere of its influence becomes affected—ovaries, womb, all—and the drug stands as a powerful emmenagogue.

In small doses, frequently repeated, it is a stimulant to the entire system, as is indicated by the heat of skin and accelerated pulse. In still larger doses, aloetic purgation, with heat and tenderness along the course of the colon. If used for the purpose of uterine stimulation, small doses.

The action of *aloes* on the liver is, beyond all doubt, that of a powerful disgorging agent; it will cause that gland to eliminate more bile than any other known drug. It should in all cases be used with great caution so as to guard against ulterior results.

*Preparations and Doses*: Pulvis aloes, two to twenty grains; decoctum aloes, one-half to one drachm; pilula aloes, four to ten grains; tinctura aloes, one-half to one ounce; vinum aloes, one half to two ounces; tinctura aloes et myrrhæ, one to two drachms; extractum aloes fluidum, ten to twenty drops; extractum aloes, one to five grains.

### ALTHÆA.

MARSHMALLOW.

*Habitat*: Swamps, low lands. Naturalized from Europe. A coarse downy plant with ovate, sometimes a little heart-shaped or three-lobed leaves and clusters of short peduncled flowers in their axil, corolla one inch broad, rose color, thick short root.

*Properties*: Demulcent and diuretic; employed in coughs, hoarseness, catarrh, pneumonia, gonorrhœa, vesical catarrh, strangury, inflammation of the bladder, hæmaturia and retention of the urine; externally, in bruises, inflammatory tumors and swellings.



To aid a renewal of life in the various tissues and fluids of the body is one of the obvious uses of drugs. This idea is beautifully carried out by the use of *marshmallow*, in all conditions where there is a loss of tonicity in the mucous membranes of the body; very useful in cystitis, bronchitis, and affections of the bowels; also as a soothing poultice. In leucorrhœa, with burning scalding, it makes an excellent injection. In the lithic acid diathesis, a tea of *marshmallow* relieves the disposition to frequent micturition.

*Preparations and Doses* : Decoctum althææ, ad lib.; Syrupus althææ, one to four drachms; extractum althææ fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### ALUMEN.

#### ALUM.

The sulphate of aluminum and ammonium. It is principally manufactured from alum stone, a native mixture of sulphate of alumina and potassa, and mixtures of the bi-sulphuret of iron and alumina, and bituminous matter, called aluminous schist, or alum slate. The alum stone is manufactured into alum by calcination and subsequent exposure to air for three months, the mineral being frequently sprinkled with hot water to bring it to a soft mass; this is lixiviated, and the solution obtained crystallized by evaporation.

*Properties* : Astringent; Employed in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, and uterine hæmorrhages.

*Alum*, besides being an astringent, has a strong affinity for some poisons, especially lead, with which it unites and forms an inert body. It also acts as a prophylactic to lead poisoning; its astringent properties are best suited to act on the mucous membranes.

Small doses astringent; large doses cathartic; an astringent chiefly to mucous membranes. In a relaxed condition of the faucial, tracheal and laryngeal mucous membrane, no remedy excels it, either in spray or ordinary solution. In chronic bronchitis of the aged it acts well. We have also derived great benefit from it in that relaxed condition of the ejaculatory ducts in bad cases of spermatorrhœa, where the semen oozes away without any excitement. Also, in an analogous condition in females; relaxation, the result of self-abuse.

In *colica pictonum* it may be given in doses of from thirty to sixty grains, every three hours; it mitigates and permanently overcomes the pathological condition, which is an irritation with consequent contraction of the muscular coat of the small intestine. In effusion of lymph upon the cornea, or other structures of the eye, in chronic ophthalmia, we

have derived most salutary results from *alum* rubbed up in albumen, then carefully strained and applied liberally to the eye.

*Preparations and Doses* : Alumen pulvis, ten to forty grains ; Alumen exsiccatum, five to ten grains ; Pilulæ aluminis, one to two grains.

---

### ALUMINII ET POTASSII SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINIUM AND POTASSIUM.

*Properties* and employment similar to alumen.

*Preparations and Doses* : Aluminii et potassii sulphas, five to twenty grains.

---

### AMARANTHUS.

AMARANTH.

The leaves of *Amaranthus Hypochondriacus* ; cultivated from Mexico ; stout leaves, oblong, often reddish tinged ; flowers deep crimson-purple, short and thick, the upper making an interrupted blunt spike.

*Properties* : Astringent, employed in menorrhagia, diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa. The astringent properties of this common shrub are very similar to the common raspberry leaves.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura amaranthi, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum amaranthi fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### AMBRA GRISEA.

AMBERGRIS.

This substance is found floating on the sea in southern latitudes, supposed to be produced in the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus* or spermaceti whale. It occurs in roundish pieces, usually very small, but sometimes weighing two hundred pounds. These pieces are of various colors, gray, with brownish yellow streaks. It is almost completely volatilized by heat.

*Properties* : Tonic and antispasmodic. Very useful in debilitated and nervous states of the system.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pulvis ambrae griseæ, five to ten grains.

---

### AMBROSIA.

RAG WEED.

The leaves of *Ambrosia Tripida* or *Artimisiæfolia*.

*Habitat* : Waste places and roadsides ; one to three feet high, hairy, roughish, with twice pinnatifid leaves, either opposite or alternate, pale or hoary beneath, staminate heads in paniced racemes or spikes ; the small roundish fruit with six little teeth or spines.

*Properties* : Stimulant, astringent and antiseptic. Employed by in-

jection in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, and gleet; externally in ulcers and putrid sores.

There can be little doubt that it is to its antiseptic properties it owes nearly all its valuable effects.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum ambrosiæ, one to four drachms; Syrupus ambrosiæ, one to two drachms; Tinctura ambrosiæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum ambrosiæ fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

### AMELANCHIER.

SHAD BUSH

The fruit of *Amelanchier Canadensis*. A smooth tree, with obovate, oblong, very sharply serrate leaves, long, loose racemes, and oblong petals, four times the length of the calyx.

*Properties*: Diuretic, tonic, antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Very useful in dropsies, nephritis, cystitis, prostatitis and dysuria. It has proved itself to be a most potent remedy in catarrh of the bladder and in gonorrhœal discharges, accompanied by a sensation of burning.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura amelanchieris, one to three drachms; Extractum amelanchieris fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### AMMONIA.

VOLATILE ALKALI.

All ammoniacal compounds owe their distinctive properties to the presence of a peculiar gaseous substance, composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, called ammonia. This substance is most easily obtained by the action of lime on muriate of ammonia. The muriatic acid unites with the lime and water, and sets the ammonia free. It is transparent like common air, but possesses an acrid taste and pungent smell; indeed, so violent is its pungency that it is irrespirable, causing spasm of the glottis when an attempt is made to inhale it. All animal textures are inflamed by it.

Its action is very strongly alkaline, whence its name, volatile alkali. It combines very readily with acids, causing crystallizable salts, which are either sublimed or decomposed by heat.

The salts of ammonia may be divided into hydracid salts and oxacid salts. When muriatic acid unites with ammonia, the hydracid salt called muriate of ammonia; is formed thus, during the uniting, the hydrogen of the muriatic acid is transferred to the elements of the ammonia, and the resulting compound then unites with the chlorine, forming a salt called ammonium, whence the name *Chloride of Ammonium* has been given to muriate of ammonia.

If the same view be applied to the oxacid salts of ammonia, then they must be considered oxides of ammonium, or compounds of an oxide of ammonium with their several acids; the true oxacids of ammonium always contain one equivalent of water, which cannot be separated without destroying their identity; and without doubt this one equivalent of water unites with one equivalent of ammonia, and thus the oxide of ammonium is formed.

Ozonized oxygen oxidizes the elements of ammonia, producing water and nitric acid, which latter by uniting with the undecomposed ammonia generates nitrate of ammonia. Ordinary oxygen under the influence of platinum-black or finely divided copper, likewise oxidizes the elements of ammonia, the nitrogen to the extent only of forming nitrous acid, with the result of producing the nitrite of ammonia.

The principal preparations may be divided into three distinct heads, thus:

- I. *In aqueous solution*, as aqua ammoniæ fortior.
- II. *In spirituous solution*, as spiritus ammoniæ.
- III. *In saline combination*, as aluminæ et ammoniæ sulphas.

*Properties*: Ammonia and its compounds are stimulant, antispasmodic, antacid, and alexipharmic.

Ammonia is an ingredient of normal blood, and is to be found in health and disease in all the tissues of the body. It is to this agent that the blood owes its fluidity and stimulating properties. All the preparations have this therapeutic effect, whether taken internally or applied locally, to wit, dissolving the protean elements of the blood. The effect of ammonia, besides maintaining the fluidity of the blood, is to cause a decomposition of all poisons, a destruction of all living germ poisons. This is remarkably well illustrated in rabies, snake-bite, spiders, musquitoes, poison vines, and the like, where we administer ammonia internally and apply it locally with the most salutary results. Its stimulant and solvent action is remarkable where effused lymph has taken place, in inflammatory swellings, diphtheria, croup; and it is equally efficacious when we have some parasitical affection. The use of ammonia in fever and inflammation is of great utility, as it has such a strong affinity to destroy poisons, and carries the plasma out of the blood in the form of a lithiate of ammonia, and the salts of ammonia removes the effused fibrine from inflamed parts.

The primary action of ammonia is stimulant, its remote effects are sedative, and when long continued, debilitant; still its primary action tends to arrest inflammatory action. It is an antidote to alcoholism and to the stupor of opium. Its stimulant and antiseptic properties render it valuable in cases of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid, in ague, in syn-

cope, rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, convulsions. The hydrochlorate is the most useful salt of ammonia, as it possesses stimulant, resolvent, secernant properties; and the fact that it is combined with chlorine renders it tonic and alterative, and unlike all the other preparations, its prolonged use is attended with invigorating effects both to mind and body; and thus it forms an excellent alterative in chronic diseases like bronchitis. The utility of ammonia in all diseases where we have an excess of fibrine is well known. In all morbid states where embolism exists, its antifibrinous property is decided.

The solution of the acetate of ammonia is extremely destructive to germs in the mouth and stomach, in tonsillitis, croup, diphtheria, hence its use is very satisfactory. It should be given freely. It acts energetically on the liver, the secreting organs of the skin and kidneys, and promotes the removal of other saline constituents from the tissues.

There can be little doubt that the long-continued use of the muriate of ammonia will destroy the amoeba, bacteria, vibrios, and that it will also destroy the syphilitic, cancer, and other more powerful germs in the blood. In the form of a lotion, as a solvent to effused lymph, it has no equal as a remedy.

The carbonate has a fine effect on the skin, but, although very stimulating to that gland, it has the faculty of arresting the function of the kidney; consequently its use is most disastrous in scarlet fever in the production of anasarca. The sesqui carbonate is very valuable in pneumonia. It is a true antidote to a large number of poisons, especially that of venomous reptiles and insects. In embolism alternated with belladonna, it operates like a charm. It is a true antidote to ergotism. It is a drug that possesses wonderful solvent powers, and like all alkalis, is stimulant to the mucous tissues.

*Preparations and Doses:* Aqua ammoniæ, ten to thirty drops; Spiritus ammoniæ, ten to thirty drops; Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, twenty to sixty drops; Solutio ammoniæ arseniatis, ten to twenty drops; Spiritus ammoniæ foetidus, ten to thirty drops; Ammonii acetatis liquor, one-half to one drachm; Ammonii benzoas, ten to thirty grains; Ammonii bromidum, two to twenty grains; Elixir ammonii bromidi, one to two drachms; Ammonii carbonas, two to thirty grains; Ammonii carbazoas, one to two grains; Ammonii chloridum, three to five grains; Ammonii iodidum, one to five grains; Ammonii phosphas, ten to forty grains; Ammonii valerianas, two to eight grains; Ammonii valerianatis elixir, one drachm; Ammonii valerianatis et morphiæ elixir, one drachm; Ammonii valerianatis et quinix elixir, one drachm; Ammonii valerianatis et strychniæ elixir, one drachm.



**AMMONIACUM.**

## AMMONIAC.

The concrete juice of *Dorema Ammoniacum*, a plant growing abundantly in Persia, the real characteristics of which are not well understood.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antispasmodic and expectorant. Employed in chronic affections of the respiratory organs, as cough and asthma, mucous discharges, bronchitis, laryngitis, catarrh and leucorrhœal discharges. Its action, when administered, very much resembles the cypripedin, but not so efficient. In two or three grain doses, well triturated in sugar, and repeated every two or three hours, it is stimulant, antispasmodic and expectorant.

Its therapeutic action is limited to its tonic stimulating effect on the brain and spinal cord, with its peculiar soothing, bracing effect on all mucous surfaces. Hence, it is good in dry bronchial irritation, leucorrhœa, &c.

Locally, it is a valuable discutient to all indurated swellings and glandular enlargements.

*Preparations and Doses*: Ammoniacum, five to ten grains; Tinctura ammoniaci, ten to thirty drops; Pilula ammoniaci, one to three grains.

**AMOMUM.**

## PARADISE GRAINS.

The fruit of *Amomum, Grana Paradisæ*, an African plant which possesses properties analogous to *Cardamon* (which see). The only effect seems to be that of a defusible stimulant, seldom employed in pharmacy.

For *Properties and Doses*, see **CARDAMONUM** and **PIPER**.

**AMPELOPSIS.**

## AMERICAN IVY. }

The bark and twigs of *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

*Habitat*: Low lands. Climbing extensively, sometimes by rootlets as well as by tendrils, the latter specially fitted for ascending walls and trunks, to which they attach themselves firmly by sucker-like discs at the top of their branches; Leaflets, five digitate lanceoblong, cut-toothed, changing to the crimson in autumn; Flowers.

*Properties*: Alterative, tonic, astringent and expectorant. Employed in scrofula, syphilitic affections, dropsy, bronchitis, and other pulmonary complaints. This is one of our most valuable alteratives; but, besides these properties, it is a mild diuretic and diaphoretic—stimulating, but the toning to emunctories generally.



Like all the preparations made from the drug, it has an affinity to the nervous system, creating an increased stimulus at the nerve centres, so that under its use we have increased action in the trunks and periphery. This peculiar therapeutic power of the remedy renders it an alterative of wide range. When it is combined with irisin, phytolaccin and leptandrin, it acts well in the bilo phlegmatic form of scrofûla; combined with rumin, very efficient in skin, throat and bronchial affections; combined with belladonna or macrotin, or bromide of ammonium, almost specific in hooping-cough, asthma, rheumatism. It is invaluable in venereal diseases, and, indeed, under every condition where an alterative is demanded.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum ampelopsis, one to three drachms; Tinctura ampelopsis, one-half to one drachm; Extractum ampelopsis fluidum, ten to forty drops.

---

### AMYGDALÆ AMARA.

BITTER ALMOND.

The kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus Communis*. A tree introduced from Persia into several other countries.

*Properties* : Sedative and tonic. They owe their medicinal properties to the fact that they contain hydrocyanic acid in a fine state of subdivision. These rare properties are of the greatest utility in all morbid states where the pneumogastric nerve and vagus are implicated. This property (hydrocyanic acid of nature) exercises direct stimulant, restorative action on those nerves, besides being an ingredient of gastric juice, a normal constituent in the body; hence it is valuable in cough, aphonia, dyspepsia, yellow fever, asthma, hooping-cough, epilepsy. The oil is very toxic and seldom used in practice.

*Preparations and Doses* : Aqua amygdalæ, one to four drachms; Syrupus amygdalæ, one to two drachms; Oleum amygdalæ, one-quarter to one drop.

---

### AMYGDALA DULCIS.

SWEET ALMOND.

The kernel of fruit of *Amygdalus Communis* : Variety *Dulcis*. *Sweet almonds* are merely demulcent and nutrient, and enter into the composition of several pharmaceutical preparations.

---

### AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

PEACH.

The leaves and kernels of the fruit of *Prunus (Amygdalus) Persica*. Naturalized from Asia. Small tree, with purplish rose-colored flowers, bell-shaped, calyx tube, lanceolate leaves and globular fruit, ripening a

thick pulp, either clinging to or separate from the rough wrinkled porous stone.

*Properties* : Sedative, diuretic and astringent. Employed in tetanus, pertussis, asthma, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, dyspepsia, kidney and skin diseases. The medicinal property this agent possesses is entirely due to the hydrocyanic acid it contains ; so that its therapeutic action is identical with that acid, relieving spinal congestion. Hence, it is valuable in all diseases dependent on or excited by effusion, irritation, hyperæmia of the cord, as tetanus, pertussis, asthma, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, dyspepsia, kidney and skin diseases, urinary impediments. By its physiological action it is a potent sedative and depressant.

The *dose* of the *amygaalin* is one grain, well triturated and cautiously increased.

In smaller doses it relieves splenic congestion, and is, perhaps, a more perfect antidote to malarial poisoning, and its destructive effects on the blood corpuscles, than any other remedy.

It acts well, kindly and efficiently, whenever and wherever there is peripheral irritation depending on a hyperæmic nerve centre.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum amygdalus persicæ, one to eight drachms.

### AMYLUM.

#### STARCH.

The fecula of the seeds of *Triticum Vulgare*.

*Properties* : Demulcent. Employed in ulcerations of the rectum, diarrhœa ; Externally, in erysipelas, and to prevent intertrigo in children, and as an antidote to iodine, in case of poisoning.

*Preparations and Doses* : Amylum ad lib. ; Amyli iodatum, one to two drachms ; Amyli syrupus iodatum, one to two drachms.

### ANACYCLUS.

#### PILLITORY OF SPAIN.

The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*. Procumbent branched pubescent stems, leaves spreading, petiolated, smoothish, pinnately divided.

*Properties* : Energetic local irritant, and rubefacient. Employed externally in neuralgia, palsy of the tongue, and rheumatic affections.

The proximate principle has been extracted in the form of an oleo-resin or oil, chiefly from the root, less abundantly from the stem and leaves of the Spanish pillitory.

Its therapeutic action is analogous to belladonna on the portio dura, relieving congestion of that nerve almost instantaneously. In paralysis of the tongue, relaxation of the uvula, it acts promptly—one drop in trituration at the dose. The ethereal extract is an efficient form.

Some practitioners think well of this drug in intermittent fever—regard it as superior to quinine. Unquestionably, it has a renovating, vitalizing action upon the brain, promoting a degree of nerve life never realized by the use of any other drug. It may, therefore, be given in all forms of nervous exhaustion; chorea, epilepsy, paralysis, softening of brain, &c.

It is much superior to arnica in ecchymosis; rubbed up into an ointment and applied, it procures absorption of the blood, causes contraction of the bloodvessels.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum anacycli, one to three drachms; Tinctura anacycli, ten to thirty drops; Extractum anacycli fluidum, five to ten drops.

### ANCHUSA.

ALKANET.

The root of *Anchusa Tinctoria*. The tincture of this root is simply used for the purpose of coloring other preparations and disguising other remedies.

### ANAGALLIS.

COMMON PIMPERNEL.

The leaves *Anagallis Arvensis*.

*Habitat*: Gardens and sandy fields; spreading on the ground, with pale ovate leaves, shorter than the peduncles, and rounded petals fringed with minute glandular teeth.

*Properties*: Tonic, alterative, diuretic and sedative.

Must be used with caution, but can be employed successfully in dysentery, typhus fever, and bites of rabid animals.

The sedative action of this drug is a most important one; so much so that if used with great caution it is able to produce a partial suspension of the nervous system till the poison dies out. It is very highly endorsed in rabies and snake-bite. In very minute doses, we obtain an excellent tonic, alterative effect. Unquestionably this drug is destined to obtain a great repute as an invaluable medicinal agent.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum anagallis, one to two drachms; Tinctura anagallis, ten to twenty drops; Extractum anagallis fluidum, five to ten drops.

### ANDIRNA.

CABBAGE-TREE BARK.

The bark of *Andirna Inermis*. A tree of moderate size, indigenous to the East Indies.

*Properties*: Emetic, purgative and anthelmintic. Employed to expel lumbricoides.

It is not much employed for its emetic or purgative properties, but chiefly for its toxical action on worms in the alimentary canal. It is destructive to all those parasites, but should be used with great caution.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura andirnæ, ten to fifteen drops ; Extractum andirnæ fluidum, five to ten drops.

### ANDROMEDA.

SORREL TREE.

The leaves *Andromeda (Oxydendrum) Arborea*.

*Habitat* : Rich woods West and South. Tree fifteen to forty feet high, smooth, with oblong lanceolate pointed serrulate leaves (resembling those of the peach) on slender petioles, and white flowers in long one-sided racemes, clustered in a loose panicle at the end of the branches in early spring.

*Properties* : Tonic, refrigerant and diuretic. All preparations possess these properties in a strong degree. As a tonic it is equal to hydrastis ; as a diuretic superior to uva ursi.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum andromedæ, one to two drachms ; Tinctura andromedæ, twenty to sixty drops ; Extractum andromedæ fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

### ANETHUM.

DILL.

The fruit of *Anethum Graveolens*. Fruit near'y ovate, compressed, striated ; petals involuted, entire ; native of Portugal and Spain. An annual plant, four or five feet high ; long spindle-shaped root.

*Properties* : Aromatic, seldom used.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum anethi, one to four drachms ; Aqua anethi, one to two drachms ; Oleum anethi, two to four drops.

### ANGELICA.

PURPLE ANGELICA.

The root and herb of *Angelica Atropurpurea*.

*Habitat* : Moist, deep soil, North. Strong-scented, smooth, with very stout dark purple stem, three to six feet high ; leaves ternately compound, and the divisions with five to seven pinnate leaflets, which are ovate and cut serrate ; petioles with large inflated membranous base ; flowers greenish white ; fruit smooth and thin-winged.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, emmenagogue and diuretic. Employed in suppressed menstrual discharge and in diseases of the urinary organs.

The range of action of the *angelica* in both sexes is on the organs contained in the pelvic cavity. It exalts the functions, the vermicular movements of the uterus, hence it is valuable in atrophy of that organ, and indeed in all depressed states, and it is in this manner it becomes a true emmenagogue. Very useful in chlorosis. It is of utility in incontinence of urine, in weakness of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, impotence, sterility. Besides exercising the properties of an astringent tonic on the urinary organs, its stimulating and diaphoretic qualities render it efficacious in certain debilitated states of the body.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura angelicæ, one to four drachms ; Extractum angelicæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### ANGUSTURA.

#### ANGUSTURA.

The bark of *Galipea Officinalis*. A small tree, irregularly branched, rising to the medium height of fifteen feet, with an erect stem from three to five inches in diameter, covered with a smooth gray bark. Leaves alternate petiolate, and composed of three leaflets which are oblong, pointed at each extremity, from six to ten inches in length, and from two to four in breadth, and supported by a common petiole by short leaf-stalks. They are smooth, glossy, of a vivid green, marked occasionally with small whitish round spots, and when fresh, of a strong odor, resembling tobacco.

*Properties* : Tonic, stimulant and aromatic. Employed in bilious diarrhœas and dysenteries, intermittents and dropsies.

The sphere of action of this remedy is the liver ; in small or large doses it relieves hepatic torpor by stimulating the granular structure of the liver, causing that gland to be remarkably disengorged. This of course relieves the spleen and rectum, and breaks up intermittent fever and dysentery. It has a slight action upon the absorbents, which renders it of some value in dropsy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pulvis angusturæ, ten to twenty grains ; Tinctura angusturæ, ten to thirty drops ; Extractum angusturæ fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

---

### ANISUM.

#### ANISE.

The fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum*, an annual plant about one foot in height, with an erect, smooth and branching stem. The leaves are petiolate, the lower roundish cordate, lobed incised-serrate, the middle pinnate-lobed, with cuneate or lanceolate lobes, the upper trifid, undivided, linear. Flowers white in terminal umbels compound, destitute of involucre.



*Properties* : Stimulant and carminative. Employed in flatulency, colic, and to remove nausea.

It is very useful in the colic and flatulence of children, and relieves those conditions promptly by stimulating, correcting mal-assimilation, and promoting activity of the nerves of nutrition.

*Preparations and Doses* : Anisum, ten to twenty grains ; Oleum anisi, two to six drops ; Spiritus anisi, one drachm.

### ANTENNARIA.

LIFE EVERLASTING.

The leaves of *Antennaria Margaritacea*.

*Habitat* : Dry fields and woods, especially North. Flowers in summer ; stem about two feet high, leafy to the top ; the leaves lanceolar ; heads in a broad corymb, the fertile ones with a few imperfect staminate flowers in the centre. Scales of the involucre pearly-white, rounded.

*Properties* : Astringent and tonic. Very useful in all relaxed conditions of the mucous membrane ; is very beneficial in all relaxed conditions of the kidneys, bladder, prostate. In relaxation of the mouths of the ejaculatory ducts its action is prompt.

The peculiar influence this drug possesses of raising the vital stamina of all the mucous tissues of the body, renders it of extreme value in ophthalmia, diarrhoea, catarrh of the bladder, prostate, vagina. Still, although this is its general action, it has a peculiar or rather limited action on the genito-urinary organs as an astringent tonic ; hence in all states of relaxation we can administer it with the best success.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura antennariæ, ten to fifteen drops ; Extractum antennariæ fluidum, five to ten drops.

### ANTHEMIS.

CHAMOMILE. }

The flowers of *Anthemis Nobilis*. A perennial herb, with a strong root having long fibres ; stems prostrate, but under cultivation more upright, branched, leafy, round and hollow. Leaves pale green, doubly pinnate, sessile, with small thread-shaped leaflets, somewhat downy, acute, tri-lobed.

*Properties* : Tonic, carminative, stomachic, in large doses emetic. Employed in obstinate gastro-intestinal irritation, intermittent and typhus fevers, externally to swellings and tumors.

The therapeutic action of the *anthemis* is that of a pure nerve sedative and nerve tonic. Hence, it is indicated in nervous dyspepsia, nervous cough, in phthisis and asthma—that form of dysmenorrhœa that attends spinal or nervous irritation. In all centric or eccentric nervous

disturbances, *anthemis* is specific, if the patient is of a nervous temperament. Physicians cannot realize the intrinsic virtues of this remedy. Its decided action upon the nervous system renders it invaluable in all neuralgic conditions, especially when attended with muscular contraction.

A lotion is very valuable to chronic ulcers.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Anthemis*, twenty to sixty grains ; *Anthemis tinctura*, ten to twenty drops ; *Extractum anthemis fluidum*, one drachm ; *Extractum anthemis*, five to twenty drops ; *Cleum anthemis*, five to six drops.

### ANTHEMIS COTULA.

MAY WEED.

The flowers of *Maruta (Anthemis) Cotula*. Naturalized from Europe. Low, strong-scented and acrid, with leaves thrice pinnately divided into slender leaflets or lobes, rather small heads terminating the branches, with white rays and yellow centres.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, powerfully antiseptic. Very useful in gangrene and malignant ulceration.

The powerful antiseptic properties of the flowers of the may weed are of the greatest value in all states where we desire such a therapeutic agent. It very much resembles *baptisia tinctora* in its action,—a powerful vegetable antiseptic, capable of arresting gangrene, of destroying germs in the mouth and alimentary canal ; hence it is extremely efficacious in aphthæ, erysipelas, carbuncle, typhoid fever, putrid diarrhœa, and locally to ulcers. It makes a valuable antiseptic wash in cancer of the uterus.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Infusum anthemis cotulæ*, one to three drachms ; *Tinctura anthemis cotulæ*, one half to one drachm ; *Extractum anthemis cotulæ fluidum*, ten to twenty drops.

### ANTIMONIUM.

ANTIMONY.

The native sulphide of *antimony*. *Antimony* exists in nature, sometimes uncombined, as an oxide, as a tersulphuret, and as a sulphureted oxide.

The *antimony* of commerce is extracted from the native sulphide. The ore is first separated from its earthy impurities by fusion, then it is reduced to a powder and placed in a reverberatory furnace, where it is subjected to a gentle heat, being stirred constantly ; the roasting process is completed when the matter is brought to a grayish white powder. This

is then mixed with charcoal and carbonate of sodium, and this mixture heated in crucibles in a proper melting furnace. The charcoal reduces the ter-oxide, while the alkali unites with the sulphide of *antimony*, and forms with it melted scoriæ, which cover the reduced metal and diminish its loss by volatilization.

The *antimony* of commerce is not entirely free from impurities, and may be further purified by gradually adding twenty five parts of the powdered metal to fifty parts of nitric acid, by which the *antimony* is precipitated in the form of antimonious acid the foreign matter remaining in solution; wash the precipitate thoroughly with water containing one-hundredth part of nitric acid, mixed with four parts powdered sugar; reduce to the metallic state by heating in a Hessian crucible. The metal is of a silvery blue color, very brilliant, of a lamellar texture, brittle and easily pulverized. Metallic *antimony* is not officinal, but is the basis of a number of important preparations.

Antimonial combinations may be divided as regards pharmacy into four general classes, thus :

- I. *Sulphureted*, as Antimonii sulphuretum.
- II. *Oxidized*, as Teroxide; Antimonii oxidum.
- III. *Combined with chlorine*, as Liquor antimonii terchloridi.
- IV. *In saline combinations*, as Antimonii et potassii tartaras.

Antimonial preparations are active just in accordance with their solubility in the gastric juice. Those antimonials which contain the hydrated teroxide or which are most easily converted into it are most active. Therefore the tartar emetic, and finely pulverized antimony, act most energetically.

*Properties* : Internally, *antimony* in small doses acts on the skin and mucous membranes as a diaphoretic and expectorant; in larger doses it acts as a purgative; if longer continued it becomes a sedative to the vascular system and upon all the muscles. Externally, it is a powerful irritant, producing pustules of the character of variola; sometimes, when so applied, it becomes absorbed, and might prove dangerous in young subjects. In metritis, the ointment of antimony employed externally is of the utmost value.

The general impression among progressive medical practitioners is that antimony is inert and useless, but this conclusion should not be too hastily arrived at. Antimony has been tortured and twisted into many forms and doses, and although many powerful drugs have been brought into service in febrile complaints, still we are satisfied that in some febrile states, like metritis and peritonitis, it is invaluable. Still, it is a powerful nervous and muscular depressant, and must be used with cau-

tion. As an arterial sedative it is now not much used. As an alterative it is seldom administered. As a powerful relaxant to the skin in cutaneous diseases, it is excellent: and it is peculiar here, that if given in minute doses in variola, it prevents pitting. It is a drug of great power and efficacy, but should never be given to children; never to naturally delicate and scrofulous subjects. It is a bi-depressant.

*Preparations and Doses*: Antimonii chloridi solutio, used as a caustic; Antimonii oxidum, two to three grains; Antimonii sulphuretum, two to three grains; Antimonii et potassii tartras, one-sixteenth to two grains; Vinum antimonii, one-half to one drachm.

### ANTIRRHINUM.

TOAD FLAX.

The herb *Linaria (Antirrhinum) Vulgaris*. A showy but troublesome European weed of fields and road-sides, one to three feet high, with alternate crowded linear or lanceolate pale leaves, and a dense raceme of yellow flowers (one inch long) with paler tips.

*Properties*: Diuretic and cathartic. Very useful in strangury and catarrh of the bladder, and in hemorrhoidal tumors as a poultice.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura antirrhini, ten to sixty drops.

### APIS MEL.

APIS MEL.

The prepared exudation from the honey bee, *Apis Mellifica*.

*Properties*: Tonic, diuretic, and astringent. Very useful in scarlatina, urinary diseases, dropsy, gleet and febrile diseases.

The tincture of the honey bee has a very remarkable action on certain parts of the human organism. It is an astringent diuretic, at the same time unlocking the absorbents; in this sphere it very much resembles a decoction of digitalis. It operates like a charm in dropsical affections, especially in the anasarca of scarlet fever. In Bright's disease it often affords the greatest relief. This appears to be the primary action of the drug.

The action of this remedy, in small doses, is very efficacious on the bladder as a tonic, and in cases of continence or incontinence of urine, it operates remarkably well. Here it resembles cantharides in its therapeutic effects, only not near so active. It has a very feeble effect on the sexual appetite.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura apsis, one-half to ten drops.

**APIUM.**

## CELERY.

The tops and root of *Apium Graviolens*. Cultivated. Base of leaf stalks enlarged. Leaves pinnately divided into three to seven coarse and wedge-shaped, cut or lobed leaflets or divisions. Umbels and fruit small.

*Properties*: Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Employed in nervous debility, seminal weakness, epilepsy, amenorrhœa from atonic condition of the uterus, restlessness and nervous excitability.

The medical properties of this plant are invaluable, being in large doses a stimulant, tonic, and diuretic which renders it very useful in all cases of debility; in small doses it is very invigorating to the nervous system: promotes vital action—an increase of nerve force. It is a permanent tonic, each dose increasing the efficacy of the former. Although a general nerve tonic, it has a special sphere of therapeutic power on the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, which renders it of the greatest benefit in seminal weakness, epilepsy, and chorea, and even in locomotor ataxia. On the ejaculatory ducts it acts as an astringent and checks seminal discharges. In amenorrhœa dependent on an atonic condition of the uterus, with those hysterical conditions nervousness, restlessness, and excitability, this remedy acts like a charm. Lately it has acquired quite a reputation in epilepsy, and in brain innervation, due to non-nutrition. In young chlorotic girls, where menstruation is retarded by deficient vital force, and those peculiar conditions of innervation produced by masturbation, this remedy acts rapidly in effecting a restoration to health.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura apii, one-half to one drachm; Extractum apii fluidum, ten to fifteen drops.

**APOCYNUM.**

## DOG'S BANE.

The root of *Apocynum Androsæmifolium*.

*Habitat*: Along thickets, mostly North. Branches forking and widely spreading; leaves ovate petioled; corolla open, bell-shaped with spreading lobes.

*Properties*: Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic and laxative. Employment: In hepatic disease, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, neuralgia, rheumatism, and scrofulous diseases. Its medical properties are powerfully emetic, cathartic and diuretic. It seems to have a special affinity to the liver, as a stimulant acting on that organ and the stomach chiefly through the brain.

As an alterative in scrofula, syphilis, rheumatism, it has no superior. To the taste it is bitter and sickening. Its action in all dropsical effusions is unexcelled.



*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura apocyni, one to two drachms; Extractum apocyni fluidum, ten to twenty drops; Extractum apocyni, two to four grains.

---

### **APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.**

BLACK INDIAN HEMP.

The root of *Apocynum Cannabinum*.

*Habitat*: Gravely or wet banks of streams. Branches erect; leaves oblong, lanceoblong, ovate, or slightly heart-shaped; flowers more crowded and erect; lobes of the corolla little spreading.

*Properties*: Emetic, hydragogue, cathartic, alterative, diuretic, dia-phoretic, expectorant, narcotic and sedative. Employed in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, dropsy, diseases of the urinary organs, neuralgia, rheumatism, fevers and pneumonic diseases. A stimulant to all glands. Has a decided action on the absorbent system in dropsies; an active depurant to the blood, which gives it a very wide range of action.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura apocyni cannabini, one to two drachms; Extractum apocyni cannabini fluidum, ten to thirty drops; Extractum apocyni cannabini, two to three grains; Apocynin, one-half to two grains.

---

### **AQUA.**

WATER.

*Water* in its purest form. *Water* in its natural state is seldom if ever found pure, and the only way to obtain it is by distillation. *Water*, chemically, is the protoxide of hydrogen, having the formula H. O. *Water* in a natural state is a transparent liquid, colorless, odorless and tasteless. *Water* is a very powerful solvent, and is used in almost all pharmaceutical processes. Care must be taken not to use *water* that has been in contact with lead, for the lead becomes oxidized by the water, forming the oxide of lead, and this is again reduced to a carbonate by the action of the air, the carbonic acid being attracted to the lead. *Water* containing lead often produces injurious consequences upon the system, and the purer the water the greater the hazard.

*Properties*: Tonic, diuretic and sudorific—according to the mode of administration. Employed in febrile and inflammatory disorders.

In morbid states there is usually thirst; the patient craves water; considerable quantity of water is of apparent advantage. There are, however, exceptional cases when the use of water should be regulated. In dictating a patient the actual quantity should be stated, although in 80 per cent. of cases the free use of *water* is not disadvantageous. *Water* is absorbed as fast as introduced, and the greater part soon escapes from the

blood in the form of perspiration; some by the breath, and a considerable quantity is excreted by the kidneys;—the activity of those organs being increased by the presence of the fluid. The frequent introduction of small quantities of *water* dilutes the blood, and tends to wash out dead germs or noxious poisons by the emunctories. In the hypodermic use of *water* we derive great advantage in painful nervous affections, and in cholera, without the use of any medicinal agent; and some authorities believe that *water* thus used is as efficacious as drugs.

*Preparations and Doses* : Vide AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.

---

### AQUILEGIA.

COLUMBINE.

The whole plant *Aquilegia Vulgaris*. Cultivated in gardens; many-flowered; spurs rather longer than the blade or rest of the petal. Pods pubescent; flowers varying from blue to purple or white, greatly changed by culture, often double.

*Properties* : Antiscorbutic, sedative and cholagogue. Very useful in scurvy, purpura, exanthematous diseases and jaundice.

This plant has a peculiarly sedative effect on the nervous system and on the cutaneous nerves, exciting contractility, which renders it very useful in ecchymosis, hæmorrhages into the skin, as in purpura and scurvy. In chronic purpura it excels digitalis. Its stimulating action on the liver renders it very valuable in jaundice. It acts efficiently also on the nerves of nutrition.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura aquilegiæ, one to two drachms; Extractum aquilegiæ fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

---

### ARACHIS.

PEANUT.

The fruit of *Arachis Hypogæa*. Introduced from South America. Cultivated extensively in the Southern States; nut-like pods, oily fleshy seeds. The oil is of a bright yellow color, possessing the characteristic odor of the fruit, and mild pleasant taste, soluble in alcohol, chloroform and benzine.

*Properties* : Emollient, principally employed in preparing cerates.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum arachis, ten to sixty drops.

---

### ARALIA.

AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

The root of *Aralia Nudicaulis*.

*Habitat* : Low ground; the aromatic horizontal slender roots running three to five feet long, the smooth stem proper rising only two to four inches, bearing a single long-stalked leaf of five ovate or oval serrate

leaflets on each of the three divisions of the petiole, and in a short peduncle with two to seven umbels.

*Properties* : Alterative, diaphoretic. Employed in scrofula, syphilis and pulmonary diseases. Its properties are strictly alterative, being indicated as a feeble substitute for stillingia.

Its primary action seems to be chiefly upon the glandular structures, causing increased action of the salivary and other glands ; its secondary action is to relieve spinal congestion, and control spasmodic action in that way ; hence it is a remedy of great value, in small doses, highly triturated, in cholera.

It relieves neuralgic pain pretty much in the same way as belladonna, so that it is esteemed by some members of the dental profession as valuable in giving immediate relief in odontalgia ; also, like the atropia, it relieves the difficult breathing of asthma ; excellent in inflammatory sore throat.

*Aralia Hispida*, Dwarf Elder, possesses similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum araliæ, one to three drachms ; Tinctura araliæ, one to two drachms ; Syrupus araliæ compositus, one to two drachms ; Extractum araliæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### ARALIA SPINOSA.

PRICKLY ELDER.

The bark of *Aralia Spinosa*.

*Habitat* : River banks ; a shrub or low tree of peculiar aspect, the simple stout trunk rising six to twenty feet high, and beset with prickles bearing immense leaves, with ovate serrate leaflets doubly serrate and slightly downy, and racemed-panicled umbels.

*Properties* : Diaphoretic, stimulant and emetic. Employed in syphilitic and rheumatic affections.

It possesses a peculiar property of neutralizing and changing calculi.

The *prickly elder* is a remedy of great power in all morbid states of the blood ; in erysipelas, scrofula, and other blood diseases, it is used with great success, and it should not by any means be overlooked.

*Preparations and Doses* : Vide ARALIA.

### ARANEA.

COBWEB.

The web of the *Tela Medicalis*.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, styptic, antispasmodic and hypnotic. It has been used for years in intermittents, hysteria, asthma, sleeplessness, hectic fever, irregular muscular action.

*Preparations and Doses* : Aranea pilula, six to ten grains.

**ARECA.**

## BETEL NUT.

The fruit of *Areca Catechu*. An East Indian tree, belonging to palm family. The fruit is about the size of a small egg, and of an orange yellow color, and contains the nut imbedded in a fibrous fleshy envelope, and invested with a brittle shell, which adheres to the exterior flesh. It abounds in tannin, and also contains some gallic acid, a little volatile oil, and various saline substances. Water extracts its astringent principle. It imparts a red color to the saliva and excrements. It also possesses vermifuge properties, and has been successfully used to expel the tape worm.

*Properties*: Vermifuge and astringent. Useful in hæmorrhages, Bright's disease, mucous discharges, and hæmorrhoids.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura arecæ, one to two drachms; Extractum arecæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**ARGEMONE.**

## PRICKLY POPPY.

The seeds of *Argemone Mexicana*.

*Habitat*: Waste places and gardens. Prickly, one to two feet high, leaves sinuate-lobed, blotched with white; flowers yellow or yellowish, pretty large, in summer.

*Properties*: Emetic, purgative, anodyne and sudorific. Useful in colic, flatulence and diarrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura argemonis, one-half to one drachm; Extractum argemonis, ten to fifteen drops.

**ARGENTUM.**

## SILVER.

*Silver* is occasionally found in pure metallic state, but usually it occurs as a sulphuret, either pure or mixed with other sulphides. It is sometimes found as a chloride. *Silver* may be extracted from the ore either by cupellation or amalgamation. *Silver* is a white metal, brilliant, tenacious, malleable and ductile.

For preparations and doses, see Preparations of SILVER. (Argentum.)

**ARMORACIA.**

## HORSE RADISH.

The fresh root *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Naturalized from Europe. Root perennial, sending up many large leaves, from the midst of which a round stem, erect, branching, rises two or three feet. The radical leaves are lance shaped, wavy, scalloped on the edges, sometimes pinnatifid, and stand on strong foot stalks.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diuretic, antiscorbutic, emmenagogue, and rubefacient. Employed in scurvy, paralysis, rheumatism neuralgic pains and menstrual irregularities.

Horse radish is a drug of considerable value in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. In diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urethra it is quite as efficacious as cubebs. So powerful and drastic is its action on the uterus, that it is capable of producing abortion at any period prior to the fourth month of pregnancy. It exerts a stimulating effect upon the white fibrous tissues, which renders it of great utility in neuralgia and rheumatism. Its antiscorbutic effect is very decided. It is very useful in bronchitis, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Armoraciæ*, one-half to one drachm ; *Spiritus armoraciæ composita*, one to two drachms ; *Tinctura armoraciæ*, ten to sixty drops ; *Tinctura armoraciæ composita*, five to twenty drops ; *Extractum armoraciæ fluidum*, two to fifteen drops.

---

### ARNICA.

LEOPARD'S BANE.

The flowers of *Arnica Montana*. A perennial herbaceous plant, having a woody, brownish horizontal root, from one to three inches long, and two or three lines thick, ending abruptly, and sending forth numerous slender fibres of the same color. A hairy cylindrical stem, terminating in from one to three peduncles, each bearing a flower. Leaves radical, ovate entire, ciliated and obtuse stem, leaves lanceolate opposite, flowers very large, fine orange color, calyx greenish, imbricated with lanceolate scales. Rays fourteen, ligulate florets twice the length of the calyx, striated, three-toothed and hairy at the base ; disc of tubular florets with five-lobed margin.

*Properties* : Stimulant and emetic. Employed in rheumatic affections, amaurosis, paralysis, chlorosis, and diseases of the kidneys ; externally to bruises, sprains, corns, chilblains, black eyes, cuts, wounds, and stings of insects.

The whole plant, when fresh, has a strong, disagreeable odor ; it imparts an acrid, bitterish and durable taste. Water extracts its virtues but very sparingly ; alcohol freely.

The flowers, on analysis, yield gallic acid, gum, albumen, yellow coloring matter, an odorless resin and a bitter principle, considered as identical with "cylisin." This substance is yellow, of a bitter and nauseous taste, deliquescent, readily soluble in water and diluted alcohol ; insoluble in ether. In five-grain doses it is a powerful emetic. The flowers also contain a proportion of a blue volatile oil.

An organic alkaloid has been separated from the flowers, named



arnicina. It is solid, slightly bitter, but not acrid; of a castor-like odor, very slightly soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol and ether.

*Medical Properties and Uses* : Leopard's bane is a stimulant, directed with peculiar energy to the brain and nervous system, as is manifested by the headache, spasmodic contraction of the limbs, and difficulty of respiration which result from its use. It also acts as an irritant to the stomach and bowels, often producing an emetic and cathartic effect; it is supposed by some to be diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue in its action. It is recommended in amaurosis, paralysis, and other nervous diseases. It is of paramount value in almost any disordered condition of the system, resulting from falls, blows, wounds and bruises. It is gratifying to know that, in this remedy, we have an agent of singular efficacy, applicable in all cases, from the most trifling to the most severe. I have so employed it during many years, and experience demonstrates it to be unapproached in power by any other remedy, or any combination of remedies whatever. It is an old and popular remedy in cases of bruises, or wounds, to allay the smarting after operations, of fractures, dislocations, and similar accidents and injuries. In such cases it supercedes the use of fomentations, cooling lotions, and of leeching.

*Internal Use* : Ailments arising from a shock, fall, contusion, strains by lifting, sprains, luxations, wounds, bleeding from the nose arising from an injury, paralysis of the right side, with involuntary evacuations, as in apoplexy; small boils and pimples, surrounded with an inflamed bright border. In rheumatic affections, as in false pleurisy, or stitch in the side; effects of bodily fatigue from walking, rowing, &c.

*External Use* : In the form of a lotion, one part of the tincture to about twenty of water. Excellent rubbed up in cerate, or made into a plaster for bunions, chilblains, corns, chapped hands or lips, black eyes, bruises, burns, sprains or strains, cuts, wounds, bites or stings of insects, &c., and in rheumatism.

Where the feet are swollen and painful from undue exercise, great relief is had by bathing them with about a quart of cold water, to which an ounce of the tincture has been added.

In its general use, care must be taken not to exceed more than the proper dose, for it occasionally irritates the skin, producing an erysipelas-like appearance. Those possessing a predisposition to that affection would require to be especially careful in its use. It is invaluable in ecchymosis, consequent on a blow, or some external injury.

The physiological action of arnica is that of an anæsthetic to the brain and nervous system; it differs essentially from belladonna and aconite, although its action resembles that of those agents. It is undoubtedly

a narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, and possesses these properties by its peculiar anæsthetic effect. It is valuable in all injuries, internally and externally, exercising its effect upon the nerves of the part. It is in this way it relieves ecchymosis, contusions, mechanical injuries, effusions which often cause paralysis.

In nervous congestions of patients of a sanguine temperament it displays the most positive action. In paralysis, otitis, neuralgia, neuremia, &c., with extreme sensitiveness, tremor, it is specially indicated. As a tonic, in chronic rheumatism, dropsy, and in deficient nervous sensibility, and almost every disease where there is debility, torpor, or impairment of function.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pulvis arnicæ, five to twenty grains; Tinctura arnicæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum arnicæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops; Extractum arnicæ æthereum, one to two drops; Extractum arnicæ, one to five grains; Glyceritum arnicæ, use externally.

---

## ARSENICUM.

### ARSENIC.

A metal of a bluish white color, odorless, but when heated emits a garlicky odor. Specific gravity 5.88.

Take of white oxide of *arsenic* of commerce two drachms; place it at the sealed end of a hard German glass tube of about half an inch in diameter, and eighteen inches long, having previously filled it with eight inches of coarsely pulverized charcoal, and raised that portion of the tube to a red heat; let a few ignited coals be placed beneath the oxide so as to effect its slow sublimation; when this has been accomplished the metallic *arsenic* will be found attached to the interior of the tube at its distant or cool extremity.

*Arsenic* is much diffused, being present in many minerals, also in earths and waters.

*Arsenic* is employed in the following combinations :

- I. *In the metallic state*, as Arsenicum.
- II. *Combined with oxygen*, as Acidum arsenosum.
- III. *Combined with iodine*, as Arsenici iodidum.
- IV. *Combined with iodine and mercury*, as Liquor Arsenioi et Hydrargyri iodidi.
- V. *In saline combination*, as Liquor potassii arsenitis.

*Properties* : Antiseptic, tonic, alterative; a violent irritant poison. Not used by progressive physicians.

*Preparations and Doses* : Vide PREPARATIONS ARSENICUM.

**ARUM.**

## INDIAN TURNIP.

The *Cormus* of *Arisæna* (*Arum*) *Triphyllum*.

*Habitat*: Rich woods. Leaves mostly two or three, oblong, pointed leaflets. Stalks and spathe either green or variegated with whitish and dark purple stripes or spots, the latter with broad or flat summit incurved over the top of the club-shaped and blunt spadix.

*Properties*: External, irritant. Internally, expectorant and diaphoretic. Employed in croup, whooping-cough, asthma, chronic laryngitis, pains in the chest, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous diseases. A tincture prepared by the aid of acetic acid is very valuable in croup, asthma, diphtheria, and scarlatina anginosa. The antiseptic properties of the *Indian turnip* are very remarkable; a poultice of it to the throat in croup, diphtheria, and scarlet fever destroys the mycelium, oidium albicans and the living germ of scarlatina. A poultice of the same agent over the liver and spleen destroys the living malarial germ by endosmosis.

*Preparations and Doses*: Pulvis ari, five to ten grains; Tinctura ari acetata, one-half to one drachm; Extractum ari fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

**ASARABACCA.**

## HAZELWORT.

The root and leaves of *Asarum Europæum*. An herbaceous perennial plant growing in the north of Europe, in woods and shady places.

*Properties*: Emetic, cathartic, and errhine. Employed principally as an errhine in certain diseases of the brain, eyes, face and throat.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura asarabaccæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum asarabaccæ fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

**ASARUM.**

## WILD GINGER.

The root of *Asarum Canadensis*.

*Habitat*: Rich woods. Soft pubescent: Leaves broadly heart-shaped or kidney-shaped, not evergreen, calyx bell-shaped, but cleft down to the adherent ovary, brown purple inside, and abruptly spread; lobes pointed.

*Properties*: Stimulant and expectorant. Externally, irritant. Employed in pertussis, asthma, colic, and painful bowel disease.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura asari, one to three drachms; Spiritus asari compositus, one to two drachms; Extractum asari fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**ASCLEPIAS.**

## PLEURISY ROOT.

The root of *Asclepias Tuberosa*.

*Habitat*: Dry hills. Hardly any milky juice. Stems mostly scattered and leaves linear, or lance-oblong and hairy. Flowers bright orange.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic, expectorant, cathartic, tonic and diuretic. Employed in diseases of the respiratory organs, especially pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, catarrhal affections, acute rheumatism, febrile disease, and dysentery. *Asclepias* is a direct stimulant to all the white fibrous tissues of the body, increasing their vital stamina. Hence it is of the greatest therapeutic value in pleuritis, pericarditis, peritonitis. It also acts on the skin as a mild but efficient diaphoretic. Whenever it is desirable to increase the activity of those tissues, this drug can be depended on. In peritonitis combined with opium and gelseminum, it often effects resolution when all other remedies fail. In metritis and laryngitis it operates remarkably well. It has a very extended sphere of action—fulfills special indications.

*Preparations and Doses*: Pulvis asclepidis, twenty to sixty grains; Infusum asclepidis, one to four drachms; Tinctura asclepidis, one-half to one drachm; Extractum asclepidis fluidum, one to thirty drops.

**ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI.**

## COMMON MILKWEED.

*Habitat*: Fields and low grounds, Northern States. Downy or large, the large pale leaves soon smooth above; flowers dull greenish-purplish.

*Properties*: Tonic, diuretic, alterative, emmenagogue and purgative. Employed in amenorrhœa, dropsy, retention of urine, asthma, dyspepsia, cough, dyspnoea, primary syphilitic diseases, scrofulous and rheumatic disorders. Also very beneficial to those reforming from the opium habit. The *common milkweed* possesses these properties in a high degree. In one section of our country it is esteemed for its tonic, diuretic and alterative properties; in other locations it is highly prized for its uterine stimulating properties; while again in other states it is greatly appreciated for its peculiar sedative action on the nervous system. It seems to be capable of breaking up that intense desire for opium in those habituated to the use of that drug. Where it is used for that purpose it is best to be combined with belladonna; in this form it unquestionably is the best antidote to opium in the *Materia Medica*.

*Preparations and Doses*: Same as ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

**ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.**

SWAMP MILKWEED.

The root of *Asclepias Incarnata*.

*Habitat*: Wet grounds. Very leafy branching stems, lanceolate or lance-oblong acute leaves, often slightly heart-shaped at the base; smooth or smoothish.

*Properties*: Anthelmintic, alterative and expectorant. Employed in rheumatic, catarrhal, asthmatic, and syphilitic affections, with excellent success. It has a slight sedative action on the nervous system.

*Preparations and Doses*: Same as ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

**ASPARAGUS.**

ASPARAGUS.

The young shoots of *Asparagus Officinalis*. Cultivated from Europe. Tall, bushy-branched. the leaves thread-shaped.

*Properties*: Diuretic and sedative. Employed in hypertrophy of the heart, headache, diseases of the urinary organs and dropsy. As a remedy, both the shoots and root are employed, from which a tincture or syrup is prepared; there is also an active principle of asparagus obtained from the juice of the plant. It acts as a sedative, reduces the heart's action, and has been of service in cases of hypertrophy, and other diseases of that organ, attended with excessive action. In cases of headache, where there is a sense of fullness of the eyes and general congestion experienced, it can be prescribed with good results. Its leading virtue, however, is as a diuretic; it imparts its characteristic odor to the urine, and causes copious diuresis. Very valuable in the dropsy of scarlet fever. Asparagin is obtained from the plant by the process of dialysis, and is particularly serviceable in hypertrophy of the heart. In the lithic acid diathesis and chronic gout it is specially indicated. Its primary action, in doses of from one to five grains, is powerful in quieting the function of the brain and spinal cord, and nervous irritation generally; its secondary action is upon the blood, as a depurant; stimulating the skin, kidneys and serous tissue of the bowels. In this way it becomes a valuable alterative and diuretic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum asparagi fluidum, ten to sixty drops; Asparagin, one-half to one grain.

**ASPLENUM.**

SPLEENWORT.

The rhizome of *Asplenium Angustifolium*.

*Habitat*: Rich woods, North and South, mainly along mountains. Fronds thin, long, lanceolate; pinnæ many, three to four inches long



linear lanceolate from a truncate or rounded base, acuminate nearly entire; those of the fertile frond narrower, fruit-dots slightly curved, very numerous.

*Properties*: Demulcent and pectoral. Very useful in coughs, colds, mucous inflammation and diarrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum aspleni, one to three drachms; Extractum aspleni fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### ASSAFŒTIDA.

#### ASSAFŒTIDA.

The gummy, resinous exudation of *Narthex Assafœtida*. This resin is obtained by making an incision into the living root. Indigenous to Persia, Afghanistan, and the neighboring regions.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue and vermifuge. Employed in croup, pertussis, hysteria, infantile convulsions, flatulent colic, chronic catarrh, spasmodic diseases of females and nervous headache. Considerably used as a nervous quiescent.

*Preparations and Doses*: Assafœtida, five to fifteen grains; Mistura assafœtidæ, one-half to one drachm; Pilula assafœtidæ, four to twelve grains; Tinctura assafœtidæ, one-half to one drachm.

### ASTER.

#### RED-STALKED ASTER.

The root of *Aster Puniceus*.

*Habitat*: In wet grounds. Three to six feet high, loosely branched, rough hairy, commonly purple-tinged with lance oblong or lanceolate sparingly serrate, rough leaves, the base auricled and partly clasping; scales of involucre slender. Rays long, bright or pale blue.

*Properties*: Stimulant and diaphoretic. Employed in rheumatism, pains in the stomach, irregularities of the menstrual discharge, hysteria, and some cutaneous diseases. *A. æstivus* possesses similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura asteris, one-half to one drachm; Extractum asteris fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### ATHEROSPERMA.

#### AUSTRALIAN SASSAFRAS.

The oil of *Atherosperma Moschata*. The oil is obtained from the bark of this tree.

*Properties*: Diuretic, diaphoretic and sedative to the heart. Employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa and other mucous discharges.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura atherospermæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum atherospermæ fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

**AURANTII CORTEX.**

ORANGE PEEL.

Peel or outer rind of the fruit of *Citrus Vulgaris*.

*Properties*: Aromatic and slightly tonic. Employed mostly to disguise the unpleasant taste of other medicines.

*Preparations and Doses*: Aurantii confectio, ten to sixty grains; Syrupus aurantii corticis, one to four drachms; Tinctura aurantii corticis, one to three drachms.

**AURANTII FLORES.**

ORANGE FLOWERS.

The flowers of *Citrus Vulgaris*. Employed in some nervous disorders, and in perfumery; also to disguise the taste of various remedial agents.

As a remedy in nervous affections of the heart, we often derive the most excellent results from its use.

*Preparations and Doses*: Syrupus aurantii florum, one to four drachms.

**AURUM.**

GOLD.

*Gold* occurs in the free state in nature, in nodules or *nuggets*, but more commonly in a state of fine division, termed *gold dust*.

*Gold* is separated from sand, crushed quartz, or other earthy matter with which it may be associated, by agitation with water, when the *gold* from its greater specific gravity, falls to the bottom of the vessels first; the lighter mineral matter being allowed to run off with the water. The *gold* is dissolved out of this rich sand by mercury, the latter filtered, and the amalgam distilled, when the mercury is volatilized and the *gold* remains. The amalgamation may be facilitated by the use of a small portion of sodium. A yellow metal having a specific gravity of 13.3.

*Properties*: *Gold* is not used as a remedial agent in its pure state, but only in an infinitely divided form, in which it acts on the system as effectually as its salts, but much milder. It exerts a specific influence in syphilitic and scrofulous diseases.

In the form of chloride of *gold* and soda, it unites with the living germ poisons of syphilis, tubercula, cancer, and thus uniting with them destroys their bioplasm, and even aids in their elimination by the bowels, kidneys and skin. It is best administered in small doses one-thirtieth of a grain, several times a day, highly triturated in sugar of milk. The metal, different from all others, is never retained in the system; it de-

stroys the special germ poison, unites with it, and is freely eliminated. In sexual debility, caused by the action of syphilis, it operates like a charm.

*Preparations and Doses:* Aurum, one-fourth to one grain; Auri chloridum, one-fifteenth to one-tenth grain; Tinctura auri chloridi, ten to fifteen drops; Auri et sodii chloridum, one sixteenth grain; Liquor auri et sodii chloridi, ten to twelve drops; Syrupus auri et sodii chloridi, one to six drachms; Syrupus auri et sodii chloridi compositus, one drachm; Auri cyanidum, one-twentieth to one-sixteenth grain; Auri iodidum, one-tenth to one-fifth grain; Auri oxidum, one-tenth to one-third grain; Aurum ammoniatum, one-twentieth to one-fifteenth grain.

### AVENA.

OAT MEAL.

The ground seeds of *Avena Sativa* (cultivated oat), soft, smooth, with loose panicle of large drooping spikelets, the palets investing the grain; one flower with a long twisted awn on the back, the others awnless.

*Properties:* Nutritive and demulcent. Employed in habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and during convalescence in puerperal women. As an article of diet containing an immense amount of vegetable phosphates, it may legitimately be termed true brain food. Mostly used as food.

### AZEDARACH.

PRIDE OF CHINA.

The bark of the root of *Melia Azedarach*. Indigenous to Syria, Persia and north of India. A beautiful tree, rising thirty or forty feet in height; leaves large, doubly pinnate, with dark green leaflets; flowers lilac color.

*Properties:* Anthelmintic. Employed in fevers, externally for scald head, in the form of an ointment.

*Preparations and Doses:* Azedarach, twenty grains.

### BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

BALSAM OF PERU.

The balsamic exudation of *Myospermum Periuferum*.

*Properties:* Expectorant and stimulant. Employed in chronic affections of the mucous tissues, as catarrh, gonorrhœa, mucous inflammation of the stomach and bowels, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and leucorrhœa. Externally to ulcers, sores and wounds.

*Preparations and Doses:* Balsamum peruvianum, one to four drachms.

**BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM.**

BALSAM TOLU.

The balsamic exudation of *Myospermum Toluiferum*.

*Properties* : Expectorant and stimulant. Employed in catarrh, gonorrhœa, diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa and glect. Externally to obstinate ulcers, wounds and cuts. The real merits of this and other balsams are their antiseptic properties. It is true it is a stimulant to mucous membranes, but more than that it seems to be destructive to the amœba, bacteria and vibrios ; that is its actual value to ulcers, wounds, gonorrhœa, &c.

*Preparations and Doses* : Balsamum toluatanum, ten to thirty grains ; Tinctura tolutani, one to two drachms ; Syrupus tolutani, one to four drachms.

**BAPTISIA.**

WILD INDIGO.

Bark, root and leaves of *Baptisia Tinctoria*. Pale or glaucous, smoothe, bushy ; two feet high, with three small wedge obovate leaflets, hardly any common petiole, minute deciduous stipules ; fewflowered racemes terminating the branches, and small globular pods.

*Properties* : Purgative, emetic. stimulant, astringent, and antiseptic. Employed in scarlatina, typhus and all cases where there is a tendency to putrescency, rheumatism, pneumonia and dysentery. Locally, in fetid leucorrhœa, any fetid discharge, gangrenous ulcers, sore nipples, scrofulous or syphilitic ophthalmia.

In chronic affections of the liver, accompanied with constipation, I have found it to be a most valuable agent, but in such cases its benefit is even augmented when combined with leptandrin. It is indicated in pneumonia, in chronic rheumatism, in ulcerative inflammation of the stomach and bowels, in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, in scrofula and cutaneous disorders, dyspepsia, with irritation of the stomach, acid cructations. It should not be used during the period of utero-gestation, as it is capable of producing abortion.

Its alterative and antiseptic virtues are well observed in erysipelas. One to two grains, four times a day, and if there be ulcerations or sloughings, cover the parts with dry *baptisin*, over which, if there be great pain or heat, place the cold-water bandage. This is to be repeated thrice daily.

But, perhaps, one of its most wonderful curative actions is evinced as an emmenagogue. I have prescribed it successfully in the treatment of amenorrhœa and defective menstruation ; also, in cases of vicarious menstruation, combined with podophyllum. Do not exceed two-grain

doses twice or thrice a day. In virulent cases of leucorrhœa I have proved its worth in not a few cases. Use internally and apply locally. For internal use I usually combine with helonin. Its antiseptic property renders it valuable in ulcerated sore throat and mouth, chancres, sore nipples, mammary abscesses, ulcerations of the cervix uteri, and all affections having a gangrenous tendency.

In cases of open ulcers apply the dry powder, as in erysipelas, in phthisis, scrofula and most chronic affections. Wherever disintegration and waste of the tissues occur more rapidly than assimilation, this is a sovereign remedy.

The physiological action of *baptisia* is exerted upon all the tissues of the body, preventing a metamorphosis; hence its value in all exhausted conditions of the body, in phthisis, diabetes, diarrhœa, night sweats, &c.

I have found it also to exert a powerful influence on the glandular system in doses of from one-fourth to one-half grain; if given in large doses it produces a very disagreeable prostration of the whole system.

All that really need be said is that this is the great vegetable antiseptic, capable of destroying all forms of vegetable parasites in the human body; hence it is indicated in all diseases of a parasitical character.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura baptisiæ, one to two drachms; Extractum baptisiæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### BARIUM.

#### BARIUM.

*Barii Carbonas. Carbonate of Barium.* A metal of silvery color, melts at temperature below redness, and is not volatilized by a heat capable of melting plate glass.

*Preparations, Doses and Use*: See BARIUM LIQUOR.

### BDELLIUM.

#### BDELLIUM.

The gum resin obtained from the *Amyris Camphora*.

*Properties*: The same as MYRRH, but weaker.

### BELA.

#### BAEL FRUIT.

The half-ripe fruit, dried, of *Ægle Marmelôs*. This is sometimes called the Bengal Quince.

*Properties*: Astringent and vermifuge. Bael fruit possesses astringent and tonic properties, which renders it very useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, hernia, any debility or relaxed condition of the bowels, and like hydras-



tis and bayberry, it acts without producing constipation. Its reputation is excellent as a tonic astringent.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura belæ, one to three drachms; Extractum belæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### BELLADONNÆ FOLIUM.

BELLADONNA LEAF.

The fresh and dried leaves of *Atropia Belladonna* or deadly nightshade, gathered when the fruit has begun to form.

---

### BELLADONNÆ RADIX.

BELLADONNA ROOT.

The root of *Atropia Belladonna* from plants more than two years old. The root dried. Cultivated sparingly from Europe; low and spreading, nearly smooth, with ovate entire pointed leaves; flowers single or in pairs, nodding on lateral peduncles; dull-purple corolla, and handsome purple berry. Whole plant poisonous. Used in medicine.

*Properties* : Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, anodyne, antispasmodic and resolvent. Employed in eruptive fevers, inflammation of the brain, inflammatory condition of the throat, neuralgia, hemicrania, paralysis, incontinence of urine, rigidity of the os uteri, dysmenorrhœa, retention of urine, chorea, epilepsy, asthma, nervous cough, and amaurosis depending on plethora.

Its physiological properties are, its positive action upon the tubercula quadrigemina, in small doses, in relieving congestion; in still larger doses it affects the cerebral lobes and spinal cord in the same manner. This action on the brain is quickly manifested by an anodyne, sedative action on the heart, which renders this remedy a valuable one in all neuralgic disorders, fevers, inflammations.

*Belladonna*, by its action in relieving brain and spinal hyperæmia, becomes one of our most reliable remedies; hence its value in whooping-cough, epilepsy, chorea, asthma, nervous cough, amaurosis depending on plethora, &c.

In the eruptive fevers, no remedy would seem to be of such great power as *belladonna*, more especially in scarlatina; its specific action on the medulla oblongata, and then on the throat and skin, are well known.

One of the most powerful results of this remedy is to be obtained in inflammation of the brain. Increased arterial action of the hemispherical ganglion exalts the intellect; and if the stimulus is continued the brain becomes oppressed, the muscles of the tongue sluggish, the speech thick, and, latterly, insensibility and coma. And how beautifully and rapid-

ly will *belladonna* control these symptoms, given with or alternated with aconite.

In all inflammatory conditions of the throat, as quinsy, pharyngitis, laryngitis, diphtheria, this remedy produces paralysis of the laryngeal and pharyngeal nerves, and an arrest of inflammatory action.

In neuralgia and hemicrania, *belladonna* is the proper remedy, especially for the fifth pair and its tributaries, as the frontal lachrymal and nasal.

In paralysis, depending upon hyperæmia, of the spinal cord, *belladonna* will relieve; it will cause contraction of the vessels of the cord, diminution of the amount of blood in the part, and thus, with proper adjunct treatment, cure.

In incontinence of urine, rigidity of the os uteri, dysmenorrhœa, retention of urine, &c., and like conditions depending upon a congested condition of the brain, *belladonna* will cure—cure diseases of the splenic nervous system, or of the abdomen or uterus, in which there is affection of the brain or cord.

The physiological sphere of action is, therefore, quite extensive, relieving turgescence of the brain and cord under all given circumstances. It is the principal remedy in convulsions, apoplexy, &c., when they depend on that cause.

In nervous dysmenorrhœa there is no remedy to be compared with *belladonna*.

For the purpose of preventing the secretion of milk in the female breast there is no remedy like it; it is positive in its action, paralyzing the nervous influence of the nerves of the mammary gland, upon which the secretion of milk depends; and if already secreted, it will discuss it. This will not only disperse but prevent secretion.

For controlling spasms or spasmodic action, as in stricture, it is good; hypodermically, it has been quite extensively used in neuralgia, sciatica, &c., with excellent results; various lotions and liniments of *belladonna*, in different forms, are in use, all having a most salutary action.

The mother tincture we prefer to the alkaloid for general use; next best is a saturated tincture, or good extract; beginning with small doses and gradually increasing.

Opium, calabar bean, and other remedies which contract the pupil are, to some extent, counter-poisons to *belladonna*, and have been used as antidotes to this drug, as well as ammonia and mineral alkalies. The power of *atropia* in dilating the pupil is remarkable, no doubt due to a paralyzing or driving away the blood from the part; a non-stimulation of the retina.

It has a remarkable action in maintaining the fluidity of the blood, which renders it of extreme utility in embolism, pneumonia, and other conditions where the fibrine is increased. Its application to sphincter muscles causes paralysis, with dilatation. This renders it of great value in phymosis and paraphymosis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Belladonnæ radix, one-eighth to one grain; Belladonnæ folia, one-quarter to one grain; Tinctura belladonnæ, five to fifteen drops; Syrupus belladonnæ, one to three drachms; Extractum belladonnæ fluidum, one to five drops; Extractum belladonna, one-eighth to one-half grain.

---

### BENZOIN.

SPICE WOOD.

The bark and berries of *Lindera Benzoin*.

*Habitat* : Damp woods; six to fifteen feet high, almost smooth. Leaves thin, obovate-oblong, acute at the base, three to five inches long.

*Properties* : Aromatic, tonic, stimulant. Employed in ague and typhoid forms of fever.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum benzoin fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### BENZOINUM.

BENZOIN.

Concrete balsamic exudation of *Styrax Benzoin*.

*Properties* : Stimulant and expectorant. Employed in chronic diseases of the air passages. In this form its stimulant and expectorant properties are very decided, which renders it of great utility in bronchitis, coughs, phthisis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Benzoinum, ten to thirty grains; tinctura henzoini composita, one to six drachms.

---

### BERBERIS.

BARBERRY.

The bark and berries of *Berberis Vulgaris*. Introduced from Europe; has drooping many-flowered racemes and oblong red and sour berries; leaves obovate-oblong, fringed with closely set bristly teeth, with a joint in the very short petiole (like that in an orange leaf) clustered in the axils of triple or multiple spines, which answer to leaves of the shoot of the previous season.

*Properties* : Tonic and laxative. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum and jaundice. The special action of this drug is best obtained in a simple infusion of the bark of the root. It possesses true cholagogue properties, and acts well in all cases of dormant liver, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c. It is an astringent to mucous tissue, hence it is useful in aphthæ and chronic diarrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum berberis fluidum, one to two drachms; Berberina, one to ten grains.

---

**BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.**

HOLLY BERBERIS.

Rises from three to four feet high; leaflets five to nine, shining; finely reticulated.

*Properties:* Alterative, tonic and laxative. It has been employed in scrofula, and syphilis. The *berberis aquifolium* possesses most extraordinary powers as a combined alterative and tonic. It seems to possess very peculiar chemical properties which render it of intrinsic value where any living germ poison exists in the blood. As those poisons cannot be eliminated by the emunctories, but destroyed in the blood, this drug has that property decidedly and in a marked degree: just as certain is it to destroy the syphilitic germ as the sarracenia is to destroy that of variola.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum berberis aquifolii, fluidum one to two drachms.

---

**BETA.**

BEET.

The root of *Beta Vulgaris*. Cultivated from the south of Europe. Many varieties; with ovate-oblong, smooth, often wavy margined leaves, sometimes purple-tinged; flowers clusters, spiked; root conical or spindle-shaped.

*Properties:* Uterine tonic. Acts specifically upon the uterus, causing the organ to assume an hyperæmic condition; not only does it produce congestion and determination of blood to the organ, but will bring on menstruation in the most obstinate cases, therefore an efficient emmenagogue. Employed in atrophy of the uterus, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chlorosis, and atonic conditions of the uterus. The betin of the market is nothing but the solid extract rubbed up with sugar of milk. Although capable of causing great congestion of the uterus, its use is always followed by molecular growth, increased nutrition, hence it becomes one of the most valuable of uterine alteratives, of great utility in atrophy of that organ. X

*Preparations and Doses:* Tinctura betæ, two to eight drachms; Extractum betæ fluidum, one to three drachms; Extractum betæ inspissatum, one-half to one drachm.

---

**BETONICA.**

WOOD BETONY.

The root of *Betonica Officinalis*. Introduced from Europe. Stems erect, low; leaves coarsely crenate oblong, those on the stem few, small flowers in a more crowded oblong spike.

*Properties* : Nerve tonic discutient. Employed in scrofulous swellings and ulcers.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura betonicæ, one to three drachms.

---

### BETULA.

BLACK BIRCH.

The bark of *Betula Lenta*.

*Habitat* : Moist woods, mostly North. Rather a large tree, dark brown close bark on the trunk (not peeling in thin layers), and bronze reddish twigs, very aromatic, leaves oblong ovate and somewhat heart-shaped, sharply double serrate all around, soon glossy above, and almost smooth ; fruiting catkins oblong cylindrical.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diaphoretic and astringent. Employed in dysentery, gravel and menstural irregularities.

It owes all its medicinal properties to its stimulating action on the glandular system.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura betulæ, one to five drachms ; Extractum betulæ fluidum, one to three drachms.

---

### BIDENS.

SPANISH NEEDLES.

The root and seeds of *Bidens Bipinnata*.

*Habitat* : Dry soil. One to three feet high, branched with one to three pinnately parted petioled leaves, ovate lanceolate leaflet, small heads, short, pale yellow rays, and slender akenes with three to four barbed awns.

*Properties* : Emmenagogue and expectorant. Employed in uterine derangements, amenorrhœa, coughs, colds, hoarseness, laryngeal affections and diabetes. Peculiarly indicated in Bright's disease of the kidneys. Not an astringent but a true stimulant ; acting specially on the ganglia lumbar plexus. In all diseases of the genito-urinary organs, it is a vitalizing tonic with a very wide range of action ; the kidneys, as well as the organs of generation, being toned and invigorated by its use.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura bidentis, one to two drachms ; Extractum bidentis fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### BIGNONIA.

The seeds of *Bignonia Capreolata*. Smooth climbing tree ; leaves evergreen, at the South with short petiole and often what seems like a pair of stipules in the axil, a single pair of lance-oblong leaflets, heart-shaped at the base and a branched tendril between them ; flowers several in the axil, the corolla two inches long, orange-red outside, yellow within.



*Properties* : Antispasmodic, like lobelia. Very useful in asthma and other spasmodic diseases. In convulsions caused by dentition it operates promptly, and does not depress like lobelia. It is very valuable in asthma, alone, without the calabar bean or bromide. In bilious colic, also, it is very useful.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura bignoniæ, one-half to one drachm.

---

### BISMITHUM.

#### BISMUTH.

A white crystalline metal, specific gravity 9.8.

*Bismuth* usually occurs in the metallic state, occasionally as a sulphide, but rarely as an oxide. It is obtained from native *bismuth*, which is heated by means of wood or charcoal, whereby the metal is fused and separated from its impurities.

*Properties* : Bismuth has a soothing influence on irritated mucous surfaces, even when in a chronic state of inflammation; hence, it is often useful in dyspepsia, chronic gastritis, heart-burn, gastrodynia, water-brash, colliquative diarrhœa, &c. It has been often used by us as a tonic and antispasmodic.

It makes a valuable remedy in abnormal conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels; very valuable, triturated with hydrastin and nux vomica, in chronic diarrhœa. It is very beneficial on mucous surfaces where a sedative action is wanted on any part of the alimentary canal.

Valerianate of *bismuth* is a white powder, with a strong valerian odor; we have employed it with decided benefit in dyspepsia with nervous irritability.

The subnitrate is an excellent local application to ulcers. An injection in gonorrhœa is extremely valuable.

The tannate of *bismuth* has proved of decided benefit in a relaxed condition of the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses* : Bismuthi subnitras, five to fifteen grains; Bismuthi subcarbonas, five to fifteen grains; Bismuthi carbonas, five to twenty-five grains; Bismuth valerianas, one-half to two grains.

---

### BLATTA.

#### COCKROACH.

The prepared *Blatta Orientalis*.

The *Blatta Orientalis*, macerated in boiling alcohol and filtered.

*Properties* : Diuretic, stimulant and tonic. Employed in Bright's disease, ascites, catarrh of the bladder, and incontinence of urine.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura blattæ, ten to sixty drops.

**BORAGO.**

## BORAGE.

The leaves and flowers and herb of *Borago Officinalis*. Cultivated from Europe. Spreading branched, beset with sharp and whitish spreading bristles, leaves oval or oblong lanceolate; flowers loosely recemed, handsome, blue or purplish, with dark anthers.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic, diuretic and alterative. This plant contains mucilage, nitrate potass. and other salts, whence its value in the uric acid diathesis and rheumatism.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura boragonis, ten to sixty drops; Extractum boragonis fluidum, five to twenty drops.

---

**BOTRYCHIUM.**

## MOONWORT.

The root of *Botrychium Lunarioides*.

*Habitat*: Shady, grassy pastures and hillsides. Long, fertile, short common stalk; leaf kidney-shaped, twice or thrice pinnate.

*Properties*: Astringent. Employed in diarrhœa, mucous discharges, and passive hæmorrhages.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura botrychii, ten to fifteen drops; Extractum botrychii fluidum, five to ten drops.

---

**BRAYERA.**

## KOOSO.

The flowers of *Brayera Anthelmintica*.

*Properties*: Purgative and anthelmintic. Employed to remove tape-worm; safe, speedy and effectual. Prepared and used by the Abyssinians for the removal of tape worm from the intestines.

The dose of the flowers in powder is a small handful (four drachms), macerated in about twelve ounces of luke-warm water for fifteen minutes. The infusion, with the powder suspended in it, is taken at one or two doses, quickly following each other.

The diet of the patient should be light for one or two days previous to the administration of the remedy; also, a small dose of a hydragogue cathartic should be given to clear the bowels. The medicine to be taken to clear the bowels. The medicine to be taken upon an empty stomach before breakfast. Its operation is safe, speedy and most effectual; and, as far as it has been used, it has not failed to kill and expel the worm.

Its action on the mucous membrane of the duodenum is an astringent on the parasite; it produces asphyxia and disintegration.

*Preparations and Doses*: Brayera flores, one to four drachms; Extractum brayeræ fluidum, one to eight drachms.

**BROMIUM.**

## BROMINE.

A liquid of a dark red color and offensive odor; specific gravity, 3.

*Properties*: Stimulant and deobstruent. Employed in bronchocele, scrofula, syphilis and glandular enlargement.

Pure *bromine* is a caustic—especially to the mucous membrane. It is directly destructive—leads to shrinking and slow death. It exerts a benumbing process—an antiseptic effect—destroys all germs.

The physiological action of *bromine* itself is well understood. Inhalation of its diluted vapor produces a peculiar constricting action in the vessels which supply the secreting surfaces, so that these become dry and painful. After awhile reaction takes place, due to the paralysis of the vessels, and then there follows a free excretion of fluid—a catarrh or flux.

*Bromine* acts primarily on the sympathetic or organic system of the nervous system, and is a modifier of vascular tension in whatever form it is administered. *Bromine* may be administered with any substance with which it will enter into chemical combination, and it is so very active in all cases that we can depend upon an independent action of the *bromine*, no matter with what combined.

*Bromide of Morphia*: Made by the same process as bromide of quinine. This combination entirely obviates any idiosyncrasy to opium or morphia. For instance, in that terrible affection, metroperitonitis, we are often at a loss how to proceed when narcotism by opium fails. With bromide of morphia we can come boldly in and meet the indications.

The *dose* is the same as sulphate morphia.

*Bromide Potassa*: This is an invaluable salt—its range of action is very wide.

As an *alterative* it is slow in its action—depletes the blood but little, and still acts efficiently upon all glands as a stimulant.

It is a drug that meets indications wherever we have irritation reflected to the medulla or cord; hence, in hooping-cough, asthma, spinal congestion, as in tetanus, it is of great value.

Bromide potassa mitigates convulsive movements or twitchings, which are dependent on the rapid conversion of sensory impressions into motor impulses, or of morbid reflex action through the medulla oblongata, and has a most marked influence over the phenomena exhibited in epilepsy, (congestion of the minute vessels of the medulla.) In this manner the salt relieves central irritation, congestion, and it has a most salutary effect upon every nerve emanating from the cord. It is thus a cardiac sedative—relieves laryngeal, bronchial and œsophageal spasm. It tends

to procure an equilibrium in chorea and hysteria, and becomes valuable in all affections—all depressed conditions of organs supplied with spinal nerves.

Its action over the sexual functions is decided and beneficial; hence, it is indicated in nymphomania, priapism, spermatorrhœa and certain forms of menorrhagia, especially that occurring at the climacteric period, in convulsions arising from uterine irritation, in ovarian irritation, nervous debility, and spermatorrhœa caused by masturbation.

Some patients manifest a peculiar idiosyncrasy to bromide potassa. It excites an irritation of the mucous coat of the entire alimentary canal—a mucous or gastric catarrh. It is easily recognized by the appearance of the tongue, and as this takes place in but a small per cent. of the cases, it detracts very little from the great curative virtues of the drug. It can easily be overcome by adding a few grains of bi-carb. potass, to each dose.

*The physiological action* of the bromide of potassa, then, would seem to be chiefly exerted upon the spinal cord and its membranes—having the peculiar specific property of removing congestion of that part; hence its unexcelled power in diminishing the central irritation in epilepsy, chorea, hooping cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis, bronchitis, cardiac affections; hence its wonderful power on any part supplied with spinal nerves. The profession can scarcely appreciate the invaluable physiological action of this drug.

It is our best anaphrodisiac. In the sleeplessness of delirium tremens this salt, with gelsemin and capsicum, are specific.

*Bromide of Quinine*: Bromide of quinine is formed by subjecting the alkaloid quinia to hydrobromic acid. It is very soluble. In this form we have a most efficacious nerve tonic. It seems to have an effect in improving—invigorating the nervous system—an effect no other drug possesses, so that it is specially indicated wherever nerve depression exists, as in rheumatism, gout, syphilis, spermatorrhœa, loss of appetite.

Another advantage of this combination is, it completely wipes out cinchonism with cerebral disturbance.

The *dose* is from one to three grains.

*Bromide of Strychnine*: This is prepared in the same manner as the above. It is a most excellent combination, and is of unquestionable service in nervous dyspepsia. It is a better combination than strychnine and camphor.

This new class of salts is destined to play an important part in a system of direct medication, and we would earnestly urge the liberal profession to make a good use of them.

*Preparations and Doses*: See BROMIDES.

**BRYONIA.**

201 B.D.

## BRYONY.

The root of *Bryonia Alba*, a European plant; leaves rough, heart-shaped, five-lobed; flowers small, yellow, monœcious, arranged in racemes.

*Properties*: Tonic, cathartic, sedative and alterative. Employed in rheumatism, angina pectoris, dyspepsia, hepatitis, bronchitis, difficult respiration, severe headache, pneumonia, menorrhagia, constipation, menstrual irregularities and leucorrhœa. Is of value in dyspepsia, especially occurring in hot or sultry weather; loss of appetite and aversion to food, alternating with a morbid craving for wine, coffee, acids, &c.; sour or bitter eructations after eating; water-brash.

I have found it of decided benefit in constipation arising from disordered stomach; in the puerperal state, associated with irritation of the abdominal organs, and in constipation, where the patient has a tendency to rheumatism; in hepatitis or inflammation of the liver, where there are aching pains and tensions in the hypochondria, yellow-coated tongue, and the pain aggravated by motion; in carditis, where this is complicated by disorder of the pulmonary structures, or associated with gout or rheumatism.

In bronchitis, difficult respiration. pressure of a weight on the chest; cough, with stinging in the chest, or with severe headache; peculiarly appropriate when the symptoms are aggravated upon movements in the open air after eating, and toward midnight.

In pneumonia, when the inflammation is occasioned by exposure to dry and cold weather; by undue muscular exertion, the sputa white, slimy, may be mixed with blood.

In rheumatism, swelling and redness of the inflamed textures; pains, tearing and lancinating, worse by movement, by touch, by contact with the cold air, and by eating; where the symptoms are worse at night, and in menorrhagia, with stitching pains in the head, back and pit of the stomach when stooping or stepping; it suits admirably when the patient is bilious and choleric.

*White bryony* is indicated wherever we have a depression of the white fibrous tissues of the body, as the membranes of the brain, rheumatic ophthalmia, pleuritis, peritonitis, periostitis, pericarditis; it raises the standard of that tissue in a remarkable degree. Hence it is of the greatest value in rheumatic affections generally. It has a remarkable effect in irritation of the heart, especially when the pains are of a sharp or catchy character.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura bryoniæ, twenty to sixty drops; Extractum bryoniæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.



**BUCHU.**

BUCHU.

The leaves of *Barosma Crenata*, and other species of *Barosma*.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. Employed in chronic diseases of the urino genital organs, and cases of chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder, irritable condition of the urethra, rheumatic and cutaneous affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Buchu pulvis, ten to twenty grains; Elixir buchu, one to two drachms; Elixir buchu compositum, one to two drachms; Tinctura buchu, one to four drachms; Elixir buchu et pareiræ, one to two drachms; Extractum buchu fluidum, one half to one drachm; Extractum buchu compositum fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**BUXUS.**

BOX.

The leaves of *Buxus Sempervirens*. Flowers small, sessile tracted, clusters in axils of the thick and evergreen entire, opposite leaves, shrub or tree.

*Properties* : Cathartic, sudorific, alterative, anthelmintic, and anti-spasmodic. Employed in epilepsy, hysteria, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and worms.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura buxi, comp. twenty to fifty drops; Extractum buxi fluidum, ten to fifteen drops.

**BYTTERA.**

BITTER ASH.

The wood of the *Byttera Febrifuga*.

*Properties* : Analogous to QUASSI.

**CACTUS.**

CACTUS.

The flowers and stems of (*Cereus*) *Cactus Grandiflorus*. Flowers white, opening at night; fragrant; long bristles on flower tubes, and dull yellow sepals; stems terete, with five to seven slight grooves and blunt angles, bearing conspicuous prickles.

*Properties* : Sedative and diuretic. Employed in palpitation, angina pectoris, rheumatism, pericarditis, atrophy, hypertrophy, or valvular disease of the heart. Its influence is manifested on the heart, whether the disease be functional or organic; very valuable in acute rheumatism, hæmoptysis, dropsy, and irritable bladder; also in palpitation caused by masturbation, prostatic disease, and cerebral congestion. It has a direct action in increasing the vital power of the heart, and very

slightly increases the function of the kidneys and skin. Its influence upon the heart is manifested, whether the disease be functional or organic. In palpitation, angina pectoris, rheumatism, pericarditis, atrophy, hypertrophy, valvular disease, it is serviceable. In acute rheumatism, given in large doses, its action is good, especially when troubled with catching pains about the heart; also excellent in chronic rheumatism. In palpitation, caused by masturbation or sexual excess, *cactus grandiflorus*, in alternation with *gelsemin* and *senecin*, is decidedly beneficial. Its true sphere of action, in moderate doses, is a true cardiac tonic. In large doses it increases the action of the heart. In large doses it causes congestion of the brain, with epistaxis, great tightness or constriction of the chest. It is a drug we have experimented with a great deal, but have derived little benefit from it in any morbid condition, except in nervous and organic disease of the heart. It is on the great sympathetic and cardiac plexus, that it acts as a stimulant. It fills a place held by no other drug, and is a most valuable acquisition to our Materia Medica.

The above are the ordinary properties of a tincture or fluid extract pulp, used from the entire plant. Stem, leaves, flowers, root, in a green state, but a fluid extract prepared from the fresh flowers, has a direct invigorating action upon the heart, and is of rare utility in all diseases of the heart, as well as in rheumatism and dropsy.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura cacti, five to fifteen drops; Tinctura cacti florum, two to ten drops; Extractum cacti fluidum, one to five drops.

---

## CADMIUM.

### CADMIUM.

A whitish-blue colored metal, specific gravity 8.7.

The preparations of *cadmium* resemble those of antimony on the system. In over-doses it acts as a corrosive poison. As a metal, it has no importance in medicine, excepting that two or three of its salts have lately been used.

*Iodide of cadmium* has been used as a substitute for iodide of lead, in external applications, and is said to have all the beneficial effects of that remedy, without possessing its injurious effects. It is often dissolved in glycerine, and applied by friction—an ointment we have found very useful in chilblains, some forms of cutaneous disease, nodes, scrofulous tumors, and chronic inflammatory affections of the joints.

*Sulphate of cadmium*: The effects of this remedy on the system are said to be very similar to those produced by the sulphate of zinc, only more powerful. Half a grain has produced a copious flow of saliva,

nausea, vomiting and pain. It is a useful irritant and astringent—a good topical application in chronic ophthalmia.

*Preparations and Doses* : Seldom used internally.

---

### CAFFEA.

#### COFFEE.

The seed of *Coffea Arabica*. A small tree, from fifteen to thirty feet high, branches opposite, spreading; leaves opposite, on short foot-stalks oblong-ovate, acuminate, entire, wavy, four or five inches long, smooth and shining, of a dark green color.

*Properties* : Nervous stimulant. Employed in whooping-cough, gout, asthma, chronic diarrhœa, opium poisoning, delirium tremens, and sleeplessness. Coffee is remarkable for containing a larger proportion of nitrogen than almost any other vegetable agent; and in this property it quite equals some of the most highly animalized products. It is believed to be identical with theine, the peculiar principle of tea. Its action is principally on the nervous system. It produces a warm, cordial feeling in the stomach, soon extending its influence on the cerebral functions, gives rise to augmented vigor of imagination and intellect, without producing any subsequent stupor, as narcotics do, but rather disposes to wakefulness, and even reduces the intoxicating and soporic influence of alcohol and opium. It is reckoned a very good panacea in cases of gout. I have found good service from it in some cases of asthma, in chronic diarrhœa, but in acute inflammatory affections it is contra-indicated. It is a famous antidote in cases of poisoning from opium; but the stomach should, if possible, be evacuated before administering it. It acts as a great conservator of the tissues, by retarding the metamorphoses of plastic constituents; as a relaxant to the muscular system, hence valuable in the reduction of hernia.

---

### CAHINCA.

#### CAHINCA.

The root of *Chiococca Racemosa*, a Brazilian plant.

*Properties* : Tonic, diuretic, purgative, and emetic. Employed in rheumatism, gout, syphilis, dropsy, and scrofulous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura cahincæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum cahincæ fluidum, five to thirty drops.

---

### CALAMUS.

#### SWEET FLAG.

The rhizome of *Acorus Calamus*.

*Habitat* : Wet grounds. Sending up the two-edged sword-shaped leaves, two inches or more high, from horizontal pungent aromatic root-stalk. Flowers early in summer.

*Properties*: Carminative, tonic. Employed as an adjunct to other stimulants and tonics; it tends to relieve capillary obstructions from colds; very valuable in colic flatulency. It is a sialogogue, acting freely on the salivary glands. As a carminative, its action is unexcelled.

*Preparations and Doses*: Calamus, forty to one hundred and twenty grains; Extractum calami fluidum, one-quarter to one drachm.

---

### CALCIUM.

#### CALCIUM.

This is a peculiar metal of lime; a pale yellow metal, remarkably glittering when freshly filed. It is very ductile and malleable. Calcium is a very abundant element in nature, existing in the mineral kingdom chiefly as a carbonate in the form of limestone, marble, chalk and calcareous spar, and as a phosphate and carbonate in the bones and shells of animals.

*Properties*: See PREPARATIONS OF CALCIUM.

---

### CALENDULA.

#### MARYGOLD.

The flowers of *Calendula Officinalis*. Cultivated from Europe; one foot high, spreading, with green and succulent oblong and entire sessile leaves, rather unpleasantly scented, and large head of yellow flowers, produced all summer, sometimes nearly full double, most of the corollas being strap-shaped.

*Properties*: Stimulant and laxative. Employed in spasmodic affections, suppressed menstruation. Locally to ulcers, cancers, lacerated wounds and contusions. It has been found useful in spasmodic affections, strumous diseases, suppressed menstruation, and in cancer. But as a local application after surgical operations, it is certainly not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any other remedy. When applied to a wound, suppuration very seldom supervenes, and the wound heals by replacement or first intention. As a lotion, use one part of the tincture of *calendula* to ten parts of water. Its true action is as a stimulant and antiseptic—destroying the bacteria in wounds, and if the edges are approximated and no foreign bodies present, union takes place by first intention. It has an action on the capillaries like *arnica*, contracting their muscular fibre, thereby lessening their calibre. It is really superior to carbolic acid in wounds. It is also useful in chronic inflammation of the neck of the uterus.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura calendulæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum calendulæ fluidum, five to ten drops.

see arnica

**CALLITRICHE.**

WATER STARWORT.

The plant *Callitriche Verna*, a small herbaceous water plant, growing in shallow streams, ditches or ponds, with a long stem under water, leaves floating on the surface.

*Properties* : Diuretic and astringent. Very useful in Bright's disease and chronic nephritis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura callitrichis, ten to sixty drops.

---

**CALUMBA.**

CALUMBO.

The root of *Cocculus Palmatus*, a climbing plant with a perennial root consisting of several fasciculated fusiform, somewhat curved tubers.

*Properties* : Pure bitter tonic. Employed in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, convalescence from febrile diseases and hectic fever. A pure bitter tonic, and perfectly compatible with any of the preparations of iron.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura calumbæ, one to four drachms ; Extractum calumbæ fluidum, one-half to two drachms.

---

**CALX.**

LIME.

A whitish gray solid, with specific gravity of 3.08.

*Lime* is prepared by calcining the native carbonate. Thus the carbonic acid is expelled and the *lime* remains. For pharmaceutical operations *lime* should be obtained either from marble or oyster shells.

*Properties* : Antacid, tonic, stimulant and astringent. Various preparations of *lime* are of great utility in certain morbid states of the body. Wherever there is an indication of a deficiency of the earthy phosphates it is indicated. In retarded dentition, rickets, bow-legs, mollities ossium, it is of great utility. In various states of combination with iodine, bromine, &c., it exercises a very efficacious effect on some of the germs, as tubercle and syphilis. It is locally and internally a destructive agent to all germ life.

*Preparations and Doses* : Liquor calcis, one to twelve drachms ; Liquor calcis chlorinatæ, twenty to sixty drops.

---

**CAMPHORA.**

CAMPHOR.

A concrete substance derived from *Camphora Officianarum*. Flowers hermaphrodite, panicked, naked calyx six cleft, papery, with a deciduous limb, fruit on an abconical base of the calyx, leaves triple nerved, glandular, in the axils of the principal veins, leaf buds scaly.



*Properties* : Narcotic, sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. Employed to allay nervous spasms and excitability, delirium, watchfulness, tremors, acute rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, after-pains, puerperal convulsions and painful diseases of the urinary organs. The action of this aromatic is a stimulant to the brain and nervous system, an excitant to the vascular system. In large doses it is an irritant to mucous tissues, and narcotic. In medium doses it allays nervous excitement, subdues pain, arrests spasms, and induces sleep. Successfully administered in delirium tremens, wherever a nervo-stimulant and sedative is indicated. It may be advantageously combined with lupulin, bromide potass, and gelsemin in chordee. In masturbation and nymphomania, combined with tinct. green root gelseminum, it acts well. It relieves the strangury caused by the use of cantharides. It seems, to a certain extent, to antidote the toxic effects of nux vomica; prevents the twitching induced by nux. In obstruction of the kidneys it may be used with the best result. Combined with bromine, it is an excellent nervous sedative, very valuable in spermatorrhœa, hysteria, nervous headache, convulsions, very efficacious also in chronic cystitis, especially if due to vascular lesions. Excellent in morbid states where irritation is reflected to the medulla oblongata. Its action on the spinal cord is a pure sedative—causing it to be a most active agent in diminishing sexual power, checking erections, relieving chordee, &c. Being a peculiar antiseptic, it destroys the living bioplasm that gives rise to cholera, colic, or enteritis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Camphora, five to ten grains; Camphora monobromidum, two to five grains; Tinctura camphoræ, five to sixty drops; Oleum camphoræ, one to three drops.

---

### CANELLA.

#### CANELLA.

The bark of *Canella Alba*; an erect tree rising to the height of fifty feet; leaves alternate petiolate, oblong obtuse, entire, of a dark green color.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant and tonic. Employed in enfeebled conditions of the stomach and alimentary canal. *Canella* possesses the ordinary properties of aromatics, acting as a local stimulant and gentle tonic, producing upon the stomach a cordial effect, which renders its addition to other medicines very advantageous in debilitated states of the digestive organs.

*Preparations and Doses* : Canella, ten to forty grains; Extractum canellæ fluidum, four to eight drachms.

**CANNA.**

## CANNA.

The fecula prepared from the rhizome of an undetermined species of *canna*. Many disputes concerning the true botanical characteristics of the species from which *canna* is obtained. *Canna* starch occurs in the form of a light, beautifully white powder, of a shining appearance, very unlike ordinary forms of fecula. Usually employed in the same manner as arrow root.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**

## INDIAN HEMP.

The dried tops and resin of *Cannabis Sativa*. A tall, coarse plant, cultivated from Europe; erect stem, five drooping stamens, fertile flowers in irregular spike, clustered; leaves of five to seven lanceolate, irregularly toothed leaflets.

*Properties*: Anodyne, hypnotic and antispasmodic. Employed in painful diseases, catalepsy, delirium, with phantasma, spasmodic diseases, delirium tremens, wakefulness, rheumatism and gout, spermatorrhœa, gonorrhœa, chordee and nocturnal pains. Is an anodyne, hypnotic and antispasmodic. It will often induce sleep where morphia fails, and, unlike that remedy, it does not impair the appetite or suppress the secretions. As it blunts the sentient nerves, it becomes valuable in allaying pain; if the above is increased, inebriation, with phantasma, catalepsy and illusory delirium are produced; and the long-continued use of the drug causes softening of the brain. It does not create the appetite, the insatiable desire, that we have in opium; as a hypnotic, it induces a more natural sleep than any other drug. Like belladonna, it causes dilatation of the pupil; it seems to act like that remedy upon the lumbar portion of the cord, for it decidedly augments uterine contractions in parturition. For this purpose, it should be given in a weak decoction of the black cohosh.

The therapeutic action of the American *hemp* (*cannabis sativa*) is a most decided anodyne to the mucous membrane of the bladder and urethra, subduing inflammation, allaying burning micturition, effectually controlling irritation. The dose in a case of gonorrhœa is from five to fifteen drops every three hours, in water. *Cannabis indica* has a wider range of action, being a powerful anodyne, and an active conservator of nerve force; it acts specifically upon the brain and cord, and through them upon every part of the body. Its action is well developed whenever we have a toxical agent operating on the brain, as in typhus and bilious intermittent. In suppression of urine, dependent upon inflam-

mation of the kidneys, it acts best when combined with gelsemin. Where the habit of opium eating has been acquired, and the patient lacks the resolution to give it up, the substitution of the *cannabis indica* fulfills a most excellent purpose.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum cannabis indicæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum cannabis indicæ, ten to twenty grains.

### CANTHARIDES.

SPANISH FLIES.

*Catharis Vesicatoria.*

*Properties*: Stimulant, especially to the urinary organs, and diuretic. Employed in chronic gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, seminal weakness, paralysis, chronic inflammation of the bladder, dropsy, diabetes, scaly cutaneous eruptions, anasarctous swelling following dropsy, amenorrhœa, and incontinence of urine. *Cantharis vittata* (potato fly), possesses kindred properties.

*Cantharides* is, properly speaking, a stimulating tonic to all the organs of the pelvic cavity; hence it is of great advantage in nearly all morbid states where great debility is the prominent symptom. Without a doubt if properly administered, so as not to produce strangury, it has a direct contractile effect upon the ejaculatory ducts; hence it is of immense advantage, especially where there is an oozing of semen due to relaxation. It increases the sexual appetite in both sexes, acting energetically on the erectile fibres of the penis and clitoris. It is a stimulant to the absorbents, hence useful in dropsy. Its action on the skin is very salutary, stimulating the matrix of the hair, and if applied in full strength will produce vesication; but well diluted in some vehicle, it promotes the growth of the hair remarkably. Altogether, *cantharides* has an extensive sphere of action.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura cantharidis, one to twenty-five drops; Tinctura cantharidis composita, one to fifteen drops; Extractum cantharidis fluidum, one to two drops.

### CAPPARIS.

CAPER BUSH.

The bark of *Capparis Spinosa*. A low trailing shrub, growing in the south of Europe.

*Properties*: Aromatic and diuretic. Employed in hepatic obstruction and chronic rheumatism.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura capparidis, ten to sixty drops; Extractum capparidis fluidum, five to ten drops.

**CAPSICUM.**

## CAPSICUM.

The fruit of *Capsicum Annum*. Cultivated from South America. Large, oblong or globular, often angular dry berry, which is exceedingly pungent, and used as a condiment; leaves ovate entire; flowers white, with truncate calyx.

*Properties*: A pure energetic diffusible stimulant. Employed in colds, catarrh, hoarseness, dyspepsia, delirium tremens, typhoid fever, spasmodic affections, uterine hemorrhage, and chronic gastritis.

This substance is so well known as a diffusible stimulant that a description of its therapeutic or physiological action seems superfluous. To the taste it is extremely hot, acrimonious and burning. It is the most energetic, most permanent diffusible stimulant that we possess, valuable in all conditions of depression, whether nervous or vascular. Those properties give it a wide range of action. Valuable in intermittent fever.

In that atrophied, anæmic condition of the brain which exists in delirium tremens—in that condition when the whole nervous system is paralyzed by the action of that terrible poison, alcohol—where secretion is arrested, assimilation suspended, *capsicum* in thirty grain doses is specific. It is true the efficacy of the drug is much increased by gelsemin, digitalis or chloral hydrate. These merely soothe, relax, and permit the blood to flow through that bloodless brain.

The special action of *capsicum*, independent of being a powerful diffusible stimulant, is upon the throat, hence its value in croup, scarlatina, diphtheria and sore throat generally. Given in those diseases it displays most extraordinary power to control the capillary circulation—to first bring an excess of blood to the part, stimulating a renewal of life, then, as vital action is renewed, congestion disappears. This is the great property of *capsicum*—removing congestions by creating a renewal of life in the part.

In certain forms of dyspepsia, where fermentation is common, eruction of watery elements, *capsicum* is invaluable. It is sometimes necessary to combine it with bayberry, and precede the action by an emetic of green lobelia.

We have no agent like *capsicum* in typhoid fever. It is more beneficial than all other stimulants, producing in many cases complete reaction, and maintaining a stimulating effect upon the nervous system. We have no better agent when the mucous coat of the bowels and stomach seems dead; no secretion. It restores the vitality of the mucous membrane—stimulates the assimilating and digestive apparatus. In chronic gastritis no drug can excel it. It has a special affinity to the mucous

membrane of the mouth, hence it is very valuable in scarlet fever, diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat, in the form of a gargle.

The poison of Asiatic cholera spends itself upon the spinal cord, and creates a condition of depression with spasmodic action, not known in other diseases. And how many cures can be traced to *capsicum*, combined with valerian and lobelia and stimulation to the spine! As a parturient it is superior to ergot or macrotin. It removes the inertia.

We rely solely upon this drug in surgical practice. It is our only dressing, and case after case could we recapitulate, where, under its use, have obtained primary union in the most hopeless conditions. It is decidedly our best remedy in gangrene.

*Preparations and Doses*: Capsicum, five to ten grains; Tinctura capsici, one-half to two drachms; Extractum capsici, one-quarter to one-half grain; Olcoresina capsici, one-half to one grain; Extractum capsici ætherum, one-eighth to one-quarter grain.

---

## CARBO.

### CARBON.

*Carbon* is an element of great importance. It exists in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdom. There are three allotropic states of *carbon*, represented by the diamond, graphite and charcoal. To obtain *carbon* pure, expose lampblack to a full red heat in a close vessel. *Carbon* in its uncrystalizable state is an insoluble, infusible solid, generally of a black color, without taste or smell.

*Properties*: Absorbent and alterative. Various preparations of carbon are in use. The chloride or terchloride is used with excellent success in all blood diseases, as scrofula or cancer. Its therapeutic properties are, a powerful sedative, antiseptic, brain and gland stimulant. The terchloride, internally and locally, in the treatment of cancer, stands unrivalled as a medicinal agent. Either preparation should be given alone or combined. Its effect is powerfully sedative, deodorizing, stimulating, leaving a beautiful, healthy, granulating sore, and giving the most perfect relief to suffering. It promotes vital force, and is valuable in painful nervous diseases. Taken internally it acts as a diffusible stimulant, accelerating the pulse, augmenting animal heat, and exciting the secretion of the skin, kidneys and genital organs. Some use it in rheumatism, paralysis and skin affections. When applied to the skin it diminishes the temperature, and thus becomes valuable.

*Preparations and Doses*: Carbo, one-quarter to one-half drachm; Carbonis terchloridum, two to eight drops.



**CARBO ANIMALIS.**

ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

*Charcoal* obtained from bone.

*Properties* : Principally used for deodorizing various organic matters, as strychnia, cinchona, and to purify syrups.

**CARBO LIGNI.**

CHARCOAL.

*Charcoal* obtained from wood.

*Properties* : Absolvent and disinfectant. Employed in digestive derangements associated with offensive disagreeable belching, nausea, constipation attending pregnancy, and diarrhœa. Externally used to correct the fetor of ulcers and arrest gangrene. The powerful antiseptic properties of charcoal render it a drug of immense value. It not only acts as an antiseptic, but by its absorbent action unites with the poison or morbid matter, and renders it inert. It has a wide range of action, internally or locally. Where the bacteria, vibrios, or oidium albicans have made their appearance, charcoal can be used with immense success. The ligneous matter from whence it is derived, gives it a typical form of action peculiar to the tree or plant.

*Preparations and Doses* : Carbo ligni, one-half to three drachms.

**CARDAMONUM.**

CARDAMON.

The fruit of *Alpina Cardamonum* : the seeds contained in their capsules, which are removed when the seeds are used.

*Properties* : Carminative and stomachic. Employed chiefly as a carminative in flatulency, and to flavor syrups, tinctures, and other medicinal compounds.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura cardamoni, one to two drachms; Tinctura cardamoni composita, one to two drachms.

**CARDUUS.**

BLESSED THISTLE.

The leaves of *Carduus (Cnicus) Benedictus*.

*Habitat* : Waste places. Has much branched loosely-woolly stems, leafy up to the rather small heads of yellowish flowers, and pale pinnatifid leaves with slightly prickly edges.

*Properties* : Tonic, sedative, diaphoretic and emetic. Employed in nervous dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nausea, febrile diseases, and night sweats. Its action on the nervous system renders it of great utility where a remedy is required to soothe an irritable nervous system, and at the

same time promote nutrition in nervous dyspepsia, brought about by masturbation.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura cardui, one to four drachms; Tinctura cardui et hydrastis, one to two drachms.

### CAROTA,

CARROT.

The root and seeds of *Daucus Carota*. Cultivated from Europe. Leaves cut into fine divisions; umbel concave and dense in fruit, like a bird's nest, involucre of pinnatifid leaves.

*Properties*: Stimulant and diuretic. Employed in dropsy, chronic nephritic affections and gravel; externally applied as a poultice to phagedenic cancerous, malignant and indolent ulcers, relieving the brain and correcting the fetor. Its antiseptic properties are such that it is capable of destroying living parasites on ulcers or in the alimentary canal. A strong decoction is very useful in gonorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Carota, forty to one hundred and twenty grains; Tinctura carotæ, one-half to one drachm.

### CARTHAMUS.

DYER'S SAFFRON.

The flowers of *Carthamus Tinctorius*: smooth, six to twelve inches high, with ovate-oblong leaves and large head in summer,

*Properties*: Emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in suppressed menstrual discharge caused by cold, in scarlatina, measles and other eruptive fevers. It is a remedy too much neglected. It is equal, if not superior, to asclepias as a diaphoretic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum carthami, one to six drachms; Extractum carthami fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### CARUM.

CARRAWAY.

The seeds of *Carum Carui*. Cultivated from Europe. Fruit ovate or oblong, flattish on the sides, each carpel with five narrow ribs and a single oil tube in the intervals, the axis from which the carpels separate splitting in two flowers, mostly white; leaves decomposed; fruit or foliage aromatic.

*Properties*: Aromatic and carminative. Employed in flatulency and to flavor medicinal compounds.

*Preparations and Doses*: Carum, ten to sixty grains; Oleum cari, one to ten drops.

**CARYA.**

HICKORY.

The inner bark of *Carya Alba*. Bark very shaggy, separating into rough strips; inner bud scales becoming very large and conspicuous on the young shoot; leaflets five and three, upper much larger and lance-obovate; nut white.

*Properties*: Antiperiodic and tonic. Employed in intermittent, remittents, periodic neuralgia, and other malarial disorders. Its action on the nervous system is a pure nerve tonic, increasing molecular growth. It resembles dogwood, and in mild forms of malarial poisoning it often operates efficiently.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura caryæ, one to eight drachms; Extractum caryæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**CARYOPHYLLUS.**

CLOVES.

The undeveloped flowers of *Coryophyllus Aromaticus*. A small elegant tree, always green; seeds cylindrical or half-ovate; ovary two cells, cotyledons thick, fleshy, convex externally, sinuous in various ways.

*Properties*: Aromatic, antiseptic, stimulant and irritant. Employed to allay nausea and to stimulate the digestive functions, and to improve the flavor of other remedies. A most excellent property of this aromatic is the fact that it destroys all living germs; it prevents the lodgement of the bacteria on meat—destroys the malarial germ, prevents chemical change, even a putrefactive process. Its properties are due to an essential oil which is highly antiseptic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Caryophyllus, five to ten grains; Oleum caryophylli, two to six drops.

**CASCARILLA.**

CASCARILLA.

The bark of *Croton Eleutheria*. A common shrub in the West Indies, from three to five feet high, with a stem of four to five inches in diameter; straight stem, marked at intervals with white or grayish stains. The leaves are petiolate from two to three inches in length, and an inch or an inch and a half in breadth, often somewhat cordate at the base, obtusely acuminate, pale or grayish green above, and densely covered beneath with shining silvery scales appearing white in the distance. The flowers have a delicious odor, are monœcious, small white.

*Properties*: Tonic and stimulant. Employed in dyspepsia, flatulency, chronic diarrhœa, and debility attending chronic diseases. When cinchona produces nausea, the addition of *cascarilla* will prevent it. Un-

questionably an invaluable tonic in all depressed states of the alimentary canal; acts energetically on the nerves of nutrition, promoting the appetite.

*Preparations and Doses*: Cascarilla, eighteen to thirty grains; Extractum cascarillæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Tinctura cascarillæ, one-half to two drachms.

### CASCARA.

#### CASCARA SEGRADO.

A shrub growing on the Pacific Coast, both in North and South America, especially in Chili. Botanical characteristics as yet undetermined.

*Properties*: Laxative and tonic. For habitual constipation dependent on debility this drug is probably unexcelled, as it increases the tone of the muscular coat of the bowels, and promotes activity of secretion. It has no cathartic property, increasing peristaltic action by its tonicity.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura cascaræ, one to two drachms; Extractum cascaræ fluidum, one-quarter to one drachm.

### CASSIA.

#### AMERICAN SENNA.

The leaves of *Cassia Marilandica*. The only common sort at the North, three to four feet high, with six to nine pairs of narrow oblong blunt and mucronate leaflets, a club-shaped gland on the common petiole near the base, bright yellow petals often turning whitish when old, blackish anthers, and linear smooth pods five inches long.

*Properties*: Cathartic. Employed in febrile diseases, and other diseases where a severe impression on the bowels is not desired. A decoction of those leaves well strained, in which Turkey prunes are cooked to a jelly and sugar added, freely, to preserve, makes an elegant and pleasing remedy for constipation.

*Preparations and Doses*: Cassia, one to four drachms.

### CASSIA FISTULA.

#### PURGING CASSIA.

The fruit of *Cassia Fistula*. A tree indigenous to Upper Egypt and India, from whence it has been transplanted to other parts of the world. A large tree, rising to a height of forty to sixty feet, smooth ash-colored bark; leaves ovate pointed, undulated, smooth and of a pale green color. Flowers large, of a golden yellow color.

*Properties*: Laxative. Rarely ever prescribed.

**CASTANEA.**

## CHESTNUT.

The leaves of *Castanea Vesca*: Variety *Americana*.

*Habitat*: Hilly woods; from Canada to Florida. Leaves acute at base, oblong, lanceolate, beset with coarse sharp-pointed teeth.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in debilitated conditions of the bowels. The leaves of the American *chestnut* are a tonic and astringent to the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura castaneæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum castaneæ fluidum, five to twenty drops.

---

**CASTOREUM.**

## CASTOR.

A peculiar concrete substance obtained from the beaver, *Castor Fiber*. The preputial follicles and their secretion dried and separated from the somewhat smaller oil sacs.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Employed in hysteria, amenorrhœa, epilepsy and other irregular nervous affections, and menstrual irregularities. Its sphere of action is a nerve stimulant of a peculiar and valuable kind.

*Preparations and Doses*: Castoreum, ten to thirty grains: Tinctura castorei, one-half to one drachm.

---

**CATARIA.**

## CATNIP.

The tops and leaves of *Nepeta Cataria*.

*Habitat*: Old gardens. Soft, downy, with oblong, heart-shaped leaves, deeply crenate, and whitish flowers, crowded in terminal clusters or spikes.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic, tonic, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Employed in febrile diseases, flatulent colic, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, hysteria and nervous headache. Its diaphoretic and antispasmodic action renders it very valuable in after-pains, dependent on rigidity of the os uteri.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum catariæ, ad lib.; Tinctura catariæ, one to three drachms; Extractum catariæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

**CATECHU.**

## CATECHU.

An extract of the wood of *Acacia Catechu*.

*Properties*: Astringent and tonic. Employed in chronic diarrhœa, chronic catarrh, colliquative diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Locally applied to phagedenic ulcers, chronic gonorrhœa, old gleans and leucor-



rhœa. A strong astringent to all mucous surfaces; beneficial whenever the mucous coat is relaxed, as in diarrhœa, chronic catarrh; a valuable local agent for removing cynanche tonsillaris, aphthous ulcerations of the mouth, elongation of the uvula, and relaxation and congestion of the mucous membrane of the fauces; sponginess of the gums, the result of mercurial ptyalism. In abrasions about the nipples, painting the tincture on twice daily is very valuable.

*Preparations and Doses*: Catechu, ten to thirty grains; Tinctura catechu, one-half to three drachms; Extractum catechu fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### CAULOPHYLLUM.

BLUE COHOSH.

The root of *Caulophyllum Thalictrodes*.

*Habitat*: Deep woods. One stem leaf, close to the top of the naked stem, and thrice ternate, but, having no common petiole, it looks like three leaves; a larger and more compound radical leaf, with a long petiole. The leaves are glaucous; seeds very hard, with thin blue pulp.

*Properties*: Antispasmodic, alterative, tonic, emmenagogue, parturifacient, diaphoretic, diuretic and vermifuge. Employed in rheumatism, dropsy, epilepsy, chorea, and all forms of uterine irritation, all forms of dysmenorrhœa, and is preferable to ergot in expediting delivery in those cases where the delay is owing to debility or want of uterine nervous energy. Emmenagogue, parturifacient, vermifuge. It has been successfully used in uterine diseases. It is a valuable agent in the treatment of all chronic diseases, and those it seems to benefit by acting on the spinal cord, increasing its tonicity, for it is a well-defined rule, that when irritation has existed for some length of time the reflux centre suffers, becomes depressed, and requires the aid of a decided tonic like the blue cohosh.

A decoction is unquestionably the best mode of administration for nearly all purposes. To facilitate labor it is superior to ergot. To relieve after-pains it is extremely efficient. In all forms of dysmenorrhœa it may be given with unbounded success. Combined with helonin, it is very efficacious in prolapsus uteri. In aphthous ulcerations, combined with gold thread or hydrastis, it forms an excellent wash. As an emmenagogue it has no equal. Its action is safe and certain. It is unquestionably destined to supersede ergot in labor. Its action on the lumbar plexus of nerves and the uterus itself is direct; it raises the standard of vitality of the uterus, imparting vigor and activity. In rheumatism, its action on the white fibrous tissues is much inferior to the black cohosh.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura caulophylli, one to two drachms ; Extractum caulophylli fluidum, ten to thirty drops ; Caulophyllin, one-fourth to four grains.

---

### CEANOTHUS.

JERSEY TEA.

The bark of the root *Ceanothus Americanus*.

Flowers in little umbels or fascicles, usually clustered in dense bunches or panicles ; handsome, the calyx, and even the pedicles, colored like the petals and stamens. Low, under shrubby with white flowers. Root dark red. Leaves ovate or oblong-ovate ; finely serrate, downy beneath ; three-ribbed, and veiny ; deciduous.

*Properties* : Astringent, expectorant, sedative, antispasmodic and antisymphilitic. Employed in gonorrhœa, dysentery, asthma, chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough, and other pulmonary diseases ; syphilis, scrofula and cutaneous diseases. Very valuable in gonorrhœa or chronic irritation of the kidneys and bladder. Its action resembles cubebs, but more sedative and alterative.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura ceanothi, one to two drachms ; Extractum ceanothi fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

---

### CELASTRUS.

FALSE BITTERSWEET.

The bark of the root of *Celastrus Scandens*.

A twining, high-climbing shrub ; smooth, with thin ovate oblong and pointed finely serrate leaves, racemes of greenish-white flowers, terminating the branches, the petals serrate or crenate-toothed, and orange-colored berry, like pods in autumn, which open and display the seeds enclosed in their scarlet, pulpy aril.

*Properties* : Alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, and slightly narcotic. Employed in scrofula, secondary syphilis, chronic hepatic affections, leucorrhœa, rheumatism, obstructed menstruation, and cutaneous affections. Externally in prurigo, burns, excoriations, indurated and inflamed breasts.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura celastri, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum celastri fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### CEPHALANTHUS.

BUTTON BUSH.

The bark of *Cephalanthus Occidentalis*.

*Habitat* : Borders of ponds and streams. Leaves lance-oblong, or ovate pointed on petioles, either in pairs or threes, and with short stip-

ules between them; the head of white flowers, about an inch in diameter.

*Properties*: Tonic, febrifuge, aperient and diuretic. Employed in intermittent and remittent fevers, coughs, gravel and irritation of the bladder. In the latter, where frequent micturition is persistent, it gives immediate relief.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura cephalanthi, twenty to sixty drops; Extractum cephalanthi fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### **CERA ALBA.**

WHITE WAX.

Bleached yellow wax.

See CERA FLAVA.

### **CERA FLAVA.**

YELLOW WAX.

A concrete substance secreted by *Apis Mellifica*.

*Properties*: Exerts little if any influence on the system. Employed mostly in the preparation of ointments, cerates and plaster. Has been used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

### **CERII OXALIS.**

OXALATE OF CERIUM.

A white powder insoluble in water or ether.

*Properties*: Anti-emetic and sedative tonic. Employed in vomiting of pregnancy, dyspepsia, and chronic intestinal irritation. It is very valuable in chronic intestinal irritation and in dyspepsia. It is unquestionably the best remedy we have in the reflex vomiting of pregnancy, controlling the spasmodic action of the stomach. The action of the *cerium* on the stomach is a pure, decided, sedative tonic, having a special action on the pneumogastic nerve.

*Preparations and Doses*: Cerii oxalas, one to two grains; cerii nitras, one-quarter to one grain.

### **CETACEUM.**

SPERMACETI.

A concrete substance obtained from the oily matter of the *Spermaceti* Whale (*Physeter Macrocephalus*).

*Properties*: Demulcent. Employed in colds and catarrhal affections of children; also in making ointments and cerates.

**CETRARIA.**

ICELAND MOSS.

The entire plant (lichen) of *Cetraria Islandica*.

This lichen is foliaceous, erect, from two to four inches high, with dry coriaceous, smooth, shining lacinated frond or leaf.

*Properties*: Demulcent, tonic and nutritious. Employed in chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia and convalescence, from exhausting diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Mixtura cetrariæ*, one-half to one ounce; *Decoctum cetrariæ*, ad lib.

**CHELIDONIUM.**

CELANDINE.

The herb and root *Chelidonium Majus*.

*Habitat*: Old gardens and waste places. One to four inches high, branching, with pinnate or twice pinnatifid leaves, and small yellow flowers, in a sort of umbel, all summer; the pods long and slender.

*Properties*: Alterative, stimulant, diuretic, purgative, diaphoretic and antiseptic. Employed in jaundice, visceral obstructions of the liver, scrofulous affections of the glands, skin and eyes. Externally, as an ointment in piles, ringworm, inflammation from wounds, and it is said to exert a specific influence over the spleen, and to remove opacities from the cornea; also in alopecia, and to promote the growth of, and to soften the hair.

When the plant is wounded, a bright yellow offensive juice exudes, which has a nauseous bitter taste, with a biting sensation in the mouth and fauces. This plant has a faint unpleasant odor, which is nearly lost by drying, although the taste remains. The juice when applied to the skin produces inflammation, and also vesication. The root is the most intensely bitter part of the plant, and is commonly preferred. It yields its virtues to alcohol or water. The plant analyzed affords a bitter resinous substance, of a deep yellow color and a nauseous taste; also a peculiar acid, denominated *chelidonic acid*, and an alkaline principle, forming neutral red salts with acids, which are narcotic and poisonous. It is called *chelerythin*. It is a gray powder, and excites violent sneezing when snuffed into the nostrils. There are two more alkaline principles, *chelidonin* and *chelidoxanthin*, forming crystallizable salts.

The general properties of this plant are, alterative, stimulant, antiseptic, diuretic, purgative, diaphoretic and vulnerary. The juice rubbed on warts removes them. It is also useful in the cure of ringworms, and for cleansing old ulcers. It is recommended for the removal of jaundice, and in vis-

ceral obstructions of the liver, scrofulous affections of the glands, skin and eyes. Externally in poultice or ointment, for cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and piles. It is supposed to exert a special influence on the spleen, and the juice has been used with success for the removal of specks and opacities of the cornea. An external application of the tincture will be found to be an unrivalled means to subdue traumatic inflammation. Some consider it superior to arnica. The antiseptic properties of this plant are attracting a great deal of merited attention. Those properties are so strong, that the parasitical affections of the skin yield (die) under its application.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura chelidonii, one to two drachms; Extractum chelidonii fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum chelidonii, ten to fifteen grains.

### CHELONE.

BALMONY.

The leaves of *Chelone Glaba*.

*Habitat*: Wet places. One to two inches high, with lanceolate or lance-oblong leaves on very short petioles, and white or pale purple corolla an inch or more long.

*Properties*: Tonic, cathartic and anthelmintic. Employed in jaundice, hepatic diseases, and for the removal of worms. It increases the appetite, promotes digestion and aids assimilation. It is of great value in all conditions of depression of the stomach. It also acts efficiently upon the liver as an hepatic stimulant. It seems also to excite the pancreatic gland, so that both primary and secondary digestion improves. This property gives the drug quite a wide range of action; indeed, it can be used wherever the powers of life are low, for its action upon the digestive apparatus is most salutary. It has also considerable reputation as an anthelmintic, but it does not do this by any chemical property, but by astringing and bracing up the walls of the intestines, thus preventing the lodgment of parasites.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura chelones, one to four drachms; Extractum chelones fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Chelonin, one-half to four grains.

### CHENOPODIUM.

WORM SEED.

The seed of *Chenopodium Anthelminticum*.

*Habitat*: Waste grounds, South. Rather stout, smoothish, strong-scented; leaves oblong or lanceolate, varying from entire to cut-pinnatifid, nearly sessile; spikes dense, leafy or leafless.



*Properties* : Antispasmodic and anthelmintic. Employed to expel lumbrici from children. It is used in various forms to expel the lumbrici in children ; but the essential oil on which the vermifuge properties depend, is the best form for administration.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Chenopodium*, twenty to sixty grains ; *Extractum chenopodii fluidum*, one-quarter to one drachm ; *Oleum chenopodii*, five to ten drops.

### CHIMAPHILLA.

PIPSISSAWA.

The whole plant *Chimaphilla Umbellata*.

*Habitat* : Dry woods. Branched at base, three to ten inches high. Flowers wax-like, four to seven, with violet-colored anthers ; leaves.

*Properties* : Diuretic, tonic, alterative and astringent. Employed in urinary disorders, ascites, strangury, chronic gonorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, calculous diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, and diminishes the lithic acid of the urine. When continued for a length of time, or taken in excess, it becomes an anaphrodisiac. In scrofula, its alterative properties are of great value, as it stimulates the functions of digestion, increases nutrition, but at the same time is an active depurant. It is well to alternate with phytolacca or iris. Its value in dropsical affections is inestimable ; but here it should be alternated with digitalis, ampelopsin, elaterin.

*The physiological action* of the *chimaphilla* is a direct stimulant to the entire lymphatic system ; this is its special and proper sphere of action, although it is a good astringent diuretic. Whenever the lymphatic system is torpid or depressed, we have here a drug so powerful, so depurating, that if taken for some time it will relieve engorgement. Its action is not unlike bromide of potass. ; it causes atrophy of the uterus, testicles and mammary gland. It acts so energetically upon the lymphatics, liver and spleen, as a depurant, that the red corpuscles are quickly destroyed, and such diseases as anæmia and leucocythemia engendered. There can be no doubt that the lymphatics perform their due share in the process of the elaboration of the blood, and if their activity is impaired by long-continued stimulation, a serious defect is produced. All the glands of the body are stimulated by this drug, still, no irritability is produced, no organic action disturbed. Few are aware of the very great value of this preparation in a morbid condition of the lymphatics. The long-continued use of *chimaphilla* removes every vestige of sexual desire. It is a perfect anaphrodisiac, hence it can be used in masturbation, nymphomania, satyriasis, spermatorrhœa, with most excellent success.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum chimaphillæ fluidum, one-quarter to one drachm; Extractum chimaphillæ, ten to thirty grains.

### CHIRETTA.

#### CHIRETTA.

The herb and root of *Agathotes Cherayta*. An annual plant, about three feet high, with a branching root, and an erect stem, round and smooth. Leaves opposite, embracing, lanceolate, very acute, entire, smooth, three or five nerved. Flowers numerous, peduncled, yellow, with a four cleft calyx.

*Properties*: Tonic and laxative. Employed in same manner as GEN-TIAN.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura chirettæ, one to two drachms; Extractum chirettæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### CHIONANTHUS.

#### FRINGE TREE.

The bark of the root of *Chionanthus Virginica*.

*Habitat*: River banks. Shrub or low tree, with entire oval or obovate leaves, the lower surface often downy; loose panicles of flowers in late spring or early summer; petals an inch long, and fruit blue-purple with a bloom.

*Properties*: Aperient, cholagogue, diuretic and alterative. Employed in hepatic torpor, jaundice, functional derangement of the liver and kidneys, enlargement of the liver and spleen, constipation, nervous debility, dyspepsia and nervous exhaustion. Its action in jaundice is specific. Torpidity of the liver is so common—the result of drinking malarial and other affections—and in this drug we have the most positive action ever obtained upon any gland. An infusion of the root is the most efficacious. →

As regards the treatment of hepatic torpor and jaundice, the profession differ as widely as in the pathology. We have tried all the reputed remedies of all practices, but have found them unsatisfactory. As regards mercurials, we have found them better calculated to keep up, and even to produce the disease, than to cure it. We have tried leptandrin and podophillin, and they do aid in restoring the functional action of the liver. We have tried irisin, sanguinarin and dandelion, and, like the leptandrin and podophillin, they all act at the time of taking, but have often failed, in our hands, of a final cure. We have tried also, the sulphate of soda and the sulphate of magnesia, and they proved worthless as a final cure. The only remedy that we have found positively curative, or to act specifically in restoring this suspended func-

tional action of the liver, is the *chionanthus virginica*. We have treated a great many cases, and we mainly depended upon this remedy, and never have failed but in one case, and that was, doubtless, one of mechanical obstruction from gall-stones. We have used *chionanthus* (the tinct. or fluid extract) now for twenty years, with the same un-  
 X  
 failing success. It is true it is slow, but it is satisfactory to know that it acts with certainty in relieving induration or thickening of this gland. Un-  
 doubtedly it is the great cholagogue of nature, superseding all other remedies.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura chionanthi, one to two drachms ;  
 Extractum chionanthi fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### CHLORAL.

#### HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

Pass a rapid stream of dry chlorine into pure absolute alcohol so long as absorption occurs : for the first hour or two keep the alcohol warm afterwards heat gradually until ultimately the boiling point is reached : this product is mixed with three times its volume of sulphuric acid and distilled ; again mixed with a similar quantity of sulphuric acid and again distilled, and finally rectified with quicklime.

*Hydrate of Chloral* is a colorless transparent mass, with a pleasant aromatic odor. Taste, bitter astringent, slightly caustic. The pure crystals are only fit for internal administration.

*Properties* : Hypnotic, anodyne and antiseptic. Employed in delirium tremens, nervous irritation, insanity, sleeplessness due to atrophy of the brain in old age. Proves itself to be, in painful affections, a very beneficial pain-relieving and sleep-producing preparation. When taken into the body it is decomposed, and the chloroform, which is one of the products of decomposition, causes sleep, unconsciousness and insensibility, conditions which persist as long as decomposition is carried on. To produce sleep in an adult male, it generally suffices to administer a half-drachm dose of the preparation, either at once or on two occasions, with a short interval between the first and second half-doses. It may be dissolved in one ounce of water, or be given with syrup of orange-peel, or some other agreeable syrup.

The above dose soon produces sleep, which is usually preceded by a state of mental confusion resembling drunkenness. Bad symptoms have not been observed as a result of the sleep produced by this agent ; and what is strange, since chloroform, as is well known, when given as a narcotic frequently causes vomiting, no diminution of appetite follows the administration of *hydrate of chloral* ; in fact, the appetite is generally somewhat increased.

The use of *hydrate of chloral*, therefore, may be attended with beneficial results, and it is indicated in painful affections. It is probable that, with painful affections due to morbid changes in the brain, this agent may bring about relief without producing any bad effect upon this organ.

The physiological effect may be embraced under three forms :

*First degree* : Feeble soporific action and slight sedation of the sensory nervous system, which may be accompanied by a peculiar intermittent agitation.

*Second degree* : Energetic and predominant soporific action with diminution of sensibility: to this period corresponds a calm sleep of variable duration, but without apparent disturbance of the chief functions of life ; by successive doses, administered as soon as the action of the first has completely ceased, sleep may be maintained during a period relatively very long.

*Third degree* : Anæsthetic action, with muscular resolution, complete loss of general sensibility, and death, almost always occurs when this stage has been reached, and the reason of this can be easily given ; a considerable dose of *hydrate of chloral* must have been given, and one cannot at a given moment free the system of the action of a medicinal agent which works progressively until its complete transformation and elimination.

The peculiar advantages obtained from this are :

It is a hypnotic which seldom fails to produce sleep, which usually lasts from four to eight hours.

The sleep is natural, and one from which the patient can be easily aroused.

It is more generally tolerated by the stomach than other sedatives.

It does not constipate the bowels or disturb the secretions.

It does not injuriously affect the appetite.

It rarely produces headache or leaves unpleasant effects.

It does not lose its power by repetition, but the dose may often be reduced after the patient has become accustomed to its use, and seldom demands to be increased.

When the necessity for its use has ceased, it often for the first time, becomes disagreeable to the patient.

Thus far we have met with no case where its administration has induced the habit of its use, which is one of the dangers of opium, cannabis indica, &c.

It allays muscular spasm and rigidity.

No ill effects have been experienced from its use in cases of disease of the brain.

We have observed no ill effects from its use in the reduction of the pulse or of the temperature.

In cases of the opium habit, it has proved a valuable remedy to secure quiet and sleep, and allay nervous irritation until the system has rallied from the depressing influence of the former drug. In insanity, it is particularly useful to quiet restlessness and muscular activity. The strength of the patient is thus preserved, and time is gained for building up the general health by tonics and nutritious diet.

It is of great benefit in cases of mental excitement and functional disturbance of the nervous system, where there is no organic disease of the brain.

In all cases of delirium tremens it acts like a charm.

In the sleeplessness due to atrophy of the brain in old age, it is unexcelled.

*Its injurious effects are :*

In over-stimulation of the brain exhaustion follows and amaurosis. It is injurious in all cases of debility.

Its long-continued use under any circumstance is injurious.

Its chief injurious effect seems to be in creating exhaustion of the optic nerve, hence the great increase of partial or complete blindness by its indiscriminate use.

The antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorizing properties of *chloral hydrate* are remarkable. It is capable of destroying all living germ poisons, even those of a virulent character, as typhoid and puerperal contagion, and gives us a prop on which puerperal peritonitis may be prevented. Any septic poison can be neutralized by its use, and its noxious influence destroyed.

*Croton Chloral Hydrate* possesses similar properties to *chloral hydrate*, but somewhat stronger in its action. The *croton chloral* is prepared as follows :

Pass dry chlorine gas through pure aldehyde ; when the violent reaction ceases the liquid thickens, then apply heat and gradually increase it until ebullition occurs ; separate the *croton chloral* from this mass by fractional distillation.

*Preparations and Doses :* Hydrate chloral, twenty to forty grains ; Croton chloral, five to fifteen grains.

---

## CHONDRUS.

IRISII MOSS.

The whole plant *Chondrus Crispus*. A flat, slender, cartilaginous frond, from two to twelve inches in length, and repeatedly and dichotomously divided into linear wedge-shaped segments.



*Properties* : Demulcent and nutritious. Employed in coughs, colds, diarrhœa, dysentery, scrofula, rickets, enlarged mesenteric glands, and irritation of the bladder and kidneys.

*Preparations and Doses* : Decoctum chondri, one-half to one ounce ; Mixtura chondri, one to two drachms.

### CICHORIUM.

SUCCORY.

The root *Cichorium Intybus*. Naturalized from Europe. Leaves, runcinate, rough-hairy on the midrib, or the upper ones on flowering stems, small and bract-like, entire ; showy blue flowers opening only in the morning and in cloudy weather ; deep root.

*Properties* : Tonic, diuretic and laxative. Employed in jaundice, engorgement of the liver, and other chronic visceral diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum cichorii, one-half to one drachm ; Syrupus cichorii compositus, one to two ounces : Extractum cichorii, ten to sixty grains.

### CIMICIFUGA.

BLACK COHOSH.

*Habitat* : Rich woods.

The root of *Cimicifuga Racemosa*. Stem with long raceme, four to eight inches high ; pistil mostly single, with flat-topped stigma ; short pod, holding two rows of horizontally flattened seeds.

*Properties* : Tonic, alterative, emmenagogue, diuretic, parturifacient and expectorant. Employed in chorea, epilepsy, nervous excitability, asthma, whooping-cough, rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, phlegmasia dolens, amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and other uterine affections. May be substituted for ergot to accelerate parturition. The general action of *cimicifuga racemosa* is a stimulant to the brain and spinal cord, with a special action on all the white fibrous tissues of the body, which renders it of great service in rheumatism. It has a sedative effect on the medulla oblongata ; hence its value in epilepsy, chorea, and asthma. On the uterus it exercises a powerful tonic action, rendering it strong for the great crisis of parturition, and can be used with safety. On the skin, next to the uterus, it acts energetically in variola, when the vital forces fail in throwing the living germs into the follicles (pocks) *cimicifuga* operates promptly. Its range of action is diversified in some respects. It can be replaced by no other drug. —

*Preparations and Doses* : Cimicifuga, ten to sixty grains ; Tinctura cimicifugæ, one to two drachms ; Extractum cimicifugæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum cimicifugæ compositum fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Cimicifugæ extractum, four to eight grains.

**CINCHONA.**

## CINCHONA.

The bark of *Cinchona Calisaya*, *C. Condaminea*, *C. Micrantha*, and other species of *cinchona*, particularly the variety known as *Cinchona Rubra*. A tall tree, trunk naked, bark thick. Periderm thick, on the branches, whitened or marbled. Leaves, oblong or lanceolate, obovate obtuse, attenuated at the base. The best *cinchona* bark is obtained from Bolivia and Southern Peru.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, tonic, antiseptic and slightly astringent. Employed in intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, neuralgia, hemicrania, epilepsy, with periodicity ; useful wherever a tonic is required. Externally applied to ulcers, gangrenous sores and wounds. This is undoubtedly the best tonic in the Materia Medica. It is a cerebral stimulant, and favors the elaboration of red blood in the body, and can be used with excellent results in all states of debility. In malarial and other fevers it is capable by stimulation of causing a *quasi suspension* of the nervous system (cinchonism), under which the living germ of malaria dies. As it favors the molecular growth of the blood, it is valuable in all blood diseases and debility. Its conservative action renders it capable of arresting chemical change in the body. There is not a morbid state in which it cannot be used with brilliant success ; not a tissue, not a gland, but is influenced by its vivifying action. Its action promotes contractility ; hence, combined with sulphur, it is very valuable in night-sweats. It destroys the mycelium of diphtheria and croup, the bacteria of erysipelas, the vibrios of typhoid fever, even when they have penetrated the brain. Its action on the human economy can be intensified doubly by the use of certain agents ; hence its use with tannin quadruples its action, as we see in port wine and peruvian bark—forming a tannate of cinchona ; and so with dilute sulphuric acid. The medical properties of *cinchona* are most numerous ; it improves digestion, invigorates the nervous system, acts as a constructor of vital force, useful in all acute and chronic diseases. For the purpose of obtaining its cerebral effect, the red and yellow bark are superior to the pale, whereas the latter is decidedly the best for ordinary tonic purposes. It has an efficacious effect on the great sympathetic nerve, especially on its ramifications on the lungs ; hence in pneumonia it is a sovereign remedy, causes contraction of the calibre of the vessels.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cinchona, one-half to one drachm ; Tinctura cinchonæ, one to four drachms ; Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata, one-half to two drachms ; Tinctura cinchonæ composita, one to four drachms ; Tinctura cinchonæ ferrata, one drachm ; Extractum cinchonæ fluidum, one to two drachms ; Extractum cinchonæ, ten to thirty grains.

**CINNAMOMUM.**

CINNAMON.

The bark of *C. Zeylonicum*. A tree varying from twenty to thirty feet high. Bark thick sebaceous; leaves ovate or ovate oblong, from six to nine inches long, two or three inches broad, tapering into an obtuse point; triple nerved, reticulated on the upper side. Flowers small, hoary, silky, white.

*Properties* : Stimulant, tonic, stomachic, carminative and astringent. Employed in diarrhœa, nausea, colic, cramp, flatulency, and to allay vomiting. Principally used to make other remedies palatable. Aside from its carminative properties, it exercises rather a sedative action over the uterus, and is slightly emmenagogue.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cinnamomum, ten to twenty grains; Spiritus cinnamomi, ten to thirty drops; Tinctura cinnamomi, one to three drachms; Aqua cinnamomi, one to three drachms; Extractum cinnamomi fluidum, fifteen to thirty drops; Oleum cinnamomi, one to two drops.

**CIRSIIUM.**

CANADA THISTLE.

The root of *Cirsium Arvense*. Naturalized from Europe. Numerous short peduncled heads one inch long, with rose-purple flowers. Leaves moderately pinnatifid.

*Properties* : Tonic and astringent. Employed in dysentery, diarrhœa and leucorrhœa. Locally applied to ulcers and cutaneous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura cirsii, ten to sixty drops; Extractum cirsii fluidum, five to thirty drops.

**CLEMATIS.**

VIRGIN'S BOWER.

The bark, leaves and flowers of *Clematis Virginica*. Ornamental; climbing high, the stalks of the leaves and leaflets clasping the support. Flowers dioecious. Leaflets three cut-toothed or lobed.

*Properties* : Stimulant, antiseptic, diuretic and sudorific. Employed in Bright's disease, chronic rheumatism, and palsy. Externally as an ointment in sycosis and acne. The fresh leaves, if applied to the skin, vesicate; when well digested in lard, they make an excellent ointment in acne, sycosis, and to discuss indurated glands or swellings. In the form of tincture it makes a valuable alterative. Its antiseptic properties render it valuable wherever we have any parasitical affection to destroy, as in the various forms of tinea.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura clematis, thirty to sixty drops; Extractum clematis fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

x

219  
**COCA.**

COCA.

The leaves of *Erythoxylon Coca*. A shrub growing about four feet high. Leaves ovate, alternate, thin, membranous, flat, opaque, acute at both ends, the apex almost mucronate; quite entire tri-nerved in the middle with fine connecting veins on either side of the midrib. Flowers white; numerous in fascicles from the branches where the leaves have fallen away

*Properties:* Nerve stimulant. Employed in dyspepsia, flatulency, gastralgia, enteralgia, hysteria, hypochondria, spinal irritation, idiopathic convulsions, nervous erethism, and spermatorrhœa. It has been proposed as a remedy for hydrophobia and tetanus. Principally employed in seminal weakness, nervous exhaustion, and diseases caused by sexual excesses.

The coca plant grows luxuriantly in all the valleys, and arrives at perfection in about two years; the time is known by the height of its branches and the brittleness of its leaves, which break or fall on touching them. The Indians are careful in gathering the leaves, as they are delicate and easily broken from their stems. As soon as they are gathered they are laid upon the ground for the purpose of being dried by the sun, which, as this process gradually takes place, changes the color of the leaf from a light to a dark green. The leaves, when perfectly dried, are wrapped up in palm leaves and covered with flannel, and are then fit for use. The *coca* has been known to the Indians from a very early period, and is in general use among them.

The properties of the *coca* have been clearly defined. In large doses it is a powerful stimulant of an intoxicating kind; whereas, in small doses, it is the most powerful supporter of nerve life in the *Materia Medica*—being a potent agent in causing a renewal of life in the entire nervous system.

The physiological effects of the *coca* eater or smoker are, a high grade of vitality, physically as well as mentally; countenance and eyes unusually brilliant and animated; pulse strong and frequent; a great desire for activity and work; all the organs of the body in a high state of vigor; and it seems to lengthen out the period of human life. Besides the *coca* is both salutary and nutritious, and is a remedy of inestimable value to all who use it. It seems to be a true prophylactic against all mental depression. There are few plants that can be compared to the *coca*, its therapeutic effects are so varied and excellent. Independent of its great nutritive properties, it is undoubtedly the best nerve tonic we possess. The leaves are the part used. From them cocaine is extracted.



In our practice we have used both with unparalleled success in several hundred cases of seminal weakness and sexual exhaustion. Of all the parts of the human organism, the nerves that supply the genito-urinary seem to be directly under the influence of this drug. It seems under all possible conditions to be capable of giving tone, vigor, renewed life to those parts. In morbid states of the brain from nymphomania, in puerperal convulsions of an anæmic or hyperæmic form, in mania from suppression, either during the regular period or at cessation, erythoxylon acts like a charm. Unquestionably there is a great future for it in the organic change of the brain ganglia in insanity. Hysteria, blindness, deafness, loss of memory, all those elements of a loss of brain force are rapidly overcome by its use.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum cocæ fluidum, one to two drachms; Extractum cocæ, ten to thirty grains.

### COCCULUS.

#### COCCULUS INDICUS.

The fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*, dried. A climbing shrub, suberose, corky bark, thick, coriaceous. Leaves smooth, shining, roundish or cordate, somewhat truncate at the base.

*Properties:* A dangerous poison, stimulant. Employed (seldom) in gastric and bilious affections, as sea-sickness, spasm of the stomach, and vertigo, epilepsy, chorea; and externally in sycosis and tinea, the berries are used, and they owe their properties to an agent called *picrotoxin*, which is found in great abundance in them. This substance forms white crystalline crusts or needles of an insupportably bitter taste. Its action is chiefly upon the cerebro-spinal system as a powerful stimulant, causing congestion and effusion, which produce tetanic convulsions and death. Picrotoxin is never given internally, but, rubbed up in simple cerate, it makes a valuable ointment in barber's itch and some forms of tinea.

A mother tincture of *cocculus indicus*, in small doses, acts well in gastric and bilious affections, as sea-sickness, spasm of the stomach, &c., vertigo and tremor. It is much used by brewers to give their beer a bitter taste and render it more intoxicating. It has, in this manner, a destructive effect in producing irritation and softening of the poor drinker's brain. The post-cervical headache of beer drinkers is notorious, and the early appearance of paralysis of the cerebral faculty of speech.

*Preparations and Doses:* Seldom used in medicine.

### COCCUS.

#### COCHINEAL.

The female of *Coccus Cacti*, dried. An insect that inhabits various species of cactus in Mexico and Central America.



*Properties* : Anodyne. Employed in whooping-cough and neuralgic affections. Principally used to color ointments and tinctures. It has a sedative action on the pneumogastric and vagus.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura cocci, twenty to sixty drops; mistura cocci, one-half to one drachm.

### COLCHICUM.

#### COLCHICUM.

The bulb and seed of *Colchicum Autumnale*. Perianth resembling crocus; stamens borne on the throat of the long tubular perianth, flowers mostly rose-purple or lilac colored.

*Properties* : Sedative, cathartic, diuretic and emetic. Employed in gout, gouty rheumatism, dropsy, palpitation of the heart, gonorrhœa, enlarged prostate, and febrile inflammatory and nervous affections, and diseases of the urinary organs. It is a valuable agent in both acute and chronic rheumatism, especially in such cases as have resisted other treatment, cases in which the skin is moist and urine turgid; in dropsy, palpitation of the heart, gonorrhœa, enlarged prostate, and in gout, it is considered by some to be a specific; and there seems to be some foundation for the opinion, for it is known to cause the free expulsion of urea from the system. The increase of urea is accompanied with diminution of urates in the urine. It is most suitable in those cases of regular gout, unassociated with injury of the organs, and in acute and chronic rheumatism. This remedy is supposed to act through the nervous system. It often proves valuable in spasmodic and flatulent colic, occurring in nervous and hysterical females; also in metastasis of rheumatism to the stomach.

*Preparations and Doses* : Colchicum, two to eight grains; Extractum colchici acetum, ten to sixty drops; Tinctura colchici, one-half to one drachm; Vinum colchici radicis, ten to sixty drops; Vinum colchici seminis, one-half to one drachm; Extractum colchici fluidum, four to twelve drops; Extractum colchici, one to two grains.

### COLLINSONIA.

#### COLLINSONIA.

The plant *Collinsonia Canadensis*. A tall strong-scented plant, smooth, two or three feet high, with ovate serrate leaves, three to six inches long, and on long petioles, and pale yellow lemon-scented flowers, on slender pedicles in panicle racemes.

*Properties* : Stimulant, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent and diuretic. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, gravel, leucorrhœa, cholera morbus, and all spasmodic affections of the stomach, bowels and

urinary apparatus; also in laryngitis, clergyman's sore throat, hæmorrhoids, and diseases of the rectum. It is useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, gravel, dropsy, leucorrhœa, &c. In diseases of the bowels and rectum, it seems to be unequalled by any other remedy in soothing, healing, and imparting tone to the intestinal mucous surfaces. Combined with dioscorein, we have found it effective in removing cramp in the stomach, colic, both flatulent and bilious cholera morbus, and all spasmodic affections of the stomach, bowels and urinary apparatus. From its peculiar stimulating influence upon the absorbent system, it is of great service in dropsy; in atonic conditions of the system, dyspepsia, and in chronic disease with feeble digestion, increasing secretion from the kidneys and skin, and in a marked manner relieving irritation of the nervous system and increasing innervation. It is good for augmenting the action in the venous, absorbent and lymphatic vessels, and greatly promotes renal depuration. It increases the activity of the cutaneous functions, and promotes diaphoresis, especially with warm diluent drinks. In chronic diseases of the respiratory apparatus, it relieves pulmonary irritation and acts as a stimulant expectorant. In heart disease, and that peculiarly distressing asthma simulating, and sometimes attending, phthisis it has a superior influence in quieting irritation, giving increased strength to the heart's action, and increasing the vigor of the patient. One of the most efficacious remedies in chronic laryngitis and in clergyman's sore throat. We have proved its value in cases of leucorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, with other excessive discharges; but in such cases its benefit is enhanced by combining it with hydrastin. But it is in hæmorrhoids, and diseases of the rectum generally, that it is of peculiar service. We have known it to suppress hæmorrhage from the bowels; it is an excellent constitutional remedy in many affections, increasing the appetite and promoting assimilation.

This remedy should be given in large doses at first—five grains—and repeated frequently until the system is brought under its influence, and all the symptoms controlled; afterward continue in average two-grain doses, thrice a day, until the disease is eradicated.

*Preparations and Doses:* Tinctura collinsoniæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum collinsoniæ fluidum, five to thirty drops.

## COLOCYNTHIS.

### COLOCYNTH.

The fruit of *Cucumis (Citrullus) Colocynthis*, divested of the rind. The fruit resembles the common watermelon. Stems herbaceous, beset with rough hairs; leaves alternate, triangular on long petioles; flowers yellow.

*Properties*: Irritant, hydragogue, cathartic. Employed in mania, melancholia, epilepsy, chronic vertigo, headache and dropsy. It increases the various secretions by accelerating the peristaltic motion of the intestines. In small doses it is employed in recurring quartan fevers, retention of the catamenia, hæmorrhoidal discharges, incipient dropsies, &c. Its irritant effect upon the rectum and colon may influence the uterus by sympathy of contiguity and thus provoke menstruation, and on the same principle, macerated in whiskey, it has cured gonorrhœa. This is an appropriate remedy in those chronic nervous diseases dependent on a general torpor of the nerves of sensation, or upon local paralysis of the abdominal and lower spinal nerves. So in mania, melancholy, epilepsy, chronic vertigo and headache, we have employed it with considerable benefit. It may be used in all diseases where catharsis is indicated. The powder applied to an ulcer or raw surface, affects the lower bowels in the same manner as when taken inwardly.

The *oil* of *colocynth* has been recommended as an external remedy for neuralgia. It is a good prophylactic of serous and mucous apoplexies, paralysis of the rectum and urinary passages. It is contra-indicated, however, in an inflammatory condition of these organs. In dyspepsia, resulting from a paralytic condition of the stomach, it has frequently been employed with success. The dose is from a quarter to one grain, to be repeated according to the exigencies of the case, more or less frequently.

*Preparations and Doses*: Colocynthis, five to ten grains; Tinctura colocynthis, ten to twenty drops; Extractum colocynthis fluidum, five to thirty drops; Extractum colocynthis, five to ten grains.

### COMPTONIA.

#### SWEET FERN.

The whole plant *Comptonia Asplenifolia*.

*Habitat*: Sterile rocky soil. One to two feet high, with linear lanceolate downy leaves, pinnatifid into many short and rounded lobes, resembling a fern and sweet aromatic.

*Properties*: Tonic, astringent and alterative. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmoptysis, leucorrhœa, rheumatism and debility succeeding fevers and rachitis. A good deal used in domestic practice for its tonic and astringent action. In chronic malarial diarrhœa it is doubtful if it has its equal. It has all the properties of bayberry, and a powerful alterative action besides. On account of these two properties—alterative and astringent, it fills a useful place in the materia medica.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura comptoniæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum comptoniæ fluidum, ten to forty drops.

**COLUTEA.**

BLADDER SENNA.

The leaves of *Colutea Arborescens*. Leaves pinnate, consisting of three or five pairs of leaflets, slightly emarginate, smooth, and of a bright green color.

*Properties* : Laxative.

*For Preparations and Doses*, see SENNA.

**CONIUM.**

POISON HEMLOCK.

The leaves and seeds of *Conium Maculatum*.

*Habitat* : Waste grounds. Herb smooth, branching, with spotted stems about three feet high, very compound leaves, with lanceolate and pinnatifid leaflets; ill scented when bruised; a virulent poison.

*Properties* : Narcotic, alterative and resolvent. Employed as a palliative in various painful diseases and irregular nervous disorders, as epilepsy, chorea and paralysis agitans, and in coughs, syphilis and scrofula.

*Preparations and Doses* : Conii folia, three to four grains; Extractum conii, two grains; Extractum conii alcoholicum, one to two grains; Extractum conii fluidum, three to five drops; Extractum conii fluidum fructus, five to twenty drops; Succus conii, one to two drachms; Tinctura conii, one-half to one drachm.

**CICUTA MACULATA.**

WATER HEMLOCK.

Possesses the same properties in less degree.

In addition to the above properties it is an excellent alterative, which renders it of great utility in all chronic diseases. Some practitioners esteem it so highly in scrofula, cancer and syphilis, that they think it superior to other standard alteratives.

**CONTRAYERVA.**

CONTRAYERVA.

The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*. Plant perennial, fusiform, branching, rough, compact root or rhizome. Leaves lobed, serrated, pointed, and placed on long radical foot-stalks, which are winged towards the leaves.

*Properties* : Stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic. Has been used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases requiring gentle stimulation.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura contrayervæ, thirty to forty drops; Tinctura contrayervæ composita, forty to eighty drops.

**CONVALLARIA.**

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The flowers of *Convallaria Majalis*. Flowers nodding in one-sided raceme on an angled scape which rises with two oblong leaves from a running root-stalk. Perianth short and bell-shaped, with six recurving lobes. Stamens included, style stout.

*Properties* : Emetic and tonic. Employed in rheumatism and chronic diseases of the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura convallariæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum convallariæ fluidum, five to thirty drops.

**CONVOLVULUS.**

MAN OF THE EARTH.

The root of *Convolvulus (Spomæa) Panduratus*.

*Habitat* : Sandy or gravelly soil. Trailing or twining; stout and smooth, with heart-shaped, sometimes fiddle-shaped or halberd three lobed leaves, one to five flowered peduncles; small bracts and open funnel form; white corolla with deep purple eye, two to three inches long; root very large and deep.

*Properties* : Cathartic and diuretic. Employed in dropsy, strangury, calculous diseases, torpidity of the liver, and in hardened spleen. Its cathartic action renders it extremely valuable in cases of great torpidity. It has a stimulating action on the liver, and thus relieves the spleen.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura convolvuli, eighteen to sixty drops; Extractum convolvuli fluidum, five to thirty drops.

**COPAIBA.**

COPAIBA.

The oleo-resinous juice of *Copaiba Officinalis*. An elegant plant, with lofty stem, branched at the top and crowned by thick canopy of foliage. Leaves alternate, ovate; entire acuminate leaflets. Flowers whitish and in terminal spikes. Fruit oval, two-valved pod containing a single seed.

*Properties* : Stimulant, cathartic and diuretic. Employed in chronic gonorrhœa, bronchitis, irritable conditions of the bladder, catarrh, coughs and colds, and other diseases of the mucous membrane. *Copaiba* exerts a special stimulating effect upon all the mucous membranes of the body. It enters the blood and destroys the fungus present in diabetes and diseases of that class. It unites with numerous living germ poisons, as the amœba, bacteria and vibrios, and destroys them. Excellent diuretic; diminishes all the solid constituents of the urine. The balsam has a



peculiar effect on the rete mucosum of the skin, causing a roseola, and the oil a papular eruption on that gland. But more advanced pathologists entertain the idea that the balsam destroys living germinal matter in the blood, and at the same time eliminates it by the skin, and that the eruption is due to the elimination of materies morbi. All balsams possess organic power; hence this peculiar property. It is quite a popular remedy in gonorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Copaiba, twenty to sixty drops; Oleum copaibæ, ten to fifteen drops.

### COPTIS.

#### GOLD THREAD.

The root of *Coptis Trifolia*. A delicate little plant. Flowers single, white or slender scapes; followed by slender-stalked leaves of three wedge-shaped leaflets. These become bright and shining in summer, and last during winter. The roots are underground shoots; long, slender, yellow fibers.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in ulceration of the mouth, dyspepsia, and chronic ulceration of the stomach. It is a pure bitter tonic, with a special action upon the mucous membranes in increasing their vitality; decidedly efficacious as a wash or gargle in all ulcerations about the mouth; most valuable injection in gonorrhœa. A decoction of equal parts of *goldthread* and *golden seal* is a most valuable combination in chronic inflammation of the stomach. This valuable remedy has been too long neglected by the profession. It contains a large per cent. of berberina. It is a pure bitter tonic of the highest power, and applicable in all cases of imperfect digestion.

*Preparations and Doses*: Coptis, ten to thirty grains; Tinctura coptis, one drachm; Extractum coptis fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### CORALLORHIZA.

#### CRAWLEY.

The root of *Corallorhiza Odontorrhiza*. Six to sixteen inches; thickened at the base; brownish or purplish, with six to twenty pedicelled flowers and lip not lobed, but rather stalked at the base, the spur obsolete.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic and sedative. Employed in acute erysipelas, fevers, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, pleurisy, cramps and suppression of the lochia. Its principal value is as a diaphoretic, and it is probably the most powerful and certain one in the Materia Medica, but its scarcity and high price prevent its general use. Its efficacy is well known in the low stage of fevers, especially typhus; also in inflamma-

tions. It has proved to be of considerable value in acute erysipelas, cramps, flatulency, pleurisy and night-sweats. So marked an effect has this remedy over fevers, that it constitutes the fever powders of several practitioners. But it is thought by many that this remedy also possesses tonic and sedative properties, but I consider these as insignificant when compared with its diaphoretic and febrifuge properties. In all cases where a cooling, non-exciting, but efficient diaphoretic is indicated, it is a highly appropriate remedy. When combined with caulophyllin, it is one of the very best agents we possess in the cure of amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, in after-pains occurring after the parturient period, and for the suppression of lochia.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura corallorhizæ, ten to forty drops ; Extractum corallorhizæ fluidum, five to twenty drops.

---

### CORIANDRUM.

CORIANDER.

The fruit of *Coriandrum Sativum*. Cultivated from the Orient. Fruit globular, not readily splitting in two ; indistinctly many-ribbed ; a pair of oil tubes on the inner face of each carpel. Flowers white ; leaves pinnately compound ; plant strong scented.

*Properties* : Stimulant and carminative. Employed principally in connection with other drugs.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pulveres coriandri, one drachm ; Tinctura coriandri, one-half to one ounce.

---

### CARIARIA.

REDOUL.

The leaves and seeds of *Cariaria Myrtifolia*. A shrub indigenous to Barbary. A violent narcotic poison.

For uses and doses see URARE.

---

### CORNU CERVINÆ USTUM.

CALCINED DEER'S HORN.

The calcined horns of the *Cervus Virginianus*.

*Properties* : Styptic. Employed in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia, dysentery, hemoptysis, and other hemorrhages.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cornu Ustum, one-half to two drachms.

---

### CORNUS.

DOGWOOD.

The bark of *Cornus Florida*.

*Habitat* : Rocky wood. A tree from twelve to thirty feet high.

Leaves ovate pointed; petal like leaves of the involucre obovate or obovate, and notched, the oval fruits in a head.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, tonic, antiseptic and astringent. It is a good substitute for Peruvian bark. During the war, it was used quite extensively in the Southern army, and was proved to be a sovereign remedy for malarious diseases, and rarely failed to cut short attacks of intermittent and remittent fever. Its internal use increases the strength and frequency of the pulse, and elevates the temperature of the body.

*Dose* of the bark, from twenty to sixty grains. An extract, prepared by boiling it in water and evaporating to the proper consistency, will be found the best form in which to administer it.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cornus, ten to twenty grains; Tinctura cornus, one to two drachms; Extractum cornus fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum cornus, five to ten grains.

### **CORNUS CIRCINATA.**

SILKY CORNEL.

The bark of *Cornus Circinata*. A shrub three to ten feet high; warty, dotted branches; leaves round-oval and short pointed, downy beneath, small flat cymes and light blue fruit.

*Properties* : Astringent and tonic. Employed in diarrhoea and dysentery.

*Preparations and Doses* : See CORNUS.

### **CORNUS SERICEA.**

SWAMP DOGWOOD.

*Habitat* : Wet places. Has dull red branches; the shoots, cymes, and lower face of the narrow ovate or oblong, pointed; leaves silky-downy; fruit bluish.

*Properties* : Similar to C. Florida. Employed in malarious diseases, dyspepsia and diarrhoea.

*Preparations and Doses* : See CORNUS.

### **CORYDALIS.**

TURKEY CORN.

The root of *Corydalis Farnosa*.

*Habitat* : Wild, rocky places. Common, six to three feet high, with whitish flowers pale yellow, with tips outer petals.

*Properties* : Alterative, tonic, diuretic, antisyphilitic, antiscorbutic and resolvent. Employed in scrofula, syphilis, scurvy, cutaneous erup-

tions, dropsy, gravel, passive leucorrhœa, incontinence of the urine, sterility, hysteria and uterine catarrh. We have proved it to be most valuable in syphilitic affections and in scrofula. We put it to the test in a case of secondary syphilis, and in the course of two months a radical cure was effected. This invests it with peculiar importance, when we consider how impotent all the usual remedies are in such cases. In scrofula, associated with feeble digestion and poverty of the blood, it is of rare value. Some special visceral derangements may indicate the propriety of alternating it with some other remedy. In cutaneous eruptions, dropsies, gravel, and the various affections of the urinary organs, it is highly valuable. We consider its action as a diuretic to be very valuable, not on its direct influence in increasing the secretion of the urine, but on account of its resolved and alterative properties. In passive leucorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the bladder, incontinence of the urine, &c., this is a most valuable remedy. We have never observed it disagree with the stomach, and it is an excellent remedy to employ as a tonic in irritable conditions of that organ. Its action is a stimulant to the absorbent and glandular structures. It is, perhaps, as good an agent as we possess for removing systemic poison from the system. The body is endowed with the power to eliminate any virus from the system. If it had not this power remedies would be useless, for drugs may arouse sluggish capabilities, but can bestow none not originally inherited. It resembles iodide potass and phytolacca in its action. It has the power of uniting with the syphilitic germ, and in doing so destroys it and then eliminates it. The *corydalis* has an exclusive sphere of action, being a tonic as well as an alterative of great power, promoting digestion and assimilation.

*Preparations and Doses*: Syrupus corydalis, one to two drachms; Extractum corydalis fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### CORYLUS.

HAZEL NUT.

The bark of *Corylus Avellana*. Shrubs; flowers preceding the leaves, which are rounded, heart-shaped, doubly serrate. Nut oval.

*Properties*: Cholagogue and astringent. Employed in piles, torpidity of the liver and indigestion. This unquestionably is one of our best remedies in all hemorrhoidal conditions. It relieves the engorgement of the liver, and in that way relieves the rectum. Even in ointment it acts well by endosmosis, and relieves visceral engorgement of the liver.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura coryli, one to two drachms; Extractum coryli fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**COTYLEDON.**

NAVELWORT.

The herb *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

*Habitat*: Old walls, sandy banks. Leaves peltate crenate, and flower stem bearing pale yellow, bell-shaped, pendulous flowers.

*Properties*: Nerve tonic and antispasmodic. Employed in epilepsy, hysteria and chorea.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura cotyledonis, twenty to sixty drops; Extractum cotyledonis fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**COTO.**

COTO.

A plant from Bolivia whose botanical characteristics are not fully determined.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, colic, gastric catarrh, neuralgic toothache, rheumatism and gout.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum coto fluidum, one to three drops.

**COTULA.**

MAYWEED.

The herb *Maruta (Anthemis) Cotula*.

*Habitat*: Along roadsides. Low, strong-scented and acrid. Leaves thrice pinnately divided into slender leaflets or lobes; rather small heads terminating the branches, with white rays and yellow centre.

*Properties*: Tonic, emetic, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Employed in colds, fevers, amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea. Externally a vesicant.

*Preparations and Doses*: See ANTHEMIS.

**CREASOTUM.**

CREASOTE.

A peculiar substance obtained from wood tar, a colorless oleaginous fluid of a burning caustic taste, and an odor resembling smoked meat. An oxy-hydro carburet, obtained from tar. Take of tar a sufficient quantity; distill, changing the recipients several times till the residue has the consistency of pitch; agitate the heavy oil that passes with a little concentrated sulphuric acid, then mix with its volume of water, and rectify in small retorts; dissolve the product that sinks to the bottom in a hot solution of caustic potassa, aided by a gentle heat. When



it cools add a slight excess of sulphuric acid. Separate the oil and distill in small quantities at a time. Again rectify two or three times.

*Properties* : Irritant, styptic, antiseptic, narcotic and escharotic. Employed in diabetes, epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, chronic catarrh, hemoptysis, hematemesis, chronic gonorrhœa, gleet and vomiting of pregnancy. Externally to wounds, ulcers, toothache and suppurating sores. Possesses similar properties to carbolic acid. Administered internally, one to three drops in thirty three-grain bread pills, has a remarkable property in increasing the coagulability of the blood. This renders it of great utility in the cure of aneurism. Pure creasote painted on the skin over the inflamed veins in phlebitis has an extraordinary revulsive effect.

*Preparations and Doses* : Creasotum, one to two drops ; Aqua creasoti, one to four drachms ; Mistura creasoti, one-half to one drachm.

### CRETA.

#### CHALK.

Native *Carbonate of Lime*.

Chalk is insipid, inodorless, insoluble, opaque ; rough to the touch ; soluble in muriatic acid. Found both in the mineral and animal kingdoms, in calcareous spar in the former, and in shells and bones in the latter.

*Properties* : Astringent and antacid. Useful in diarrhœa, dysentery. Externally applied to burns.

*Preparations and Doses* : Creta præparata, ten to thirty grains ; Creta præparata mistura, one to four drachms.

### CROCUS.

#### SAFFRON.

The stigmas of *Crocus Sativus*. Cultivated from Europe. Flowers and narrow linear leaves, rising from the bulb, the ovary and pod seldom raised above ground ; perianth with a long and slender tube. Flowers violet purple, stigmas long, narrow and orange-red.

*Properties* : Emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, and in suppression of the lochial discharge. Though this remedy is not extensively used, yet we consider it unsurpassed as an emmenagogue, at least for some cases. It is used in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, and in suppression of the lochial discharge. It is sometimes used in febrile and exanthematous diseases. An infusion in small-pox and scarlet fevers is of great utility, given so as to maintain the eruption upon the skin.

*Preparations and Doses* : Crocus, ten to thirty grains ; Extractum croci fluidum, twenty to sixty drops.

**CUBEBA.**

## CUBEBS.

The berries of *Piper Cubeba*. A climbing perennial plant, smooth, fluxuous, jointed stem. Leaves acuminate, entire, petiolate, rounded or cordate at the base. Flowers diœcious, and in spikes with peduncles as long as the petioles. Fruit a globose pedicled berry.

*Properties* : Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic and carminative. Employed in excessive mucous discharges, especially from the urethra; gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, laryngitis, bronchitis, and dyspepsia, due to an atonic condition of the stomach. An excellent stimulant to all the mucous membranes of the body. Good in bronchitis. Better in catarrh of the bladder than any other drug. Over doses cause an effusion of plastic lymph (stricture). Like all aromatic remedies, it possesses strong antiseptic properties.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cubeba, ten to eighty grains; Tinctura cubebæ, one to two drachms; Extractum cubebæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum cubebæ æthereum, ten to twenty drops; Oleo resina cubebæ, five to thirty drops; Oleum cubebæ, ten to thirty drops.

**CUMINUM.**

## CUMIN SEED.

The fruit of *Cuminum Cyminum*. An annual herb with an erect round slender branched stem, about a foot high. Leaves multifid, with long filiform segments. Flowers small, white or pink overtopped by the bracts.

*Properties* : Stimulant and carminative. Employed in flatulency and colic.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cuminum, ten to sixty grains.

**CUNDURANGO.**

## CUNDURANGO.

The bark of a species of an *Asclepias*, growing in South America.

*Properties* : Emetic, tonic, deobstruent and diuretic.

The white *cundurango* has lately been brought to the notice of the medical profession; and besides its tonic, deobstruent and diuretic properties, it is distinguished by its singular and providential quality as being anti-cancerous. This remedy appears to have many admirable qualities, especially in the following affections: In rheumatism (tendinous or muscular), in various neuralgias, in cutaneous affections, in many diseases of the blood; and in cancerous diseases it is looked upon with great favor. Many well attested cures of cancers appear to leave

no room for doubt about the efficacy of *cundurango* in this terrible disease. Those using the plant ought to be careful to get the right species. Besides the botanical character by which it is distinguished, and the smallest quantity of the resin peculiar to the *cundurango*, evident at first sight, the following peculiarities may be useful to distinguish the true article: A concentrated decoction gives no reaction with test paper. A decoction of the other varieties gives an alkaline reaction. That of the *cundurango* treated by ammonia, gives a fine orange-yellow tint, whereas the others yield a greenish-yellow. The *cundurango* gives out an odor of pyroligneous acid, treated by concentrated nitric acid, which is not the case with the other varieties. The decoction has a straw color and a characteristic odor, somewhat balsamic, like nutmeg, which by itself distinguishes it from the others, which are turbid, mucilaginous and inodorous.

The above characteristics are meant for the white *cundurango*, of which the bark is generally used, the woody fibres being too weak administered in the form of decoction, fluid extract, tincture and solid extract.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum cundurango fluidum, one to two drachms.

### CUNILLA.

DITTANY.

The herb *Cunilla Mariana*.

*Habitat*: Dry hills. Nearly smooth, one foot high; corymbosely much branched, with ovate or heart shaped almost sessile serrate leaves, and peduncled loose cymes of purplish flowers.

*Properties*: Stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. Employed in flatulency, colds, headaches, hysterical disorders, colic, indigestion and nervous affections.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum cunillæ, one to four ounces; Oleum cunillæ, two to three drops.

### CUPRUM.

COPPER.

A brilliant sonorous metal of a reddish color, very ductile, malleable and tenacious, of a nauseous taste and disagreeable smell.

*Properties*: Copper uncombined or in the metallic state is inert, but in the form of a sulphate is astringent, antiseptic and tonic; as an acetate detergent and escharotic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Cuprum ammoniatum, one-quarter to one-half grain; Cupri subacetat, one-eighth grain; Cupri sulphas, one-quarter to one grain.

**CURCAS.**

## PURGING NUTS.

The seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*, growing in Brazil and the West Indies. Seed blackish, oval, about eight lines long, flat on one side convex on the other.

*Properties* : Cathartic. Very seldom used except in dropsies and paralysis of the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses* : Seldom used.

---

**CURCUMA.**

## TURMERIC.

The rhizome of *Curcuma Longa*. Root perennial, tuberous, palmate, and internally of a deep orange-yellow color. Leaves radical, large, lanceolate, obliquely nerved, sheathing at their base.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant. Employed very seldom in medicine except to color ointments, and in the manufacture of turmeric paper.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum curcumæ fluidum, two to three drachms.

---

**CYCLAMEN.**

## SOW BREAD.

The root of *Cyclamen Europæum*. Flowers rose-colored, pink or white, nodding at the apex; leaves heart-shaped, thick, sometimes angled, white above and violet beneath, on slender petioles.

*Properties* : Cathartic and emmenagogue. A dangerous remedy, seldom used.

*Preparations and Doses* : Seldom used.

---

**CYDONIUM.**

## QUINCE SEED.

The seeds of *Cydonia Vulgaris*. Cultivated from the Levant. Small tree, nearly thornless; leaves oval or ovate entire, cottony beneath; flowers solitary at the end of leafy branches.

*Properties* : Demulcent and mucilaginous. Employed in gonorrhœa, dysentery, aphthous affections, and excoriations of the mouth and fauces; also as a collyrium in conjunctival ophthalmia.

*Preparations and Doses* : Cydonium, ad lib.

---

**CYNARA.**

## ARTICHOKE.

The leaves of *Cynara Scolymus*. Stout stems, slightly prickly leaves, mostly once or twice pinnatifid, and cottony beneath; the ovate and usually pointless scales of the involucre and the receptacle of the young flower heads fleshy.

*Properties* ; Diuretic and alterative. Employed in rheumatism, gout, dropsy, jaundice and neuralgia. A most important remedy in rheumatism and gout. Neutralizes and removes the acids.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura cynaræ, ten to thirty drops ; Extractum cynaræ fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

### CYNOGLOSSUM.

HOUND'S TONGUE.

The leaves and root of *Cynoglossum Officinale*.

*Habitat* : Pastures and road sides. Leafy, soft pubescent. Leaves spatulate or lance-oblong, the upper ones closely sessile, crimson-purple corolla, and flat somewhat margined nutlets.

*Properties* : Anodyne, demulcent and astringent. Employed in coughs, catarrh, hœmoptysis, diarrhœa and dysentery. Externally to burns, bruises, sores and excoriations of the feet.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura cynoglossi, fifteen to sixty drops ; Extractum cynoglossi fluidum, five to thirty drops.

### CYPRIPEDIUM.

YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER.

The root of *Cypripedium Pubescens*.

*Habitat* : Low woods and bogs. Sac light yellow, higher than broad, convex above ; sepals long-lanceolate ; flowers scentless.

*Properties* : Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Employed in nervous excitability or irritability unconnected with organic lesions, hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, prostration from low fevers, rheumatism, pleurisy, delirium tremens, neuralgia and nervous debility. Its physiological action is manifest in those cases where the gray nerve tissue is disordered, as the result of over-excitement, mental exertion, reflex or other irritation ; hence its value in epilepsy depending on nervous irritation. So also in chorea it is very beneficial. In spermatorrhœa, with great nervous prostration, mental despondency ; in fever, where the cerebro-spinal forces have become exhausted, and in delirium tremens, where we have a true anæmic condition of the brain, *cypripedin* will effect most extraordinary results. Wherever there is a lack of nerve power, either enfeebled or exhausted, wherever there is a drain on the vital forces, wherever there is pure exhaustion, this remedy fills the vacuum in our Materia Medica too much neglected. From our experience with this remedy, we regard *cypripedin* as having the effect of staying a destructive change, and equalizing the system. The origin of life is in the nervous system, so that if a destructive force is brought to bear upon it, it destroys the equilibrium, and some part is deadened and sluggish. The restoration of this balance is to be effected by raising the defective vitality of the nervous system by appropriate remedies.



*Preparations and Doses* : Cypripedium, fifteen grains ; Tinctura cypripedii, fifteen to sixty drops ; Extractum cypripedii fluidum, five to thirty drops ; Cypripedin, one-half to four grains.

---

### DAMIANA.

DAMIANA.

The leaves and flowers of *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*. A Mexican drug of apparently one of the mint family in taste and appearance, with a buchu-like flavor.

*Properties* : Aphrodisiac, tonic and alterative. Employed in spermatorrhœa, impotence, syphilis and scrofula. *Damiana* is of great use in all cases of sexual debility, and supplies a place in the *Materia Medica* never before effected by any drug. It is excellent in lethargy of the sexual organs of both sexes. It is a strong aphrodisiac, and its efficacy in sexual debility is decided. Indeed numerous cases of partial or total impotence have been cured by this drug when all others have failed. It is specially indicated in those that have exhausted their sexual powers by abuse or senility.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum damianæ fluidum, one to two drachms ; Extractum damianæ fluidum compositum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### DELPHINIUM.

LARKSPUR.

The seeds of *Delphinium Consolida*. Upper sepal spurred, the spur enclosing the spurs of the upper pair of petals, lower pair spurless or wanting. Flowers scattered on spreading branches, blue varying to pink and white ; pod smooth.

*Properties* : Diuretic, cathartic and narcotic. Employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, gonorrhœal prostatitis and prostaticorrhœa, resulting from masturbation. In that intractable chronic affection, irritation of the prostate with catarrh which follows masturbation, this remedy acts energetically in checking the discharge.

*Preparations and Doses* : See STAPHYSAGRIA.

---

### DIANTHUS.

CLOVE PINK.

The flowers of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. Stems almost woody below ; very glaucous, long, linear leaves. The scales under the calyx very short and broad. Petals merely toothed, of various colors.

*Properties* : Mostly used to impart color and flavor to disagreeable medicines.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura dianthi, one-half to two drachms ; Extractum dianthi fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

### DICTAMNUS.

BASTARD DITTANY.

The root of *Dictamnus Albus*. A perennial European plant.

*Properties* : Emmenagogue, aromatic, tonic and anthelmintic. However valuable it may be, it is very little used.

### DIERVILLA.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

The whole plant *Diervilla Trifida*. Leaves oblong-ovate, taper-pointed on distinct petioles ; mostly three flowered, peduncles and slender pointed pod.

*Properties* : Diuretic, astringent and alterative. Employed in inflammation of the bladder, calculous affections and gonorrhœa. Externally applied to erysipelas.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura diervillæ, one to two drachms ; Extractum diervillæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

### DIGITALIS.

DIGITALIS.

The leaves of *Digitalis Purpurea*. Stem erect, simple ; leaves alternate, rugose, somewhat downy, corolla white or pale, and more or less strongly spotted.

*Properties* : Sedative and diuretic. Employed in febrile and inflammatory diseases, insanity, neuralgia attended by irritative fever, in cardiac affections, phthisis, chronic hydrocephalus, chronic hydrothorax and pneumonic symptoms accompanying phthisis pulmonalis, uterine and pulmonary hemorrhage. This remedy has a very extensive physiological action. When given in small repeated doses, to a healthy person, in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the following symptoms will be developed : The secretion of urine will be augmented, as well as the secretions of mucous membrane ; impaired digestion, with nausea, pain in the stomach, loss of appetite, and colicky pains in the bowels. It may either diminish the pulse to half the normal number of beats, and may become small, soft and feeble ; or it may produce the opposite effect upon the arterial system, giving rise to local congestions, hemorrhage of the lungs and the like. In cases of general debility, however, the depressing power of *digitalis* is uniformly manifested. When administered in larger doses, it first stimulates the arterial system, producing

vomiting, diarrhœa, obscured vision, muscæ volitantes, dilatation of the pupil, vertigo, stupor, intense headache with congestion; but these soon pass away, and symptoms of great depression, antithetical to those first produced, set in, and frequently continue for several days. When *digitalis* is given in very large doses, its action upon the stomach and intestines is similar to that which caustic potash produces—a severe burning sensation in the throat and stomach, salivation, thirst, spasm of the glottis, painful retching and vomiting of greenish matter, diarrhœa, delirium and convulsions. These symptoms are succeeded by insensibility, general paralysis, &c. This powerful agent depresses and retards the activity of the *positive vital forces* engaged in the process of organic formation and reproduction; but it stimulates and quickens the activity of the negative force—acting in the former case on the *arterial* system, and in the latter on the *venous* and lymphatic systems. It has been somewhat disputed whether *digitalis* acts primarily upon the heart and arterial system in producing sedation, or whether this is the result of counter-stimulation, and only secondary. From extended observations of the bedside, we consider the former to be the correct opinion. This remedy is indicated wherever there is a morbid increased activity of the arterial system. This may arise from two distinct causes—1st, from a superabundance of the materials of excitement in the blood; or, 2d, from a morbid irritability of the heart and arterial vessels. In either of these conditions *digitalis* is of great use; but where both of these causes are operating together, it is better to alternate it with veratrin. In rheumatic fevers it is of great service, for it not only reduces the fever, but checks the profuse sweats which arise from capillary congestion. So, also, in acute exanthematous fevers. It is a specific in scarlet fever, in lingering hectic and pneumonic fevers, in inflammations, in phlegmasia dolens, and in erysipelas. It relieves the asthmatic and syncopotic symptoms connected with organic disease of the heart, and removes the chronic inflammation existing in diseased parts. In dilatation and aneurism of the heart, in carditis, polyposia, in chronic dropsies, as chronic hydrocephalus, chronic hydrothorax, chronic ascites, &c., and in controlling the pneumonic symptoms accompanying phthisis pulmonalis, it is employed with good results. It is contra-indicated in all cases of vital debility or atrophy. It is employed externally in the treatment of scrofulous ulcers and tumors, chronic exanthemata, psoriasis, &c., either dissolved in alcohol or made into an ointment with lard. Neutralize undue acidity of the stomach prior to its administration, and render it as diffusible by the free use of diluents. This is done to avoid

its cumulative action. It exercises a special influence on the circulation—a sedative, calming action, which can only be explained by its excitant action on the ultimate branches of the sympathetic system. *Digitalis* is a pure cerebral stimulant of a peculiar kind, to wit, Permanency. One dose imparts a tonic action; all subsequent doses increase that action. It has therefore a permanent action. The tincture acts chiefly on the nervous system, as a stimulant. In this way it controls the action of the heart; besides, it astringes the arterial and venous system; acts kindly upon the kidneys as a diuretic, and unlocks the absorbents. In small doses it quiets nervous action and acts as a stimulant to the heart.

An infusion of *digitalis* is one of our greatest remedies in dropsy—great, for it has no equal. *Digitalis* exerts a diuretic influence on the urinary organs; it is a successful agent in dropsy; its effects are energetic on the absorbents, and probably in a certain degree, extended to the exhalants. When it increases the urinary secretion with promptness in dropsy, it may be attributed wholly to its restoring the impaired or lost function of the absorbing lymphatics, and probably by lessening serious effusion at the same time.

In administering this medicine the principal circumstances to be regarded are the age, strength, peculiar habit of the patient, stage of the disease, and degree of urgency of the symptoms. If the disease be far advanced, and immediate danger is indicated, the dose should be such as to produce a speedy effect. In general, a grain of the powder or an ounce of the infusion taken three times a day, viz., morning, noon and night, may be regarded as a full dose for an adult of moderate strength. If the herb be in perfect preservation and genuine, the patient will most likely feel the influence of this quantity in a few days. In female constitutions, or in male whose strength has been much reduced, this quantity should not be given oftener than twice in the day—evening and morning—and in young subjects the dose ought to be reduced still further, in proportion to the age. Perhaps it would be best not to continue the use of *digitalis* for any length of time, but to stop for certain short intervals, as we shall thereby guard against its producing any deleterious effects, and prevent its disordering the stomach, or habit at large. During a course of this medicine, the state of the pulse, the stomach, the bowels, and sensorial functions ought to be watched attentively. If it acts powerfully on the bowels, and produces either pain, griping, or a number of copious, watery evacuations following one another in quick succession, attended with extreme faintness, languor, or prostration of strength, its use must be discontinued for a day or two, and from ten to fifteen drops of the tincture of opium be given in water,



repeating this dose at proper intervals, according to the frequency of the evacuations and the consequent debility. A lax state of the bowels has, however, been observed to be very favorable to the successful exhibition of *digitalis*, and other diuretic medicines.

When foxglove disorders the stomach, and, in consequence of its unguarded or injudicious use, produces alarming symptoms, it is satisfactory to know that the tincture opii will relieve these symptoms at once. The *modus operandi* of preparing the infusion is important: It is to be added when boiling briskly, and administered cold.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Digitalis*, one grain; *Tinctura digitalis*, ten to twenty drops; *Extractum digitalis fluidum*, five to ten drops; *Extractum digitalis*, one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain.

---

### DIOSCOREA.

#### WILD YAM.

The root of *Dioscorea Villosa*. Leaves heart-shaped, pointed, either alternate opposite, sometimes in fours, nine to eleven ribbed, with prominent cross veinlets; root-stalk knotty.

*Properties*: Antispasmodic, diaphoretic and expectorant. Employed in bilious colic, cholera morbus, nausea attending pregnancy, spasms, coughs, hepatic disorders, after-pains, flatulency and dysmenorrhœa. This remedy contains the three active principles, resin, neutral and mucilage, that are met with in the *dioscorea villosa*, or yam root, and is an excellent antispasmodic, diaphoretic and expectorant. It is a specific in bilious colic, and it is a valuable remedy in cholera morbus, nausea attending pregnancy, spasms, coughs, hepatic disorders, after-pains, flatulence and dysmenorrhœa. This is, without exception, the best remedy in the cure of bilious colic that we possess, affording prompt and certain relief. In cholera morbus it should be given in one-grain doses every twenty minutes, until the symptoms are subdued. Be sure and first neutralize the acidity of the stomach by combining a few grains of soda with each dose. It is most valuable in the treatment of hepatic disorders, especially when accompanied with irritability of the stomach and spasms. In hysteria, dysmenorrhœa and after-pains it is of great value, only it is better to combine it with caulophyllin, viburnin, scutellarin, cypridin or lupulin. It is also recommended for the nausea accompanying pregnancy, and as an expectorant in the cure of asthma, whooping-cough and bronchitis. In asthmatic affections combine it with apocynin, sanguinaria, hyoscyamus or eupatorin. In whooping-cough, with macrotin, asclepias, or wine or tincture of lobelia. For bronchitis, with ampelopsin and stillingia. This is pre-eminently antispasmodic, and a diapho-



retic remedy safe and harmless. It has a direct affinity for the spinal cord and the reflex nervous system, especially the umbilical plexus of nerves. In this manner it relieves any paroxysmal pain in the bowels, as well as spasmodic affections of the abdominal viscera.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum dioscoreæ fluidum, one-quarter to one drachm ; Dioscorein, one to four grains.

### **DIOSPYROS.**

PERSIMMON.

The bark and unripe fruit of *Diospyrus Virginiana*. Leaves ovate, thickish, with very short peduncles, seven-parted calyx, four cleft corolla, four styles, two lobed at tip, eight-celled ovary and plum-like fruit, green and very acerb ; fruit yellow. In malarial fever of a chronic form it operates remarkably well in relieving hepatization of the liver and spleen. This is its true sphere of action.

*Properties* : Tonic and astringent. Employed in intermittents, chronic dysentery, uterine hemorrhage and various forms of bowel diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura dyospyros, one to two drachms ; Extractum dyospyros fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### **DIRCA.**

LEATHERWOOD.

The bark of *Dirca Palustris*. A shrub two to six feet high, with tender white wood but very tough bark ; leaves obovate or oval, alternate, nearly smooth, deciduous ; flowers appear before the leaves in spring ; berries reddish.

*Properties* : Sudorific, expectorant and rubefacient ; nerve stimulant. Employed in neuralgia, toothache and paralysis of the tongue. In paralysis of the tongue or the cerebral faculty of speech, it is more energetic than the rhus radicans.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura dircæ, one to two drachms ; Extractum dircæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### **DRACONTIUM.**

DRAGON ROOT.

The root of *Arum (Arisæma) Dracontium*.

*Habitat* : Low grounds. Leaf solitary ; its petiole one to two feet long, bearing seven to eleven pedate, lance-oblong, pointed leaflets : spathe wholly rolled into a tube with a long slender point, very much shorter than the long and tail-like spathe.

*Properties* : See ARUM.

**DROSERÆ.**

SUN-DEW.

The herb *Drosera Rotundifolia*. Leaves white; round on long petioles spreading in a tuft. When a small fly or other insect is caught by the sticky glands on the upper face of the leaf the bristles of the outer rows very slowly turn inward, so that their glands help to hold the prey.

*Properties:* Antispasmodic, sedative and expectorant. Employed in coughs, colds, asthma, pertussis, incipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and spasmodic cough; indigestion, dyspepsia, gastric irritation, and pyrosis.

This is an excellent remedy for affections of the throat and windpipe, caused by cold, especially whooping-cough, hoarseness, associated with dry and scraping sensation in the throat; spasmodic cough, with discharges of blood from the nose and mouth; vomiting of food after coughing, water brash, bleeding at the nose, confused hazy sight, and frequent sneezing; chills, with coldness of face, feet and hands, or shivering fits, with great coldness of extremities and flushes of heat to the head; headache, pain as if it were tightly held, and pains felt upon every muscular effort. It is thus a good remedy in coughs, asthma and ulceration of the lungs. It is also used as a rubefacient.

The physiological action of *drosera* very much resembles belladonna and bromide potassa, acting specifically upon the great nerve centres, having a special action upon them in removing congestion. It is mild but positive in its action, and affords the patient suffering from bronchial irritation prompt relief.

*Preparations and Doses:* Tinctura droseræ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum droseræ fluidum, five to twenty drops.

**DRYMIS.**

WINTER'S BARK.

The bark of *Drymis Winteri*. An evergreen tree, from twenty to sixty feet in height; native of South America.

*Properties:* Stimulant, aromatic and scorbutic. Employed in colic, flatulency, indigestion and scorbutus.

*Preparations and Doses:* Tinctura drymis, one to two drachms; Extractum drymis fluidum, one half to one drachm.

**DULCAMARA.**

BITTERSWEET.

The roots and twigs of *Salonium Dulcamara*. Tall, smoothish stems, woody at base; leaves ovate, heart shaped, upper ones halberd-shaped; three-lobed, with one or two pairs of smaller leaflets or lobes at base. Corolla violet-purple, with pair of greenish spots.

*Properties* : Narcotic, diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic and discutient. Employed in cutaneous diseases, syphilitic, rheumatic and cachectic affections; scrofula, scrofulous indurations, leucorrhœa, jaundice and obstructed menstruation; leprosy, tetter, eczema and prurigo.

It is of value in scrofula, where there are brain-like eruptions, swellings of the cervical, sub-maxillary and inguinal glands, swelling of the calf of the leg, and scrofulous inflammation of the eyelids.

We have proved it of great value in rheumatic inflammations caused by dampness or exposure to cold. The affected parts feel as if they had been bruised or beaten, alleviated by the patient moving about when the pains are worse in the back and joints of the arms and legs.

In coryza, especially when the patient is worse at rest than when in motion.

In dropsies, arising from exposure to cold, and general anasarca, dependent on fever and ague, scarlatina or rheumatic fever, where the patient's limbs, abdomen and face are bloated, urine scanty and fetid, dryness of skin, loss of appetite, thirst for cold drinks, nausea and constipation; symptoms worse at night and better on motion.

Dysentery, as a sequence of cold; the patient complains of cutting pains in the intestines, bloody discharges, sensation of burning and itching of the rectum, great thirst and heat of skin.

*Diarrhœa* : It is especially applicable in cases of watery diarrhœas, but we have used it with great success in many cases where it arose from teething, worms and errors in diet, whether the discharge was mucous, slimy, bilious or sanguineous. Indeed, we regard this agent as one of the best known for the treatment of this disorder. It is very useful in urticaria, when brought about by taking cold, and where the patient complains of nausea, hot skin, thirst and bitter taste; worse in his room, and feels better in the open air.

In the form of ointment it is used as a discutient to ulcers, and in some forms of cutaneous diseases. Equal parts of the *dulcamara*, yellow dock-root and stillingia, made into a syrup, form a valuable preparation for scrofulous affections as well as syphilitic.

The medicinal virtues of *dulcamara* are not well understood. There can be little doubt, from the symptoms developed under the use of the remedy, but that it acts upon the nervous system very much like some of the acro-narcotics, as is demonstrated by the nausea, vomiting, faintness, vertigo, convulsions, numbness and pricking dryness of the mouth, palsy of the tongue. *Dulcamara*, either in its primary or secondary action, is a most valuable remedy; perhaps as an alterative unequalled, at least in skin and other affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Dulcamara, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum dulcamaræ fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum dulcamaræ, three to ten grains.

### ELATERIUM.

#### ELATERIUM.

The feculence of the juice of the fruit of *Momordica Elaterium* (*Squirting Cucumber*). A perennial plant with a large fleshy root, from which proceed several round, thick, rough stems, branching and trailing like the common cucumber, but without tendrils. Petiolate large, rough, irregularly cordate leaves of a grayish-green color. Fruit resembles a small oval cucumber, of a grayish color, covered with prickles.

*Properties* : Hydragogue, cathartic. Employed in dropsy, and as a revulsive in cerebral affections. It is an energetic hydragogue cathartic, operating with great violence in doses of a few grains, causing diffuse inflammation of the stomach and bowels, characterized by vomiting, griping pain and profuse diarrhœa. In ordinary medicinal doses it produces copious watery evacuations, attended with considerable depression of the circulation and nervous system and most generally nausea and vomiting ; hence it is often used in dropsy to aid in removing the effused fluid, as a revulsive in cerebral affections and wherever a revellent effect is indicated. It also augments the urinary discharge. *Elaterin* has lately been used extensively in chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder, and it is considered to be a specific in those cases. It is more especially useful in cases in which there is a constant more or less painful sensation in the region of the neck of the bladder, when the urine passes in a torrent, as if poured through the urethra, and when, after micturition, there is a violent cramp like aching in the parts, often extending over the whole lower pelvic region and thighs. It must be used carefully, so that it does not purge, although occasionally cases will be met with in which, if its purgative effect is produced by the first doses, its subsequent influence will be more decided. The dose should be small at first, and gradually increased as it can be borne. It proves useful in chronic gastritis, and chronic inflammation of other mucous membranes. The true sphere of action is upon the serous tissue which it thoroughly exhausts, and it is capable of draining more fluid off than any other drug. This constitutes it an invaluable drug in dropsy. Like other drastic cathartics, it thoroughly exhausts the tissue, and by repeating it there is no result only that of a tonic astringent.

*Preparations and Doses* : Elaterium, one-sixteenth to one-half grain.

**ELECTRICITY.**

*Electricity*, as a chemical and medicinal agent, exercises a valuable and powerful influence.

The *electrodes* have certain definite powers :

## CHEMICALLY :

*Negative.*

Acid.

*Positive.*

Alkaline.

## MEDICALLY :

Alterative.

Absorbent.

Tonic.

Astringent.

Any place, in which iodide potassium would be used, apply the *negative*. Any place in which a tonic, like aromatic sulphuric acid is used, apply the *positive*. Whatever menstruum is used for generating the *electricity*, will exercise its peculiar therapeutic effect as well. Sulphuric acid will give its tonic and alterative effect ; so the use of this agent is as follows : All diseases requiring a tonic, use the *positive*. In all diseases requiring an alterative, use the *negative*. They must be used to form a circuit. If the above points are considered, *electricity* can always be applied successfully.

**ELEMI.**

## ELEMI.

A resinous concrete exudation, the source of which is botanically undetermined. Probably from *Canarium Commune*. It has a terebinthinate, somewhat aromatic odor.

*Properties* : Seldom used. Probably possesses properties analogous to other turpentine.

**EPIGÆA.**

## TRAILING ARBUTUS.

The leaves of *Epigæa Repens*.

*Habitat* : Sandy or rocky woods, usually under pine trees. Prostrate, with rusty, bristly shoots. Leaves somewhat heart-shaped, slender petioled, and small clusters of rose-colored flowers.

*Properties* : Diuretic and astringent. Employed in lithic acid gravel, and all diseases of the urinary organs, diarrhœa and gleet. It has a most salutary action in relieving all irritations of the bladder and kidneys, besides indirectly it seems to correct the cachexia upon which the uric acid diathesis depends.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum epigææ, one to two ounces ; Extractum epigææ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.



**EPILOBIUM.**

WILLOW HERB.

The leaves and root of *Epilobium Angustifolium*. A weed, tall, simple stemmed; smooth. Leaves lanceolate, and a long succession of pink flowers.

*Properties* : Astringent, demulcent and emollient. Employed in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, and uterine hemorrhage. Locally applied to aphthous ulcerations of the mouth and throat, and leucorrhœa. Being essentially sedative and demulcent to all the mucous tissues, it has a direct restorative action on the organs of the genito urinary system. It is also valuable in cholera infantum and chronic diarrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum epilobii fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**EQUISETUM.**

HORSE TAIL.

The plant *Equisetum Hyemale*.

*Habitat* : Wet banks. Stems solitary, or two to four together. Cylindrical one to four feet high, with many rough ridges. Sheaths marked with one or two black rings, and divided in fifteen to twenty-five narrow teeth, their points deciduous.

*Properties* : Diuretic and astringent. Employed in suppression of the urine, hematuria, gravel and nephritic affections. A diuretic astringent of the most powerful kind, and although powerfully astringent, is active in relieving conditions of acute suppression.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura equiseti, one to two drachms; Extractum equiseti fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**ERECHTHITES.**

FIRE WEED.

The root and herb of *Erechthites Hieracifolia*. A rank, coarse herb, often from one to five feet high, with lanceolate or oblong, cut-toothed leaves, the upper with auricled clasping base, and paniced or corymbed heads of dull white flowers, in fruit with copious white and very soft, downy pappus.

*Properties* : Tonic, astringent, alterative, emetic and cathartic. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery and mucous sanguinous discharges.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum erchthitis fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Oleum erchthitis, five to twenty drops.

**ERGOTA.**

## ERGOT.

The degenerated grain *Secale Cereale*, and a fungus *Claviceps Purpurea*, or *Oideum Abortifaciens*.

*Properties* : Parturient, stimulant, narcotic and astringent. Employed to produce labor-pains during parturition, in spermatorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, whooping-cough, hysteria, and to arrest uterine hemorrhage. Hypodermically in aneurism, and fibroid tumors of the uterus. Locally per injection in hemorrhoids and prolapsus of the rectum. The medicinal action of *ergot* is no doubt due to the presence of the fungus. The principal and well known use of this remedy is its efficacy in parturition. It produces a constant unremitting contraction and rigidity of the pregnant uterus, rather than that alternation of spasmodic effort and relaxation which is noticeable in the natural process of labor. Consequently, unless the os uteri and the external parts are sufficiently relaxed, the medicine is apt to produce injury to the fœtus by the incessant pressure which it maintains, and the death of the child may occasionally result from its injudicious employment. It is specially adapted to those cases of lingering labor where the os uteri is sufficiently dilated and the external parts sufficiently relaxed, when no mechanical impediment is offered to the passage of the child, and the delay is solely ascribable to want of energy in the uterus. Other cases are those in which the death of the fœtus has been ascertained, and great exhaustion, or dangerous constitutional irritation, imperiously calls for speedy delivery. This remedy may also be given to promote the expulsion of the placenta, to restrain inordinate hemorrhage after delivery, and to hasten the discharge of the fœtus in protracted cases of abortion. As a prophylactic, a dose of *ergot* given women subject to dangerous flooding immediately before delivery often produces the happiest effects. It is very useful in uterine hemorrhage, unconnected with pregnancy. We can safely recommend it in pulmonary hemorrhage, having proved its efficacy in such cases. Gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, inordinate thirst, excessive sensitiveness of the eyes, paraplegia, paralysis or debility of the bladder and rectum, spermatorrhœa, whooping-cough, hysteria, intermittent fever and pulmonary consumption are among the complaints in which it has been recommended.

*Ergot* is administered daily by physicians without a moment's consideration of its physiological effects on the human system. It is true, it is given empirically to excite uterine contractions or arrest hemorrhage, but why it does so very few pretend to know. It is also a well-ascer-

tained fact that other remedies, as belladonna, macrotin, electricity, &c., act in an analogous manner. *Ergot* will cause dilatation of the pupil, produce stupor, delirium, clearly showing that it possesses what are termed narcotic properties. Besides this remarkable action on the nervous centres, if given in large doses and frequently repeated, it will act as a destructive poison, acting by catalysis, and so impregnating the whole circulating fluids, endangering the life of both mother and foetus, more especially the latter; consequently, its free use in the early stage of labor is highly dangerous and inadmissible in the practice of all true progressive physicians. It is impossible to estimate the destructive effects of this agent in our infant mortality records, but there can be but little doubt that a large percentage of still-born children owe their untimely fate to this drug; and it is a question which naturally suggests itself to the philanthropic mind, whether the great increase of brain disease among our infantile population is not due, in a great measure, to the abuse of this remedy? Very true, we are prone to attribute the nervous disorders of the age to our advanced civilization, to the remarkable impressibility of the female character, and the like; but there often exists a cause which the observing physician only can detect, and that one is due to the indiscriminate use of *ergot* in labor. Never administer a dose of *ergot* until the head has distended the perineum. Its use earlier is fraught with danger. If given before complete dilatation of the os uteri has taken place it will produce constant unremitting contraction and rigidity, and rather tend to retard labor, and no doubt cause the death of the child, or a predisposition to convulsive disease is often the result; and in the mother we often have puerperal convulsions, hour glass contractions of the uterus and general derangement. The cases in which some think it applicable are those of tedious labor, where the os uteri is sufficiently dilated, where the external parts are sufficiently relaxed, where no mechanical impediment exists or is offered to the passage of the child, where the delay is solely due to want of energy in the uterus. Given at the time when the second stage of labor is about terminating, it may be useful to promote the expulsion of the placenta, to restrain inordinate hemorrhage after delivery, to hasten the discharge of the foetus in protracted cases of premature labor, to expel coagula of blood, polypi, hydatids, &c., from the uterine cavity. *Ergot* has been recommended as a hæmastatic, and there is no doubt of its therapeutic power, but very grave doubts exist as to its beneficial effects for this purpose. Its action as a styptic is not in causing contraction of the capillaries, or in interfering with the current of the circulation, but it acts by its poisonous effects as a direct paralysing sedative. Its physiological effects very much resemble those of belladonna,

being the two most powerful remedies we possess in removing or diminishing congestion of the spinal cord and its membranes. Both dilate the pupil, both produce contractions of the uterus, both are powerful excitants of unstripped muscular fibres in the uterus, bowels, iris, &c. Belladonna, however, acts more powerfully than *ergot* on the blood-vessels of the iris and breast, on the muscular fibres of the bowels and sphincter of the bladder. So that for dilatation of the pupil, the removal of congestion in the brain for the relief of strangulated hernia, for the arrest of the secretion of milk in the female breast, and for the effectual cure of nocturnal incontinence of urine, belladonna is specific. *Ergot* acts more than belladonna on the muscular fibres of the uterus, and on the blood-vessels of the cord, producing violent contractions of the former. The excitability of smooth fibres and of striated muscles varies exceedingly in different parts of the body; for example, cold, heat, galvanism, belladonna, *ergot*, macrotin, &c. Excitants will produce more powerful contractions in some parts than in others. Galvanism stimulates the smooth fibres of the uterus to contract most powerfully; cold applied to the spine causes the smooth fibres of certain blood-vessels to contract more energetically than galvanism; *ergot*, as an excitant, produces powerful contractions in the blood-vessels of the spinal cord, and this, by reflex power, is at once propagated to the uterus, inducing powerful contractions.

A knowledge of the properties of *ergot* at once opens up a wide field for its use; in all morbid states, where congestion of the cord is the prevailing type of diseased action, as in spermatorrhœa, hysteria, paraplegia, paralysis, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhœa, &c., the most promising and encouraging success attends the exhibition of this remedy, for it has been incontrovertibly demonstrated that *ergot* does diminish the amount of blood in the cord and its membranes.

*Preparations and Doses*: Ergota, fifteen to twenty grains; Vinum ergotæ, one to three drachms; Tinctura ergotæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum ergotæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops; Extractum ergotæ, one to four grains; Ergotina, one-half to two grains.

## ERIGERON.

### ERIGERON.

The whole plant of *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

*Habitat*: Low grounds. Stem-leaves oblong, entire, partly clasping; root-leaves spatulate and toothed; rays very many and narrow, pale, reddish purple.

*Properties*: Diuretic, astringent and tonic. Employed in affections of the bladder and kidneys, dysuria, painful micturition, dropsy, gravel



and hydrothorax, connected with gout. *Erigeron Heterophyllum* possesses similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses* : See ERIGERON CANADENSIS.

### ERIGERON CANADENSIS.

CANADA FLEABANE.

The whole plant of *Erigeron Canadensis*.

*Habitat* : Waste places. Bristly, hairy, with erect striate stem one to five feet high. Leaves linear; lowest ones cut lobed; very small panicled heads of white flowers.

*Properties* : Diuretic, astringent and tonic. Employed in hemoptysis, hematuria, and other hemorrhages, dysentery, diarrhœa, dysuria, gravel, diabetes, dropsical affections and nephritic diseases. Locally to boils, tumors, hemorrhoids and sore throat. Especially indicated in uterine hemorrhage after parturition. It is used chiefly for its astringent action on the mucous membranes of the body, especially the bronchial and uterine.

*Preparations and Doses* : Erigeron, one-half to one drachm; Extractum erigerontis fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum erigerontis, five to ten grains; Oleum erigerontis, five to ten drops.

### ERYODICTION.

VERBA SANTA.

The plant *Eryodiction Californicum*.

*Habitat* : Mountainous regions of the Pacific coast. Leaves lanceolate, elliptical, petiolate, finely dentate, rarely entire, and one to three inches in length. Alternate from one to three in an axil, smooth, rich dark green. Flowers pinkish or purple-blue. An evergreen shrub.

*Properties* : Tonic, stimulant, expectorant and astringent. Employed in laryngitis, bronchitis, aphonia, spermatorrhœa, gonorrhœa, phthisis and hemorrhoids. It is employed in diseases of the respiratory organs with unbounded success. Its action on the larynx and lungs is that of a powerful restorative—a vitalizer of lung tissue. There is really no disease of the air passages but what can be greatly benefited if not radically cured by *yerba santa*. x

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura eryodictiontis, one to two drachms; Extractum eryodictiontis fluidum, five to sixty drops.

### ERYNGIUM.

WATER ERYNGO.

The root of *Eryngium Aquaticum*.

*Habitat* : Wet grounds. Leaves lanceolinar, rather veiny, showing +



some distinction between the blade and petiole, the former with rigid teeth and involucre longer than the bluish heads.

*Properties* : Diuretic, stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant and emetic. Employed in dropsy, nephritic and calculous diseases, scrofula, syphilis, pulmonary diseases, laryngitis and bronchitis. It also lessens the erectile power of the reproductive organs ; therefore valuable in spermatorrhœa. Also used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and gleet. Its true sphere of primary action is the urinary organs. It has a positive effect in dysuria from irritation. It is a grand remedy in spasmodic stricture. Its secondary action is an efficient and gentle alterative.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura eryngii, one to two drachms ; Extractum eryngii fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

### ERYTHRONIUM.

ADDER'S TONGUE.

The leaves and root of *Erythronium Americanum*.

*Habitat* : Moist, low woods. Leaves oblong-lanceolate ; mottled and dotted with dark-purplish and whitish flower, light yellow.

*Properties* : Emetic, emollient, anti-scrofulous and nutritive. Employed in scrofula, rheumatism and dropsy. In large doses it is an emetic ; in small doses it exercises a salutary action over the nerves of nutrition ; hence its use is quite extensive.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura erythronii, one to two drachms ; Extractum erythronii fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

### ERYTHROPHLEUM.

SASSY BARK.

The bark of *Erythrophleum Judiciale* (*Guineense*). Large tree with spreading branches. Leaves doubly pinnated. Flowers in spike-like racemes.

*Properties* : Emetic, narcotic and astringent. Employed in West Africa as an ordeal in the trial for witchcraft. Useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, colic and intermittent fever. Little used.

### EUCALYPTUS.

AUSTRALIAN GUM.

The leaves of *Eucalyptus Globosus*. A large evergreen tree, wood resinous. Leaves resemble those of the common myrtle, of a pea-green color.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, absorbent and tonic. It possesses the power to absorb malaria from the air. Employed in intermittent, re-

nittent and typhoid fevers, in all malarial diseases, nervous depression and during convalescence from malarial diseases. This is a true anti-germ remedy; it will destroy the living germinal malarial bioplasm, just as certainly as sulphur destroys the *oidium albicans* in diphtheria, as surely as ozone destroys the *amœba* of catarrh, and as yeast destroys the bacteria of erysipelas. It also has the property of attracting and absorbing living germs and using them in its own nutrition; consequently it is a powerful disinfectant. It arrests chemical change by using up the parasites that are concerned in it. In all diseases where living bioplasm is predominant, it acts efficiently. It is a valuable remedy in asthma, because it devours the *amœba*. Excellent in dyspepsia, because it eats up the *sarcina*. Great utility in acrid leucorrhœa, because it uses up the *amœba* and *oidium albicans* which are present there. It even unites with the vibrios of typhoid fever. It makes little difference whether it is administered by the stomach as in ague, as a poultice in gangrenous ulcers, as an injection in leucorrhœa or gonorrhœa, or as an atomizer and breathed. Once it comes in contact with microscopic life it annihilates. In all tropical climates this drug has an extensive sphere of action, and a merit that can stand the test of observation and experiment.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura eucalypti, one-half to one drachm; Extractum eucalypti fluidum, fifteen to sixty drops.

### EUONYMUS.

WAHOO.

The bark of the root of *Euonymus Atropurpureus*. Tall shrub; leaves oval-oblong, petioled; flowers with rounded dark-purple petals; fruit deeply four-lobed, smooth, red, hanging in slender peduncles.

*Properties* : Tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic and expectorant. Employed in torpidity of the liver, constipation, dropsy and pulmonary affections. In all morbid states of the liver, especially where we desire to cause a free copious evacuation of bile as black as tar, we can use this remedy with positive success. By itself it is slow, but when combined with other remedies acts efficiently.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum euonymi fluidum, one to two drachms; Extractum euonymi, one to five grains; Euonymin, one to six grains.

### EUPATORIUM.

THOROUGHWORT.

The tops and leaves of *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*.

*Habitat* : Low grounds. Two to four feet high, hairy; leaves lanceolate, taper pointed serrate, very veiny and somewhat wrinkled, very numerous head crowded in a dense corymb.

*Properties* : Tonic, aperient, emetic and diaphoretic. Employed in typhoid fever, dyspepsia, general debility, catarrhs, colds and pulmonary diseases. It is used considerably in solution in warm water to facilitate the action of other emetics. Is valuable in intermittent and remittent fevers by its use in full emetic doses. During the intermission or remissions, administered as near the time of the expected chill or exacerbation as possible, following with small repeated doses to the production of free diaphoresis, which continue for six or eight hours, afterwards employing the remedy in cold solution, pill or powder, as a tonic. It is of benefit in typhoid, typhus, epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, putrid sore throat, acting as an antiseptic. When given in small and frequent doses, it is a valuable diaphoretic and febrifuge in all febrile diseases; in all conditions of prostration of the nervous system, like hysteria, chorea, tremors, convulsions, restlessness and subsultus. Combined with scullcap it has a still more energetic effect. It is a valuable nerve tonic and antispasmodic.

*Preparations and Doses* : Eupatorium, twenty to thirty grains; Extractum eupatorii fluidum, one to two drachms; Eupatorin, one to two grains.

---

### **EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM.**

WHITE SNAKE ROOT.

The root of *Eupatorium Aromaticum*. Leaves broadly ovate, sharply toothed, on short petioles; flowers handsome, pure white, in compound racemes.

*Properties* : Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, expectorant and aromatic. Employed in fevers of a typhoid character connected with wakefulness, pleurisy, hysteria, hypochondria and flatulence. It relieves irritation of the brain, promotes its normal action. Its stimulating effect on the great sympathetic is good; hence it is of value in cardialgia, pneumonia and typhoid fever.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum eupatorii aromatici fluidum, one to two drachms; Extractum eupatorii aromatici, ten to fifteen drops.

---

### **EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.**

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

The root of *Eupatorium Purpureum*.

*Habitat* : Low grounds. Stems simple, three to twelve feet high, with or without purplish spots or dots; leaves very veiny, oblong-ovate, roughish toothed and pointed on petioles and dense compound corymbs.

*Properties* : Diuretic, stimulant, tonic and astringent. Employed in strangury, chronic urinary disorders, hematuria, gout, rheumatisin and

chronic affections of the kidney and bladder. Besides its strong tonic and astringent action on the kidneys and bladder in a condition of relaxation or debility, it has an equally grand effect when slight inflammation is present. In all cases it increases the volume of the urine.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura eupatorii purpurei, one to three drachms; Extractum eupatorii purpurei fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Eupurpurin, three to four grains.

### **EUPATORIUM TEUCRIFOLIUM.**

WILD HOARHOUND.

The herb *Eupatorium Teucrifolium*. Leaves ovate-oblong or lance-oblong, roughish, pubescent, veiny, deep-toothed; small corymbs.

*Properties*: Tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative. Employed in intermittent and remittent fevers. *Eupatorium lysospifolium*, and *eupatorium leucoteysis*, (*justice's weed*), are extensively used as an antidote to the bites of poisonous serpents. Combined with other tonics it becomes a valuable remedy in debility and depraved conditions of the system. If administered in large doses it is a very powerful diaphoretic.

*Preparations and Doses*: See EUPATORIUM.

### **EUPHORBIA.**

LARGE FLOWERING SPURGE.

The bark of the root of *Euphorbia Corollata*. Two to three feet high; leaves varying from ovate to linear entire, the lower alternate, upper whorled and opposite; flower cups embedded; long stalked.

*Properties*: Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and epispastic. Employed in dropsical diseases, especially hydrothorax and ascites; partial deafness from catarrh, bilious dysentery, chronic bronchitis and laryngitis.

This drug acts well on the mucous tissues of the body, relieves irritation and promotes activity. In small doses it improves the appetite, and overcomes constipation by acting on the liver. In large doses it is emetic. It has all the properties of ipecacuanha.

*Preparations and Doses*: Euphorbia, one to five grains; Extractum euphorbia fluidum, ten to thirty grains.

### **EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIA.**

LARGE SPOTTED SPURGE.

The leaves of *Euphorbia Hypericifolia*. Leaves ovate oblong or linear oblong, serrate, often with red spots in margin, pod blunt-angled, seeds wrinkled.

*Properties*: Astringent, tonic and narcotic. Employed in dysentery, diarrhoea, menorrhagia and leucorrhoea.

*Preparations and Doses*: See EUPHORBIA.

**EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA.**

AMERICAN IPECAC.

The root of *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*. Branching repeatedly from a long perpendicular root, widely spreading leaves barely an inch long, varying from obovate to linear; peduncles solitary in the forks, slender; flower cup dull purple.

*Properties*: Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant and epispastic. Employed in dropsical affections, bilious colic and dyspepsia. This remedy has all the properties of the *ipecacuanha*.

*Preparations and Doses*: See EUPHORBIA.

**EUPHORBIVM.**

EUPHORBIVM.

The concrete juice of an undetermined species of *Euphorbia*.

*Properties*: Emetic, cathartic, errhine and rubefacient. Employed; principally as a rubefacient and vesicant, in rheumatism, gout and neuralgic pains. Not used internally.

**EUPHRASIA.**

EYEBRIGHT.

The leaves of *Euphrasia Officinalis*. Leaves entire, opposite, ovate or cordate, downy, strongly ribbed and furrowed.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in mucous discharges, coughs, hoarseness, earache and headache. Locally applied as a poultice in ophthalmia.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura euphrasiæ, one to two drachms; Extractum euphrasiæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**FAGUS.**

BEECH.

The bark of *Fagus Ferruginea*. A common forest tree; wood pine-grained; bark smooth, light-gray. Leaves oblong-ovate and taper pointed; distinctly toothed, thin, their silky hairs early deciduous; the very straight veins all ending in the salient teeth.

*Properties*: Astringent, tonic and alterative. Employed in syphilis, scrofula, passive hemorrhages and anæmia. Its alterative properties are of a rare and valuable character.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum fagi fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**FARINA.**

WHEAT FLOUR.

The grain of *Triticum Vulgare*, ground and sifted. Wheat flour in its unaltered state is seldom used in medicine, except in the form of



cataplasms, or as a diluent for other powders. As an article of nutrition it supplies a large amount of vegetable phosphates.

---

### FEL BOVINUM.

OXGALL (INSPISSATED).

*Properties* : Hepatic, aperient and tonic. Employed in intermittents, dyspepsia, torpor of the liver, colic, constipation, diarrhœa and dysentery. Very valuable where there is a deficient secretion of bile by the liver.

*Preparations and Doses* : Fel bovinum, two to ten grains; Fel bovinum fluidum, two to ten drops; Fel bovinum purificatum, two to five grains.

---

### FERMENTUM.

YEAST.

*Cerevisiæ* synonym *Fermentum*. An insoluble product of the fermentation of malt liquors. This is the substance which rises in the form of froth to the surface of beer and subsides during the fermentation. A similar substance is produced by the fermentation of other saccharine liquids.

*Properties* : Stimulant, tonic, nutritious, antiseptic and laxative. Employed in typhoid fevers, in tympanitis, malignant ulceration of the throat, boils, gangrenous sores, carbuncles and felons, malignant diseases and diabetes. Externally to sloughing ulcers and putrid sores. A very superior antiseptic, capable of absorbing by endosmosis the bacteria of erysipelas, the vibrios of typhoid fever and other vegetable parasites; uses them up completely and efficiently. It really makes little difference whether it is an ulcer, local gangrene or the destruction of them in the alimentary canal—the process is the same. The yeast-parasite or plant is extremely voracious, devouring all cellulose matter, and there can be little doubt that it is the property of *appropriation* by which it does its marvelous work. After taking all, it is itself used up in the process of digestion and forms a pabulum of nutrition.

*Preparations and Doses* : Fermentum, one to two drachms.

---

### FERRUM.

IRON.

A ductile and malleable metal having a specific gravity of 7.8. *Iron* occurs native; sulphuretted, forming magnetic and cubic pyrites; as an oxide, and in combination with various salts. It exists in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. It is an essential constituent of the blood. The preparations of *iron* are tonic, and act directly upon the

blood, and it is therefore very valuable in rachitis, hysteria, leucorrhœa, passive hemorrhages, general debility, scrofula, syphilis, or any disease in which the blood is impoverished, but is contra-indicated in violent inflammatory diseases. Metallic *iron*, or *iron* or its salts, should be taken at meal-time or even during the meal, for the reason that the gastric juice acts on it at that time more favorably, and also that the gastric juice of an empty stomach is usually alkaline, but during digestion is acid. *Iron* occurs in pharmacy in the following states :

- I. *As a metal or in the metallic state*, as Ferrum.
- II. *As an oxide*, as Ferrum oxidum hydratum.
- III. *As a sulphuret*, as Ferri sulphuretum.
- IV. *In saline combination*, as Ferri iodidum.

*Properties* : Tonic. Very useful in diseases due to depreciation of the blood. Being an ingredient of normal blood, its use is indicated wherever there is a deficiency of *iron*. The preparation adapted to the peculiar idiosyncrasy of each special pathological condition is the point of importance. For anæmia and chlorosis, the acetated tincture is undoubtedly the best ; for the special condition incidental to the cessation of the menses, the carbonate is excellent ; for the relief of constipation, with anæmia, Vallet's mass ; for the destruction of vegetable parasites in the mouth and stomach, the tinct. *ferri chloridi* ; for nervous debility, with anæmia, the pyro-phosphate is of utility—for general use *iron* by hydrogen is very superior.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura ferri chloridi, ten to sixty drops ; Tinctura ferri acetatis, ten to sixty drops ; Ferrum ammoniatum, four to ten grains ; Ferri arsenias, one-tenth to one-eighth of a grain ; Ferri bromidum, three to ten grains ; Ferri carbonas sacch., five to twenty grains ; Ferri citras, five to ten grains ; Ferri ferrocyanidum, five grains ; Ferri hypophosphis, five to thirty grains ; Ferri iodidum, one to ten grains ; Ferri oxidum hydrat., ad lib. ; Ferri perchloridi liquor, five to fifteen drops ; Ferri tannas, eight to thirty grains.

---

### FICUS.

FIG.

The dried fruit of *Ficus Carica*.

*Properties* : Nutritive, emollient, demulcent and aperient. Employed in costiveness. Locally to boils, tumors, buboes, carbuncles and gum-boils.

---

### FILIX MAS.

MALE FERN.

The rhizome of *Aspidium Filix Mas* dried. Root perennial, horizontal, from which numerous annual fronds or leaves rise, forming tufts from one to four feet high.

*Properties* : Anthelmintic. Employed for the expulsion of worms, especially *tenea lata*, *bothriocephalous latus* ; not so efficacious against the *tenia solium*. A peculiarity of this remedy is that it expels the worm tied upon itself as if it had died in agony. In tape-worm, administered with sweet milk it acts very promptly. Its use should be followed with an active hydragogue to remove the paralyzed parasite.

*Preparations and Doses* : Filix mas, one to three drachms ; Extractum filicis, nine to fifteen grains ; Extractum filicis æthereum, one to ten grains ; Extractum filicis fluidum, one to two drachms ; Oleoresina filicis, one-fourth to one half of a drachm.

---

### FŒNICULUM.

FENNEL.

The fruit of *Fœniculum Vulgare*. Stout, very smooth herb, four to six feet high ; leaves with very numerous and slender thread-shaped divisions ; large umbel with no involucre or involucels ; fruit late in summer.

*Properties* : Carminative, stimulant and diuretic. Employed in flatulent colic, diarrhœa and prolapsus uteri. The various preparations from *fennel seed* have a direct tonic and astringent action on the broad ligaments of the uterus ; on the muscular tissue of that organ and vagina ; there is no drug in the Materia Medica like it. It is of the greatest efficacy in prolapsus uteri—invaluable where there is a loose lax condition present. It is equally useful locally.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum fœniculi fluidum, ten to thirty drops ; Oleum fœniculi, five to fifteen drops.

---

### FRAGARIA.

STRAWBERRY.

The fruit and herb of *Fragaria Vesca*. Leaf thin, dull, strongly marked by veins ; calyx remaining open or reflexed after flowering small ovoid fruit, high-scented ; akenes superficial.

*Properties* : Diuretic and astringent. Employed in calculous diseases, diarrhœa and dysentery. An infusion of strawberry leaves is excellent where we desire the action of a pure astringent.

---

### FRASERA.

AMERICAN COLUMBO.

The root of *Frasera (Walteri) Carolinensis*.

*Habitat* : Rich wooded ground. Root very large and deep, bitter ; stem three to eight feet high ; leaves mostly in fours, lance-oblong, or the lowest spatulate ; corolla greenish-yellow or whitish and dark clotted.

*Properties*: Tonic. Employed whenever a mild tonic is indicated. A pure tonic, promotes an appetite—increases assimilation.

*Preparations and Doses*: Fräsera, one-half to one drachm; Extractum fräseræ fluidum, ten to sixty drops; Fräserin, two to five grains.

### FRAXINUS.

BLACK ASH.

The bark of *Fraxinus Sambucifolia*. Small tree in swamps; leaflets seven to eleven, sessile on the main stalk, oblong lanceolate, tapering to a point; calyx none, at least in the fertile flowers; fruit linear oblong.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed wherever tonicity and astringency are required. Very useful in mucous diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, internally and locally.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura fraxini, one to four drachms; Extractum fraxini fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### FRAXINUS ACCUMINATA.

WHITE ASH.

The bark of *Fraxinus (Americana) Accuminata*. Large forest tree, ash-gray branches, smooth stalks, ovate or lance-oblong, pointed leaflets, either pale or downy beneath, rather short; fruit with ternate marginless body and a lanceolate or wedge linear wing.

*Properties*: Cathartic. Employed in constipation, dropsical affections and in ague-cake or enlarged spleen. The stimulating effects of this remedy render it valuable in induration of the spleen.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum fraxini accuminatæ fluidum, one to four drachms.

### FUCUS.

BLADDER WRACK.

The whole plant *Fucus Vesiculosus*.

The *fuci* or sea-weeds are found in all parts of the world. Frond monosiphonous or polysiphonous various in form; barkless, or with bark jointed, or continuous; thread-shaped or of various configurations. Mode of growth is by division of cells, branching by lateral increase: mode of increase by spores contained in superficial cells, which are often vascular, growing singly out of their coloring matter, and consisting of a single nucleus included in its proper membrane (epispore), and discharged by the opening of a transparent mother cell (perispore); vesicles scattered through the whole frond or seated on particular parts of it, sometimes on a particular receptacle.

*Properties* : Alterative and deobstruent. Employed in obesity, scrofula and syphilis. This remedy, in addition to its alterative properties, has the remarkable faculty of destroying adipose tissue and thus getting rid of obesity. So far it is the only anti-fat remedy that destroys it, and at the same time promotes a firmness of muscular structure with a contractile effect on the skin, so that superfluous adipose tissue can be removed without wrinkles or disfiguration.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum fuci fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### **FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON.**

CORSICAN MOSS.

The whole plant of *Fucus Helminthocorton*.

Fronds cartilaginous, terete, tufted, entangled, branches setaceous, somewhat dichotomous, marked indistinctly with transverse streaks; lower part dirty yellow, branches more or less purple.

*Properties* : Anthelmintic. Employed for removing the lumbricoides.

*Preparations and Doses* : See FUCUS.

---

### **FULIGO LIGNI.**

WOOD SOOT.

The best soot for medicinal purposes is gathered from within an airtight stove and its pipe.

*Properties* : Antacid and sedative. Useful in inflammations of the mucous membrane attended with acidity.

---

### **FUMARIA.**

FUMITORY.

The leaves of *Fumaria Officinalis*. A small delicate weed, with a close spike of small pinkish flowers, crimson tipped; leaves finely cut, compound.

*Properties* : Tonic, diaphoretic and aperient. Employed in cutaneous diseases, jaundice, obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and debility of the digestive organs. The true sphere of action of this remedy is a hepatic stimulant, operating mildly but efficiently on that viscus.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum fumariæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### **GALANGALA.**

GALANGAL.

The root of *Galangala Major*. A cylindrical root, three or four inches long; reddish-brown externally, slightly striated longitudinally, marked with whitish rings. Internally, orange-brown. Odor aromatic



and a pungent hot, spicy permanent taste.

*Properties* : Aromatic and stimulant. Little used except as an aromatic and antiseptic. As a snuff in catarrh it is often of some advantage.

*Preparations and Doses* : Galangala, five to ten grains.

---

### GALBANUM.

GALBANUM.

The gum resin of an unknown plant.

*Properties* and effects of *Galbanum* are similar to, but weaker, than assafoetida and ammoniac, which see. Employed in chronic rheumatism, suppressed menstruation and chronic mucous affections of the air passages.

*Preparations and Doses* : Galbanum, ten to thirty grains.

---

### GALEGA.

GOATS' RUE.

The root of *Galega Officinalis*. A perennial plant growing in the south of Europe.

*Properties* : Diaphoretic and anthelmintic. Formerly employed in snake-bite, malignant fevers, bites of serpents, worms and other diseases of a kindred nature.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum galegæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### GALIUM.

CLEAVERS.

The herb *Galium Aparine*.

*Habitat* : Low grounds. Leaves in eights, lanceolate, rough-edged, peduncles axillary ; one to two flowered ; fruit large.

*Properties* : Refrigerant, diuretic and alterative. Employed in suppression of urine, calculous affections, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and the scalding of urine in gonorrhœa, and in cancer. As an astringent diuretic on the kidneys and bladder, the drug has no equal ; indicated in all cases where a decided tonic is wanting to the mucous coat of the bladder.

*Preparations and Doses* : Galium, ten to thirty grains ; Extractum galii fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### GALLA.

NUT GALLS.

A morbid excrescence upon *Quercus Infectoria*, produced by the puncture of the buds by a fly to form a nidus for its eggs. In this instance a species of *Diplolepis*.

*Properties* : Astringent. Employed in chronic dysentery, passive hemorrhages, in case of poisoning by strychnia or varatria and other vegetable alkaloids, in gleet, leucorrhœa, prolapsus ani and a gargle in indolent ulceration of the fauces. This is an excellent astringent, possessing similar properties to tannin.

*Preparations and Doses* : Galka, ten to twenty grains ; Tinctura gallæ, one to three drachms ; Extractum gallæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### GAMBOGIA.

GAMROGE.

The gum resin derived from an undetermined species of *Garcinia*.

*Properties* : Hydragogue, cathartic. Employed in dropsy, dysmenorrhœa, and for the expulsion of the tape-worm. A valuable hydragogue cathartic.

*Preparations and Doses* : Gambogia, two to ten grains.

### GAULTHERIA.

WINTERGREEN.

The leaves of *Gaultheria Procumbens*. Spreading by long, slender subterranean runners, sending up stems three to five inches high, bearing at the summit a few obovate or oval leaves, and in summer one or two nodding white flowers in the axils.

*Properties* : Stimulant, aromatic, astringent, diuretic and emmenagogue. Employed in dysuria, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and to flavor extracts. *Wintergreen* has a wide range of action, acting efficiently in all diseases of the pelvic cavity where an astringent is desired.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum gaultheriæ fluidum, one to two drachms ; Oleum gaultheriæ, three to six drops.

### GELSEMIUM.

YELLOW JESSAMINE.

The fresh root of *Gelsemium Sempervirens*.

*Habitat* : Low grounds South ; crawling. Leaves shining, small, lanceolate, and a profusion of axillary clusters of bright yellow, very fragrant flowers.

*Properties* : Febrifuge, antispasmodic and sedative. Employed in acute febrile diseases, rheumatism, hysteria, pains after parturition, neuralgia, delirium tremens, chorea, epilepsy, dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious colic, nephritic colic, hemoptysis of phthisis, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, spermatorrhœa and gonorrhœa. In large doses *gelsemium* pro-

duces general prostration of all the voluntary muscles, and if continued, the involuntary muscles become affected. It produces dimness of vision, ptosis, relaxation of the sphincters. It has an affinity to white or motor nerves. It does not affect the sensory nerves like aconite. In large doses of preparations from the dried root it is very toxic, and produces death by passive apoplexy, paralysis. In medicinal doses it is a valuable antispasmodic, useful in hysteria, chorea, tetanus, puerperal convulsions. It is of great utility in all fevers and inflammations, especially those of the mucous membranes. In epidemic or indigenous fevers—like intermittent and yellow fever—it produces the necessary quasi suspension and breaks up its attack. In metritis, gastritis, ovaritis, it possesses excellent febrifuge properties. It is also very valuable in nervous diseases of an inflammatory character. In induration of the brain in delirium tremens, it acts like magic. The tincture of the green plant prepared from the outer rind of the fresh-dug root, tintured in whisky, is the best mode for administration. It is an anaphrodisiac of great value, causing profound relaxation of the erectile fibres of the penis and clitoris, and a perfect want of sexual desire. This renders it useful in spermatorrhœa, nymphomania, chordee and the like. Its elegant sedative action, which is obtained in small doses, operates well in a large number of diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura gelsemii, ten to fifty drops ; Extractum gelsemii fluidum, three to ten drops ; Gelsemin, one-half to two grains.

---

## GENTIANA.

### GENTIAN.

The root of *Gentiana Lutea*. Stem simple erect, hollow, roundish, somewhat annulated at the base ; from three to four feet high. Root perennial, long, roundish, with numerous thick contorted branches of a brown color externally—yellowish within. Lower leaves petiolate, large lanceolate, entire ribbed, the cauline are ovate, concave, smooth sessile and of a yellowish-green color, peduncled in dense whorls.

*Properties* : Tonic. Employed in debility, dyspepsia, gout, amenorrhœa, hysteria, scrofula, intermittents, diarrhœa and worms. *Gentiana* acts rapidly and efficiently on the spleen.

*Preparations and Doses* : Gentiana, ten to thirty grains ; Tinctura gentianæ, ten to forty drops ; Extractum gentianæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops ; Tinctura gentianæ compositæ, one to two drachms ; Extractum gentianæ, ten to thirty grains.

**GENTIANA CATESBEI.**

BLUE GENTIAN.

The root of *Gentiana Catesbei*.

*Properties* and employment the same as *G. LUTEA*. *Gentiana Quinquiflora* possesses similar properties, and has been used as a substitute for quinine.

*Preparations and Doses*: See *GENTIANA LUTEA*.

**GENTIANA OCHROLEUCA.**

OCHROLEUCOUS GENTIAN.

The root and tops of *Gentiana Ochroleuca*.

*Properties*: Tonic, anthelmintic and astringent. Employed in dyspepsia, intermittents, dysentery, and all diseases of a periodic character.

*Preparations and Doses*: See *GENTIANA LUTEA*.

**GERANIUM.**

CRANESBILL.

The root of *Geranium Maculatum*. Stem erect from a stout root or root-stalk, about two feet high, branching and terminating in long peduncles bearing a pair of flowers; leaves palmately parted into five or seven wedge-shaped divisions, cut and cleft at the end, sometimes whitish blotched, petals wedge-ovate, light purple.

*Properties*: Astringent. Employed in dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, hemorrhages from the lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys and uterus, leucorrhœa, gleet, hematuria, menorrhagia, diabetes and chronic mucous discharges, and also in mercurial salivation. Unlike most astringents, it promotes, instead of suppresses, the secretive power of the mucous surfaces. It has a peculiar power of stimulating and contracting the calibre of the capillary vessels, especially those of the mucous surfaces. We have found it to be an excellent remedy, both in the first and second stages of dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera morbus; but it is exceedingly good in checking hemorrhages from the lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys and uterus. In such cases give five grains every hour until the hemorrhage is arrested. In leucorrhœa, gleet and other affections of the mucous surfaces, its use is indicated. The diarrhœa in the latter stages of phthisis pulmonalis is controlled better by this agent than any other we know of; as is also the vomiting in cholera. Externally, it may be applied to ulcers, and combined with alum and gum arabic, it forms an excellent application to bleeding wounds and in epistaxis. As an astringent, this remedy can scarcely be overrated. Its true physiological properties are those of a pure astringent; a reviver of health in

ulcerated parts of the intestinal canal; a tonic generally to the digestive tract. It restrains the formation of mucus, and in this way aids absorption of nutriment.

*Preparations and Doses*: Geranium, ten to thirty grains; Extractum geranii fluidum, five to sixty drops; Extractum geranii, three to fifteen grains; Geranin, one to five grains.

### GEUM.

AVENS.

The root *Geum Rivale*.

*Habitat*: Bogs and low grounds. Thickish root-stalks, sending up laterally and interruptedly pinnate leaves, and rather naked several flowered stems; flowers large, nodding with purplish-orange and broadly ovate or obcordate petals, narrowed at the base, never spreading; in fruit the head of the akenes erect, staked in the persistent calyx.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, phthisis and congestion of the abdominal viscera.

*Preparations and Doses*: Geum, ten to sixty grains; Extractum gei fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### GILLENIA.

INDIAN PHYSIC. }

The bark of the root of *Gillenia Trifoliata*.

*Habitat*: Rich woods. Branching with three ovate-oblong pointed leaflets, cut toothed; entire stipules small and slender; rather pretty white or scarcely rosy-tinged flowers; loosely paniced or slender branches.

*Properties*: Emetic, cathartic, sudorific, expectorant and tonic. Employed in amenorrhœa, rheumatism, dropsy, habitual costiveness, dyspepsia and intermittents.

*Preparations and Doses*: Gillenia, ten grains; Extractum gillenizæ fluidum, five to forty drops.

### GLECHOMA.

GROUND IVY.

The whole herb of *Nepeta Glechoma*. Creeping and spreading, with smoothish, rounded, kidney-shaped crenate leaves, on slender petioles; flowers light blue in the axils, each pair of anther cells approaching and forming a little cross.

*Properties*: Aromatic and tonic. Very useful in chronic affections of the pulmonary mucous membrane and the genito-urinary organs. It has also been used with some success in nervous diseases, especially paralysis agitans.



*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum glechomæ, ad lib. ; Extractum glechomæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

---

### GLYCERINA.

#### GLYCERINE.

The sweet principle of fats and oils. Obtained from recent lead plaster and boiling water, equal parts, by the action of sulphohydric acid. Glycerine is a thick syrupy liquid, colorless, odorless and unctuous to the touch. Specific gravity, 1.26.

*Properties* : Stimulant, antiseptic and demulcent. Employed in prurigo, psoriasis, impetigo, lichen, lepra, pityriasis, herpes exedens ; internally for diabetes, phthisis pulmonalis and marasmus.

*Preparations and Doses* : See GLYCERITA.

---

### GLYCYRRHIZA.

#### LIQUORICE ROOT.

The root of *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*.

*Properties* : Emollient, demulcent and nutritive. Employed in coughs, colds, catarrhs, irritation of the urinary organs.

*Preparations and Doses* : Glycyrrhizæ extractum, one-quarter to one drachm ; Extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum, one to two drachms ; Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita, one to four drachms.

---

### GNAPHALIUM.

#### WHITE BALSAM.

The herb of *Gnaphalium Polycephalum*. Leaves lanceolate, with narrowed base and wavy margins, the upper surface nearly naked ; the perfect flowers few in the centre of each head.

*Properties* . Astringent. Employed in ulceration of the mouth, quinsy, pulmonary complaints, diseases of the bowels and hemorrhages.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum gnaphalii compositum, ten to fifteen grains ; Extractum gnaphalii fluidum, five to ten drops.

---

### GOODYERA.

#### SCROFULA WEED.

The leaves of *Goodyera Pubescens*.

*Habitat* : Oak and pine woods. Six to twelve inches high, leaves clustered at the root, beautifully white, reticulated, dense racemes, not one-sided, almost globular.

*Properties* : Antiscrofulous and alterative. Employed in scrofula, syphilis and leucorrhœa. Externally applied to scrofulous ulcers and ophthalmia.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura goodyeræ, ten to thirty drops ; Extractum goodyeræ fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

**GOSSYPIUM.**

COTTON.

A filamentous substance separated from the seed of *Gossypium Herbaceum*.

*Gossypium Herbaceum*, leaves with five short and roundish lobes; petals pale-yellow or turning rose color, purple at base. Employed in the preparation of some medical substances.

**GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX.**

COTTON ROOT BARK.

The bark of *Cotton Root*.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue, parturient and abortive. Employed in amenorrhœa, chlorosis and dysmenorrhœa. It possesses a peculiar influence over the uterus, and seldom fails to bring on the menses or render help in tardy cases of parturition. The outer rind of the fresh-dug root, placed immediately into alcohol at 45, filling the vessel so that the alcohol just covers it, and permitting it to macerate one month, is the best method of obtaining the emmenagogue properties of this plant. This hydro-alcoholic tincture when administered to women is capable of causing great congestion and expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum gossypii, four to eight drachms; Tinctura gossypii, one to four drachms; Extractum gossypii fluidum, one to four drachms; Gossypium, one to five grains.

**GOSSYPII SEMINA.**

COTTON SEED.

The seed of *Gossypium Herbaceum*.

*Properties*: Antiperiodic and diuretic. Employed in intermittents and urinary disorders. Locally applied to bites of venomous serpents.

*Preparations and Doses*: See GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX.

**GRANATI FRUCTUS CORTEX.**

RIND OF THE POMEGRANATE.

The rind of the fruit of *Punica Granatum*.

A shrubby tree; trunk unequal; branches numerous, sometimes thorny. Leaves opposite, entire oblong or lance-shaped, pointed at each end, smooth, shining, of a high green color, and placed on short foot-stalks. Flowers scarlet at the ends of the young branches.

*Properties*: Astringent. Employed in hemorrhages, aphthous disorders of the mouth, night sweats, colliquative diarrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Granati fructus cortex, twenty to forty grains.

**GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX.**

BARK OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

The bark of the root of *Punica Granatum*.

*Properties* : Anthelmintic. Employed for the expulsion of tape-worms. This remedy is of the greatest possible service in the destruction of tape-worm, either alone or combined with other drugs. X

*Preparations and Doses* : Granati radicis cortex, twenty to forty grains ; Extractum granati radicis corticis fluidum, ten to forty drops.

**GRATIOLA.**

HEDGE HYSSOP.

The herb *Gratiola Officinalis*.

Rather insignificant plants in low wet places. Leaves lanceolate, peduncles slender.

*Properties* : Diuretic. Employed in dropsy and urinary disorders.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum gratiolæ fluidum, twenty to sixty drops.

**GRINDELIA.**

WILD SUNFLOWER.

The leaves and flowers of *Grindelia Robusta*. A perennial, herbaceous shrub ; slender, smooth, one to two feet high, few short branches at the top. Leaves oblong, spatulate, alternate, sessile slightly toothed ; involucre numerous, consist of numerous imbricated scales, covered with a balsamic resin. 71/11

*Properties* : Demulcent, stimulant, antispasmodic and expectorant. Employed in catarrh of the bladder, gonorrhœa, catarrh, ozena, asthma, bronchitic iritis. Locally to iritis, vaginitis, gonorrhœa, gleet and vesicated surfaces. Above all remedies this holds an elevated position in the cure of asthma. As an alterative in the cure of iritis it is also unexcelled. X

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura grindeliæ, twenty to sixty drops ; Extractum grindeliæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.**

TAR WEED.

The plant *Grindelia Squarrosa*.

*Properties* : Alterative, antiperiodic, tonic and deobstruent. Useful in asthma, bronchitis, enlarged spleen, hepatitis and malarial diseases. The best sphere of action is on the liver and spleen ; relieves congestion. In this manner it operates very efficiently in all malarial diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : See GRINDELIA.

**GUAIACI LIGNUM.**

GUAIACUM WOOD.

The wood of *Guaiacum Officinale*. A large tree, branches knotted and covered with ash-colored bark, that of the trunk being dark gray. Leaves opposite and abruptly pinnate, consisting of two, three and sometimes four pairs of leaflets which are obovate veined, smooth, shining and of a dark green color.

*Properties* : Stimulant and diaphoretic. Employed in rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis and cutaneous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum guaiaci ligni fluidum, one to two drachms.

**GUAIACI RESINA.**

GUAIAC.

The resinoid substance of *Guaiacum Officinale*.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other uterine diseases. Also an antidote to the effects of the tincture of rhus toxicodendron. It unquestionably has a direct effect in the peculiar change that takes place in rheumatism on the elaboration of lactic and butyric acid.

*Preparations and Doses* : Resina guaiaci, ten to thirty grains ; Tinctura guaiaci, one to four drachms ; Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata, one to two drachms.

**GUACO.**GUACO. }  
\$ 2.40

The leaves of *Mikania Guaco*. Stem twining ; branches terete, sulcate, hairy. Leaves remotely toothed ovate, somewhat acuminate, corymbs axillary, pedunculate opposite.

*Properties* : Stimulant, febrifuge and anthelmintic. Very useful in hydrophobia, bites of poisonous serpents, cholera and tetanus. The true action of this drug is upon the nervous system, causing the peculiar quasi suspension of the nervous system by producing an intense exaltation of the intellectual facilities, an intensity so great that the eyes acquire the grandest brilliancy, and the whole feeling is the greatest exhilaration without stupor or narcotism. It unquestionably will be the remedy for rabies and the poisons of snakes, exceedingly valuable in any morbid state in which a quasi suspension is indispensable.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura guaco, ten to sixty drops ; Extractum guaco fluidum, five to thirty drops.

**GUARANA.**

## GUARANA.

The seeds of *Paullinia Storbiles*. A South American plant ; order *Sapindaceæ*.

*Properties* : Tonic and sedative. Employed in neuralgia, headache, and depressed condition of the nervous system. *Guarana* acts specifically upon the great sympathetic system, resembling in its effects valerian, pulsatilla and the bromides. It is peculiarly suited to nervous headaches. On account of its action on the great sympathetic it has a remarkable power over the spleen, bowels and uterus, controlling diarrhoea, vomiting. It does not operate well in plethoric states, best in enfeebled conditions, and it is never well to administer in large doses, as it produces too much disturbance upon the spinal cord, sympathetic and the brain. Best adapted to headaches of enfeebled circulation, in which it is unexcelled.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum guaranæ, one-half to one drachm.

**GUTTA PERCHA.**

## GUTTA PERCHA.

The concrete juice of *Isonandra Gutta*. *Gutta Percha* is of a dull white or whitish color, of a feeble odor, tasteless at ordinary temperature. Locally and mechanically applied to wounds and abraded surfaces, also extensively used in surgery.

**GYMNOCLADUS.**

## AMERICAN COFFEE BEAN. }

The seeds and pulp of the pods of *Gymnocladus Canadensis*. Large fine tree, bark rough, leaves twice pinnate, two to three feet long, each partial leaf-stalk bearing seven to thirteen ovate and stalked leaflets, except the lowest pair, which are single leaflets ; leaflets remarkable for hanging egewise.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant. Employed in intermittents, headache, locomotor ataxia, laryngitis, bronchitis, erysipelas, and typhoid conditions of puerperal peritonitis. A powerful antiseptic. like baptisia ;—destroys all germinal poisons, which renders it of value in diphtheria and scarlet fever. In its action it resembles Paraguay tea. It disgorges the liver of all amyloid or fatty substances, and it is owing to this that it relieves the liver, spleen, and kidneys. It undoubtedly has a direct stimulating action on the lumbar portion of the spinal cord. ✕

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum gymnocladi fluidum, ten to thirty drops.



**GYNOCARDIA.****C**HAULMOOGRA.

The oil of the fruit of *Gynocardia Odorata*.

*Properties* : A powerful alterative ; very useful in elephantiasis and leprosy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura gynocardiaë, ten to forty drops ; Extractum gynocardiaë fluidum, five to twenty drops.

**HÆMATOXYLON.**

LOGWOOD.

The wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. Medium-sized tree, trunk contorted, bark ash-colored, rough, branches crooked, beset with thorn ; leaves pinnate, somewhat bipinnate, with obovate or subcordate leaflets, flowers yellow, with an agreeable odor. \*

*Properties* : Tonic and unirritating astringent. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery and diseases of destructive tendencies, when an arrest or stoppage of the metamorphosis is to be effected by astringents that brace and tone up the intestinal tract. The charred wood is an antiseptic of wonderful power, and much appreciated.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum hæmatoxyli, ten to thirty grains ; Extractum hæmatoxyli fluidum, one half to one drachm.

**HAMAMELIS.**WITCH HAZEL. }  
}

The bark of *Hamamelis Virginica*. Tall shrub, leaves obovate or oval, wavy-toothed, straight veined, slightly downy ; flowers yellow, appear late in autumn.

*Properties* : Tonic, astringent and sedative. Employed in hemoptysis, hematemesis and other hemorrhages, in diarrhœa, dysentery and excessive discharges. Locally in hemorrhoids, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, swellings, painful tumors, phlegmasia dolens, prolapsus ani, ophthalmia and chronic uterine congestion. It may be employed with advantage in all cases where the use of astringents is indicated, but it is of the greatest value in all those diseases dependent upon an unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane of the vagina, intestinal canal, urethra, bladder and uterus. It is highly valuable in hemoptysis, hematemesis, hemorrhoids and other hemorrhages ; also in diarrhœa, dysentery, ulcerations of the stomach and bowels, leucorrhœa and gleet. We have often cured cases of catarrh of the uterus and bladder with this remedy. It is of advantage in phthisis, in allaying the gastric irritability and checking the diarrhœa. As a topical application it possesses a healing influence over inflamed mucous surfaces ; thus, as a wash or injection for sore

mouth, bowel complaints, bleeding piles, prolapsus uteri, ophthalmia, and in eczema, tinea capitis, as well as in other cutaneous diseases.

The *hamamelis virginica* we have found to be of rare value in varix and other diseases of the veins; also in all cases of injury, accompanied by bleeding, when arnica would otherwise be used. A lotion of sufficient strength for external use is made by adding one part of the tincture to ten parts of water, applying this to the affected part. Its physiological action is a decided tonic to mucous surfaces, with a special action upon the veins. In the radical cure of varicose veins of the lower extremity, the elastic stocking constantly worn, under which the veins are kept moist with the extract of *hamamelis*, at the same time giving this remedy internally in teaspoonful doses, thrice daily, will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases. The most salutary results are derived from its use in varicocele, circocele, hemorrhoids, &c. The properties of the green plant obtained by distillation are the best.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum hamamelis fluidum, one to two drachms; Hamamelin, one to five grains.

---

### HEDEOMA.

PENNYROYAL.

The herb *Hedeoma Pulegioides*. Five to eight inches high, hairy, branching leaves, oblong-ovate petioled; flowers few, clustered; corolla bluish, scarcely exceeding the calyx.

*Properties*: Stimulant, diaphoretic, carminative, antiseptic and emmenagogue. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, suppression of the lochial discharge, hysteria and whooping cough, besides being useful as an antiseptic, antagonistic to germ life.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum hedeomæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Oleum hedeomæ, two to ten drops.

---

### HEDERA.

IVY.

The leaves and fruit of *Hedera Helix*. Woody climber, with evergreen, glossy, round, heart-shaped or kidney-shaped, three-lobed and three-angled leaves; flowers yellowish-green; berries blackish.

*Properties*: Stimulant, emetic and sudorific. Employed in febrile affections. Locally to indolent ulcers, salt-rheum, itch, and to destroy vermin.

*Preparations and Doses*: Vide AMPELOPSIS.

---

### HELENIUM.

SNEEZEWORT.

The whole herb, *Helenium Autumnale*.

*Habitat*: Low grounds. One to four feet high; leaves lanceolate,

toothed, base often decurrent on the stem, and a corymb of showy yellow-flowered heads, the rays often drooping.

*Properties*: Tonic, diaphoretic and errhine. Employed in febrile diseases, headache and catarrh.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum helenii fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### HELIANTHEMUM.

FROSTWORT.

The herb *Helianthemum Canadense*. Leaves lance-oblong, hoary beneath, flowers some broad with showy corolla, others small and clustered along the stem.

*Properties*: Alterative, tonic and astringent. Employed in scrofula, secondary syphilis and some cutaneous diseases. Locally to scrofulous ophthalmia. This is an astringent tonic, and very active alterative, especially in cancerous affections. Like a large number of other remedies it is best prepared from the green plant. It is an efficient alterative.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum helianthemi fluidum, five to twenty drops; Extractum helianthemi, two to three grains.

### HELIANTHUS.

SUNFLOWER.

The seeds of *Helianthus Annuus*. Huge heads; leaves green, roughish, seed hoary.

*Properties*: Diuretic, expectorant and emmenagogue. Employed in pulmonary, laryngeal and bronchial affections, cough of phthisis, diseases of the kidney and bladder, and suppressed menstruation. A drug of great utility and power.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum helianthi, ad lib.; Extractum helianthi fluidum, ten to sixty drops; Oleum helianthi, five to ten drops.

### HELLEBORUS.

BLACK HELLEBORE.

The root of *Helleborus Niger*. Single large flowers, white, turning pinkish, then green, on scapes, shorter than the shining evergreen leaves.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue, hydragogue, cathartic. Employed in chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dropsy, intermittent fever, anasarca of children, and dropsical effusions of the brain. We have found it of utility in dropsy after scarlatina, and in hydrocephalus.

*Preparations and Doses*: Helleborus, five to twenty grains; Extractum hellebori fluidum, five to twenty drops; Extractum hellebori, two to three grains.

**HELONIAS.**

HELONIAS. 5

The root of *Helonias Dioica*. Smooth tuberous stalk, producing a tuft of oblong or lance-spatulate evergreen leaves, from the centre of which rises a leafless scape.

*Properties*: Tonic, diuretic, alterative, emmenagogue and vermifuge. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, atony of the generative organs, nocturnal emissions, the result of venereal excesses, and diseases of the female reproductive organs. It is, perhaps, unsurpassed in its curative virtues by any other remedy in nearly all those diseases that are peculiar to females; for it is alike appropriate in the treatment of diseases seemingly calling for dissimilar remedies, as, for instance, amenorrhœa and menorrhagia. While these morbid conditions in their results are antithetical the one to the other, in both the power to secrete is wanting, though in the one case it is suppressed on account of the interposition of certain obstructions; in the other, the inactivity of the vital forces. In either case it is necessary to restore the secreting power, so as to bring back the functional equilibrium of the organs. This the *helonin* effects. It is of the greatest benefit in amenorrhœa resulting from or accompanied with disordered digestion and an anæmic habit. It restores the appetite, aids digestion and depuration, and thus favorably affects both the quantity and quality of blood. Besides this it has a marked influence over the organs of generation. In this way it also is indicated in cases of prolapsus uteri, where there is a tendency to miscarriage, sterility and impotence. Large doses act as an irritant to the stomach, kidneys, bladder, uterus. Ordinary medicinal doses a decided tonic. It gives tone to the muscular fibre of the genito-urinary organs. It increases the molecular growth of the uterus, ovaries, testicles and glands of the cervix uteri and vagina. It gives tone to the genito-urinary organs. In albuminaria and diabetes, and habitual miscarriage, it can be used with good results. As it exalts the power of the sexual organs and improves their functions, it becomes a valuable remedy in impotency and sterility. (X)

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum heloniæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Helonin, one-half to four grains.

**HEMIDESMUS.**

INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

The root of *H. Indicus*.

*Properties*: Alterative, diuretic and tonic. Employed in venereal and scrofulous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Vide SARSAPARILLA.

**HEPATICÆ.**

## LIVER LEAF.

The plant *Hepatica (Americana) Triloba*. Leaves with three broad and rounded lobes appearing later than the flower, which is blue, purple or almost white.

*Properties*: Mucilaginous and astringent. Employed in febrile and hepatic diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum hepaticæ, one to six drachms; Extractum hepaticæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

**HERACLEUM.**

## MASTERWORT.

The root of *Heracleum Lanatum*.

*Habitat*: Rich, damp ground. Very stout, four to eight feet high; woolly, hairy when young; unpleasant scent; leaflets large cut and toothed or lobed; sometimes beet-shaped at the base.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative. Employed in dyspepsia, flatulence, epilepsy, asthma, colic, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, palsy and apoplexy.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum heraclei fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

---

**HEUCHERA.**

## ALUM ROOT.

The root of *Heuchera Americana*. Leaves with roundish lobes, heart-shaped scapes and loose panicle, clammy glandular and often hairy flowers, greenish.

*Properties*: Astringent. Employed in hemorrhages, epistaxis, wounds, foul and indolent ulcers, aphthous sore mouth; seldom used internally.

*Preparations and Doses*: Heuchera, five to twenty grains; Extractum heucheræ fluidum, five to thirty drops.

---

**HIERACIUM.**

## HAWKWEED.

The roots and leaves of *Hieracium Venosum*.

*Habitat*: Dry, sandy ground. Very smooth with few hairs. Leaves chiefly at the root, ovate or oblong, thin, purple-tinged beneath and purple-veined above.

*Properties*: Tonic, astringent and expectorant. Employed in menorrhagia, scrofula, hemoptysis, and other hemorrhages. Also an anti-



dote to the bite of poisonous serpents. Extreme utility in scrofula, undoubtedly possessing the property of destroying the tubercular germ.

*Preparations and Doses* : Hieracium, ten to twenty grains ; Extractum hieracii fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

### HORDEUM.

BARLEY.

The decorticated seeds of *Hordeum Distichon*.

*Properties* : Nutritive and demulcent. Employed as an article of diet for the sick and convalescent.

### HUMULUS.

HOPS.

The strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*. Stems almost prickly downwards. Leaves heart-shaped and strongly three to seven lobed.

*Properties* : Tonic, hypnotic, febrifuge, antiseptic and anthelmintic. Employed in gout, rheumatism, sleeplessness, nervous excitability, that irritable condition of the brain that so often accompanies nocturnal emissions and chordee. This agent does not receive the attention it merits. It is an invaluable drug ; it procures sleep, without producing narcotism or constipation. We trust the profession will not longer ignore the great virtue of this important agent, being a positive nervine, hypnotic, febrifuge, diuretic and tonic.

*Preparations and Doses* : Humulus, three to twenty grains ; Tinctura humuli, one to three drachms ; Extractum humuli fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum humuli, three to twenty grains.

### HYDRANGEA.

SEVEN BARKS. 3

The root of *Hydrangea Arborescens*. Stem smooth ; leaves ovate or slightly heart-shaped, serrate, pointed, green on both sides. Flat cyme often without any enlarged sterile flowers, but sometimes with full round margin.

*Properties* : Tonic, solvent, sialagogue, cathartic and diuretic. Employed in chronic gleet, mucous irritation of the bladder in the aged, incontinence of urine in the young, calculous or gravelly deposits in the bladder, uterus or kidneys, enlarged testicle, syphilitic, strumous and gouty affections. This plant was used by the Indians from time immemorial in diseases of the pelvic viscera. The root of the plant contains all its medicinal properties, which are of the most active description. An analysis which we made shows the root to contain gum, albumen, starch, resin, and large quantities of soda, lime, iron, potassa,

magnesia, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, so that its chemical properties at once stamp it as an agent of intrinsic worth. An infusion of the cut root we esteem the most valuable ; two ounces of the cut or pulverized root to a pint of water, of which a wineglass should be given every three hours. A saturated tincture is also active, in doses of a teaspoonful every four hours. The physiological action of this remedy is most remarkable ; it is an active tonic, powerful solvent, efficient sialagogue, mild cathartic, and a most potent diuretic of peculiar character. Its tonic power is manifest by administering this remedy in inveterate chronic gleet, in mucous irritation of the bladder in the aged, in incontinence of urine in the young, and in all cases where there is debility of the pelvic viscera. Its solvent power is most energetic in removing and dissolving calculous or gravelly deposits in the bladder, prostate, ureters or kidneys. We do not claim the removal or dissolution of large calculi ; but we do emphatically assert, from an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in its use, that there is no remedy like it in the *Materia Medica*. It will perform what no other remedy will do, dissolve phosphatic deposits. Under the prolonged use of this remedy strictures will dissolve ; the prostate gland, if enlarged, will subside to its normal condition ; it will remove enlarged testicle ; and altogether there are no obstructions about the urino-genital system but what it will effectually eradicate. Besides this specific action upon the bladder, as a solvent for calculi, it is very beneficial as an alterative in syphilitic, strumous and gouty affections. As a cathartic and diuretic it is mild, but very efficient. If it is administered in over-doses it seems to act as an irritant poison, producing emesis, dizziness of the head, tightness of the chest, and toxic symptoms. Its therapeutic action is undoubtedly *chemical* ; the soda, lime, iron, potassa, magnesia, phosphorus and sulphur forming a combination which all the science and art of our profession has so far failed to even approximate.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum hydrangæ fluidum, one to two drachms ; Extractum hydrangæ acetum, one-half to one drachm.

---

## HYDRARGYRUM.

### MERCURY.

A heavy fluid-like metal of a whitish gray color, having a specific gravity of 13.5. *Mercury* is found pure, forming an amalgam with silver in the form of a protochloride, but most abundantly as the bisulphuret or native cinnabar. The mineral (cinnabar) is picked, pounded and mixed with lime. The mixture is then introduced into cast iron retorts which are placed in rows, one above the other, in an oblong furnace, and connected with receivers of earthen-ware one-third full of

water; heat being applied, the lime combines with the sulphur and forms the sulphide of calcium and sulphate of lime, while the *mercury* distills over and is condensed in the receivers. Pure *mercury* is not affected by air or water; commercial *mercury* is usually pure enough for pharmaceutical purposes; if it is not considered pure enough, it may be remedied by digesting it with dilute muriatic acid, and distilling.

*Mercury* occurs in pharmacy in the following combinations:

- I. *In the metallic state*, as Hydrargyrum.
- II. *An Oxide*, as Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum.
- III. *Sulphuretted*, as Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
- IV. *As a Protochloride*, as Hydrargyri chloridum mite.
- V. *As a Bichloride*, as Hydrargyrum bichloridum corrosivum.
- VI. *Combined with Iodine*, as Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.
- VII. *Combined with Cyanogen*, as Hydrargyrum cyanidum.
- VIII. *Oxidized and Combined with Acids*, as Liquor hydrargyri nitratis.

*Properties*: Stimulant and alterative.

The progressive portion of the medical profession have discarded *mercury* as being productive of serious organic diseases of the liver and osseous structures, consequently it is not much used at the present time. Still a few minds not influenced by the progressive spirit adhere to the idea of its being capable of destroying the living germ poison of syphilis, but in this particular it does not seem to be so efficient as nitric acid, iodide potass, corydalis or iris, which are all free from the objection of setting up any destruction of tissue.

*Preparations and Doses*: Hydrargyri acetat, one to six grains; Hydrargyri chloridum cor., one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain; Hydrargyri chloridum mite, one to twenty grains; Hydrargyrum cum creta, two to twenty grains; Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, one-sixteenth to one-fourth of a grain.

---

### HYDRASTIS.

GOLDEN SEAL. 78

The root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*. Low spreading root, leaf rounded, five to seven lobed, stem one foot high, bearing one or two alternate smaller leaves above, just below the single small flower. 207

*Properties*: Tonic, diuretic, cholagogue, alterative and antiseptic. Employed in bilious and typhoid fever, hepatitis, gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea, and dysentery; also in leucorrhoea, associated with hepatic disorder, hepatic torpor, indigestion and dyspepsia; locally, in gleet, gonorrhoea, cancerous and other ulcers, ophthalmia, and sore throat. X

This remedy is a powerful tonic, but exerts a marked influence upon the mucous surfaces. It often acts as a laxative, without producing any

astrigent effects; and it seems to rank in therapeutic value between rhubarb, nux vomica and blood-root. It is invaluable as a tonic during convalescence from exhausting diseases, such as bilious and typhoid fever, acute hepatitis, gastritis, enteritis, diarrhœa and dysentery. We have found it of great service in chronic derangement of the liver. It possesses an especial influence over the hepatic structures and portal vein, in resolving biliary deposits, removing obstructions and promoting secretion. We scarcely know a better remedy for the treatment of hepatic torpor than *hydrastis*. It is one of the best remedies known for the cure of leucorrhœa, especially when associated with hepatic disorder.

The *hydrastis* is of inestimable value in indigestion, accompanied with acid eructations, flatulency and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels. It is a superior remedy for cancerous and other ulcers applied externally; it corrects the acrimony and fetor of the discharges. Applied in the same way, it is used in ophthalmia, otorrhœa, catarrh and eczema; in ophthalmia use it as a collyrium, and in otorrhœa as an injection. It has been found of great benefit as a gargle in sore throat, and in sore nipple used as a lotion. It is valuable also, in gleet, chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, used in injection, five grains of *hydrastin* to one ounce of water. When employed externally, we use an infusion of the *hydrastis* thus: half an ounce in powder, to eight ounces of cold water. For internal use the average dose of the *hydrastis* is from three to five grains.

There are various valuable preparations of the *hydrastin*, as the sulphate, iodide and chlorate of *hydrastin*. Its physiological action is a pure tonic to all the tissues, but more decidedly to mucous membranes. It is by far the best tonic in the Materia Medica, suitable for all temperaments; increases absorption, builds up tissue, braces and heals weak or abraded mucous surfaces. A pure tonic, applicable in every case where such is wanted.

The true medicinal properties of this plant have never been properly appreciated by the profession. It is positive in its action, a tonic to the mucous tissue, and besides, it stimulates the gastric glands, and thereby increases the power of the stomach; acts on the liver and pancreas, and promotes assimilation, hence nutrition is increased under its use. In chronic mucous discharges, as leucorrhœa, otorrhœa and gonorrhœa, the sulphate is destructive to the living germs found in those conditions. Next to cinchona it is our best tonic.

*Preparations and Doses:* Hydrastis, two to five grains; Extractum hydrastis fluidum, twenty to thirty drops; Hydrastin, (alk.) one-half to three grains; Hydrastin, (neut.) one to six grains.



**HYOSCYAMUS.**

## HYOSCYAMUS.

The leaves of *Hyoscyamus Niger*. Cultivated from Europe. Low and spreading, nearly smooth, leaves ovate entire, pointed; flowers single or in pairs.

*Properties*: Narcotic, antispasmodic and anodyne. Employed in spasmodic affections, asthma, gout, rheumatism, chronic cough, irritation of the urinary organs, nervous headache, paraplegia, with symptoms of irritation of the spinal cord. When given to persons of full plethoric habit it stimulates the arterial system, but generally it reduces the force and frequency of the pulse. It is an admirable anodyne, allaying pain, soothing excitability, and inducing sleep; so it is often given instead of opium. It does not produce constipation like opium, but has a tendency to act as a laxative. It is useful in neuralgic and all spasmodic affections, asthma, gout, rheumatism, chronic cough, irritations of the urinary organs, and inflammatory cases, associated with nervous irritability, and not with high fever. It promotes the action of the cutaneous exhalents of the lungs and mucous membranes generally, and also of the glandular structures, kidneys, &c. It is indicated in nervous affections, including those associated with hyperæsthesia, in all cases where there is an exalted condition of the sensibilities, such as painful acuteness of touch, &c. *Hyoscyamin* is useful in amaurosis resulting from nervous sensibility, nervous headache and toothache; useful in convulsions, accompanied with hyperæsthesia, and unaccompanied with fever or cerebral excitement; and in epilepsy, hysteria, tetanus and trismus, chorea, and in convulsions of children, especially during dentition. It allays the painful and inflammatory condition of ulcers and tumors, inflammation of the mammæ, &c.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Hyoscyami folia*, five to ten grains; *Tinctura hyoscyami*, one drachm; *Extractum hyoscyami fluidum*, five to ten drops; *Extractum hyoscyami*, two to six grains; *Hyoscyamin*, one-sixtieth to one-twentieth of a grain.

**HYOSCYAMI SEMINA.**

## HYOSCYAMUS SEED.

The seeds of *Hyoscyamus Niger*.

*Properties* and employment similar to the leaves of *Hyoscyamus*.

**HYPERICUM.**

## ST. JOHN'S WORT.

The tops and flowers of *Hypericum Perforatum*. Naturalized from Europe. Troublesome weed in fields; spreads by runners at the base;



stems upright, branching. Leaves oblong or linear-oblong with pellucid dots; flowers rather large, in open leafy cymes; petals deep yellow, twice the length of the lanceolate acute sepals.

*Properties*: Astringent, sedative and diuretic. Employed principally in quinsy and sore throat, and asthma, coughs and other affections of the chest. It has been used in chronic urinary complaints, suppression of the urine, &c.; occasionally of benefit in diarrhœa, dysentery, worms, jaundice, hysteria and nervous affections, with depressions. Used externally, in the form of an ointment, it will dispel tumors, caked breasts, swellings, ulcers and ecchymosis. Infuse the blossoms in sweet oil exposed to the sun, and you will have a fine red balsamic ointment which can be used with advantage for dressing wounds, cuts, ulcers, &c.; or it can be made in the same manner as the stramonium ointment.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum hyperici fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### HYRAX.

#### HYRACEUM.

The excrement of *Hyrax Capensis*, an animal of South Africa.

*Properties*: Used as a substitute for CASTOR. Little used.

### HYSSOPUS.

#### HYSSOP.

The plant *Hyssopus Officinalis*. Cultivated from the old world. Smooth, tufted stems; leaves lance-linear and entire.

*Properties*: Stimulant, aromatic and tonic. Employed in mucous discharges, chronic catarrh of the bladder and in general debility. Useful in pyriasis, and to promote the growth of the hair.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum hyssopi fluidum, one to two drachms.

### IBERIS.

#### BITTER CANDY TUFT.

The seeds of *Iberis Amara*. Lower leaves lanceolate; upper linear and entire. Pods scale-shape, roundish or ovate.

*Properties*: Diuretic and sedative. Employed in enlargement of the heart, gouty and dropsical affections. The sphere of action of *iberis amara* is upon the heart. In this respect it resembles digitalis, cactus. It lessens the heart's action without affecting its velocity. It is valuable in enlargement of the heart.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum iberis fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**ICHTHYOCOLLA.**

ISINGLASS.

The sounds or swimming bladder of several species of *Acipenser*.

*Properties* : Nutritive and demulcent. Employed as a diet for the sick.

**IGNATIA.**ST. IGNATIUS' BEAN. }  
}

The seed *Strychnos (Ignatius Amara) Ignatia*. A medium-sized tree; leaves opposite, sessile, acuminate, entire glabrous; flowers white, odorous, tubular and in axillary clusters; fruit ovoid, smooth rind, dry and brittle seeds immersed in the soft pulp. They are irregularly angular, about an inch long, of a pale brown color, striated and glabrous, internally of a greenish tint, and of a horny consistency.

*Properties* : Tonic. Employed in nervous debility, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, epilepsy, paralysis, mirthful insanity and sleeplessness when caused by grief or shame. It is recommended in ague when purely nervous, especially if caused by fright or terror; in urticaria especially when occurring in nervous hysterical females, and in hemicrania with clonic spasms. This remedy has a specific action on the spine, from which all the symptoms proceed. It is quite specific in trismus following an injury; is also of much benefit in tetanus, where the patient has extreme prostration, involuntary lifting of the knees in walking; is obliged to sit down; tottering walk and false steps at the slightest obstacle; in epilepsy, in chlorosis, especially when the stomach is very delicate, and in diabetes, when associated with cerebro-spinal irritation. Its physiological action is the producing a specific congestion of the spinal cord and its membranes, causing an increased determination of blood to that part. In large doses it produces spinal irritation, and, if continued for an indefinite period of time, softening of the cord. Its use for two or three weeks in moderate doses excites sympathetic pain in the facial nerve, hence the frequency of clonic spasms under its use. X

*Preparations and Doses* : Ignatia, one-half to one grain; Extractum ignatiæ fluidum, two to ten drops; Extractum ignatiæ, one-half of a grain.

**ILEX.**

AMERICAN HOLLY.

The leaves of *Ilex Opaca*.

*Habitat* : Low grounds. Tree twenty to forty feet high; smooth, gray bark; leaves oval, wavy margined and spiny toothed.

*Properties* : Tonic and febrifuge. Employed in intermittent fever, icterus, pleuritis, catarrh, variola and arthritis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura ilicis, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum ilicis fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### ILEX PARAGUAYENSIS.

MATE. }

The leaves of *Ilex Paraguayensis*. Small tree ; leaves oval, cuniform or oblong lanceolate, dentate glabrous.

*Properties* : Stimulant, tonic and sedative. The leaves of this tree constitute the celebrated Paraguay tea. Very useful in nervous disease and during convalescence. A remarkable conservator of vital force—the effects of which are to enable the one using it to withstand great physical and mental labor, also to withstand hunger and privation. The drug owes its properties to the amount of caffeine it contains, and still it does not exalt the peripheral nerves like tea nor the cerebriac like coffee. The long-continued use of this remedy has a peculiar effect on the liver and spleen, which renders it very valuable in amyloid and fatty degeneration of the liver. It is of great utility in all indurations resulting from malarial poisoning. In cases of indurated spleen its action is slow, but it is doubtful whether it is not more efficient than iodide potass, or phytolacca, in splenic enlargement. One thing is certain, it has a remarkable effect in all cases of white cell disease of the blood.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum ilicis paraguayensis fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### ILLICIUM.

FLORIDA ANISE TREE.

The bark and leaves of *Illicium Floridanum*. A small evergreen tree, aromatic ; leaves evergreen, oblong ; flowers purple.

*Properties* : See ANISUM.

---

### IMPATIENS.

JEWEL WEED.

The herb of *Impatiens Pallida*.

*Habitat* : Wet grounds. Leaves alternate, oval ; flowers paniced, pale-yellow, dotted with brownish-red, the sac broader than long and tipped with a short incurved spur.

*Properties* : Aperient and diuretic. Employed in jaundice, hepatitis and dropsy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura impatientis, one to two drachms ; Extractum impatientis fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**INGLUVINA.**

## INGLUVIN.

The peptoid principle prepared from the lining of the gizzard (*Ventriculus Callosus*) of the common barnyard fowl.

*Properties* : same as PEPSIN, but more powerful.

**INULA.**

## ELECAMPANE.

The root of *Inula Helenium*. Naturalized from Europe. Stout herb, stems three to five feet high; leaves entire, large, woolly beneath; those of the root ovate and petioled, others partly clasping; heads large but rays very narrow.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and emmenagogue. Employed in chronic pulmonary complaints, hepatic torpor, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. It is certainly a good tonic to all mucous membranes of the body. It is said to produce the peculiar effect so desirable in hydrophobia.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Inula*, twenty to forty grains; *Extractum inulæ fluidum*, one-half to one drachm.

**IODINUM.**

## IODINE.

Iodine is obtained from kelp, which is lixiviated with water and concentrated, made sour by sulphuric acid and then distilled: occurs in grayish-black or bluish-black scales, of an unpleasant odor.

*Properties* : Stimulant, tonic, alterative, diuretic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in syphilis, scrofula, glandular enlargement, strumous ophthalmia, ovarian tumors, leucorrhœa, chronic enlargement of the liver and spleen, bronchocele and bubo. The salts of *iodine*, such as the iodide potass., have a remarkable affinity for metallic agents in the human body, as mercury, lead, &c., and freely eliminates them by the skin, kidneys and bowels. The diseases in which *iodine* may be given with the best results, are scrofulous and syphilitic affections. For internal exhibition, the pure *iodine* is best given in tincture in a glass of milk. The range of action of this drug is quite extensive. With iron it is specially indicated in all exhaustive diseases. In goitre its action has been most satisfactory. The principal diseases in which we have derived the most efficient results have been phthisis, amenorrhœa, syphilis, glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions. In a suppository it can be used with great benefit in chronic enlargement of the prostate. Iodoform has many advantages over *iodine* for internal administration; it is stronger, more active, more uniform on the glandular system; never acts as an irritant, and can be given uninterruptedly. The salts or earths that

unite with *iodine* modify its action greatly; for example: the *iodide of potassa* acts upon the osseous structures and destroys the germ of syphilis, and eliminates it. It unites with mercury and lead in the body and forms an inert compound. The *iodide of barium* has a remarkable action on all hard indurations, as the sclerosis of the posterior column of the cord in locomotor ataxia. In all firm indurations nothing can excel it.

*Preparations and Doses*: Iodinum, one-quarter to one-half grain; Liquor iodini compositus, two to six drops; Tinctura iodini, ten to twenty drops; Tinctura iodini composita, ten to thirty drops.

---

### IODOFORMUM.

#### IODOFORM.

Mix in a retort two parts carbonate of potassium, two parts iodine, one part alcohol and five parts water; heat until colorless, pour into a beaker-glass and allow it to settle; the *iodoform* is deposited in yellow scales; collect these in a filter, wash thoroughly with water and dry between filtering-paper. A yellow crystalline substance insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, with an odor like saffron, and a sweet taste.

*Properties*: Antiseptic, antispasmodic and anodyne. Employed as in the conditions where iodine is indicated, also in gonorrhœa, wakefulness and exhausting diseases. The local use of iodine has been entirely superseded by *iodoform*. This compound is now employed extensively, not only for glandular enlargements, but also, owing to its anæsthetic properties, in skin diseases accompanied with intense pruritus. Its odor is much more agreeable than that of chloroform, resembling that of saffron. It is recommended for internal use as possessing all the advantages of iodine, of which it contains 90 per cent., without any of its inconveniences. It exercises upon the sphincters a local anæsthetic effect so powerful, that defecation is sometimes performed unconsciously after its use; it therefore forms an admirable suppository in cases of hemorrhoids, &c. For frictions, the ointment is used in the strength of one drachm to the ounce of simple ointment. *Iodoform* has proved itself singularly useful in all scrofulous affections. It is an excellent discutient in all infiltrations of lymph.

*Preparations and Doses*: Iodoformum, one to three grains.

---

### IONIDIUM.

#### IONIDIUM.

The root of *Ionidium Marcucci*.

*Properties*: Alterative, tonic and deobstruent. This plant has been employed to some extent in the treatment of elephantiasis, leprosy and other cutaneous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura ionidii, ten to sixty drops.

318  
Darius



**IPECACUANHA.**

## IPECAC.

The root of *Cephalis Ipecacuanha*. Root perennial, simple, and divided into a few divergent branches; flexuose, contorted leaves, four to six, oblong-ovate, petiolate; leaves at the top of the stem opposite, those at the base alternate.

*Properties*: Sudorific, antispasmodic and expectorant. Employed in spasmodic asthma, hysteria, pertussis, sore throat, catarrh, stricture of the chest common in phthisis, fevers, inflammatory affections, peritonitis, uterine hemorrhages, menorrhagia. If we give ten or twenty grains of *ipecac.*, it at once makes its impression on the sentient extremities of the nerves of the stomach. This sensation is referred to the brain; the natural energies of the brain are diminished by the prostrating influence of the toxic effects of the remedy, and there is languor, mentally and physically. The excitement in the brain produces the sensation which is felt in the irritated organ, and the sensation of nausea is the prompt result of diminished excitement of the brain referred to the stomach. In spasmodic asthma, pertussis, and all affections of the respiratory organs, its effects are very beneficial. Many cases of pneumonia yield readily to this remedy, given in small doses, and repeated often enough to allay the cough and promote free expectoration. We have found it to act as a nauseant sedative in all local inflammatory diseases, for which purpose it may be extensively used, and will be found extremely valuable in peritonitis, controlling the worst symptoms occurring in puerperal women. Dysentery yields readily to a combination of one grain each of the extracts of leptandra and *ipecacuanha* and half a grain of podophyllin, to be given every three hours until it operates freely. In some cases where it could not be given by mouth, we have used an injection of two drachms of the powder to one pint of warm water for an adult. This will operate kindly and thoroughly as an emetic. Emetia, the active principle of this drug, is so severe in its action that it is not used in medicine. Two grains will kill a dog. The physiological effect of this remedy, then, is a toxic stimulant to the brain, for it is the brain exclusively that acts or is depressed; hence we have spasmodic contraction as a result of debility, the stomach being a mere passive instrument. The peculiar action of the remedy on the nervous system is indispensable to the production of the act of vomiting, for if we, by any poison, as alcohol, or any injury, suspend the nervous energy, emesis will not take place. The primary effect of *ipecac.* is an emetic; its secondary effect in one-sixteenth to half a grain to the dose, an anodyne to an irritable stomach, an arrester of vomiting, imparting tone and vigor to the stomach.

*Preparations and Doses* : Ipecacuanha, one-half to twenty grains ; Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus, five to ten grains ; Syrupus ipecacuanhæ, five to sixty drops ; Vinum ipecacuanhæ, ten to thirty drops ; Extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum, one to twenty drops ; Extractum ipecacuanhæ, one-eighth to one grain.



### IRIS.

BLUE FLAG.

The rhizome of *Iris Versicolor*. Short, stem angled on one side ; leaves sword-shaped ; flowers light-blue, variegated with some yellow, white and purple.

*Properties* : Alterative, cathartic, emetic, diuretic, antisymphilitic, sialogogue and resolvent. Employed in scrofula, syphilis, rheumatism, gout, chronic hepatic renal or splenic difficulties, glandular swelling, prostatic discharges, nocturnal emissions resulting from masturbation, dyspepsia, chronic gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, cancer and uterine disorders. It is a most efficient resolvent, and exerts a powerful influence over the whole glandular system, resolving morbid deposits, quickening the activity of the secreting organs, and promoting depuration through the skin, kidneys and bowels. It stimulates the salivary glands without in any way vitiating the saliva. The best success has attended its use in the treatment of scrofula ; it is peculiarly useful where that diathesis is associated with glandular disease. There is no drug so efficient in eliminating and thoroughly eradicating the poison of syphilis from the blood. It may be given alone or combined with any other alterative, according to the nature of the case. *Iris*, then, may be termed the potent alterative, and can be used wherever such is indicated, in all congestions, ulcerations, chronic rheumatism, glandular enlargement, skin eruptions, indeed, all diseases arising from any cachexia or blood poison. The physiological action of this drug is apparent ; it hastens destructive metamorphosis by influencing the secretions and excretions, aiding natural elimination of morbid products, hastening absorption, assisting the vital forces in the work of repair. Its pathogenetic effects are quickly manifest on the salivary glands. It is thus a true gland stimulant. In disease the secretion from all glands is acid ; by giving *iris* it changes their chemical secretion to neutral ; so that when we desire an action on the salivary glands, or those of the stomach, liver or spleen or skin, it should be given. This property of correcting glandular secretion renders it an important remedy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura iridis, ten to sixty drops ; Extractum iridis fluidum, five to thirty drops ; Extractum iridis, one to four grains ; irisin, one half to one grain.

**IRIS FLORENTINA.**

## FLORENTINE IRIS.

The rhizome of *Iris Florentina*. Leaves broader than the iris versicolor; flowers white, finely scented, bluish veined.

*Properties*: Emetic, cathartic and diuretic. Employed in the manufacture of tooth-paste; seldom used in medicine.

**JABORANDI.**

## JABORANDI.

The leaves of *Polycarpus Pinnatus*. Leaflets oblong, lanceolate, entire, texture coriaceous; veins prominent on both sides of the leaf and branch from the midrib at an obtuse angle.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic, sialagogue and antispasmodic. Employed in anasarca, and œdema met with in rheumatism, albuminuria and diseases of the heart, in asthma, chronic bronchitis, influenza, Bright's disease and pneumonia. The powerful diaphoretic action of this drug renders it of immense value in certain diseases; its action on the skin is of the most positive character, and causes it to be of rare value in fevers. In smaller doses it is a powerful galactagogue. X

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum jaborandi fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**JALAPA.**

## JALAP.

The root of *Ipoma Jalapa*. Root roundish, pear-shaped, perennial, tubers sending out long radicals; stems several, roundish, herbaceous, of a reddish color; much twisted, smooth; leaves cordate, entire, smooth, acuminate and deeply sinuated at the base, lower ones almost hastate.

*Properties*: Cathartic, irritant, hydragogue. Employed in chronic inflammation of the serous membranes, as peritonitis, pleuritis, pericarditis and dropsical effusions. It is an irritant hydragogue, and it principally affects serous tissues; so we use it as an evacuant with great advantage in chronic inflammation of the serous membranes, as in peritonitis, pleuritis, pericarditis, &c.; and in dropsical effusions it is necessary to administer about a quarter of a grain, every few hours, until hydragogue catharsis is produced. To be employed in all cases in which it is desirable to produce a speedy evacuation of the bowels, excepting in cases of gastric or enteric inflammation. When combined with podophyllin, we have proved its worth in restoring a torpid liver to its natural healthy function. It is said to induce purgation when applied to the skin.

*Preparations and Doses*: Jalapa, fifteen to thirty grains; Pulvis ja-

lapæ compositus, ten to thirty grains; Tinctura jalapæ, one to two drachms; Extractum jalapæ fluidum, one-fourth to one drachm; Extractum jalapæ, five to twenty grains; Resina jalapæ, four to eight grains.

---

### JEFFERSONIA.

TWIN LEAF.

The root of *Jeffersonia Diphylla*. Leaves both long-stalked from the ground; flower white.

*Properties*: Diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. Employed in chronic rheumatism, secondary and mercurial syphilis, nervous affections, spasms, cramps, nervous excitability and scrofula. Locally in ophthalmia and indolent ulcers. This drug, possessing such very valuable properties, has not received the attention it deserves.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura jeffersoniæ, one to two drachms; Extractum jeffersoniæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

---

### JUGLANS.

BUTTERNUT.

The inner bark of the root and the leaves of *Juglans Cinerea*. Middle-sized tree; leaflets downy, oblong, lanceolate, pointed serrate; fruit oblong nut, with very rugged edges.

*Properties*: Cathartic. Employed in habitual constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, and all forms of bowel complaints. As a laxative and cathartic it is of great value, as it does not produce any irritation, but rather, like rheum, acts mildly, without inducing constipation afterward, as rheum is apt to do; hence this is a useful agent in all forms of bowel complaints, in fevers and other disorders accompanied with gastric or enteric irritability. It is, therefore, indicated in intermittent, remittent and typhoid fevers. It naturalizes acidity, corrects the acrimony of the secretions, it soothes the irritability of the mucous membranes, and promotes peristaltic activity. It acts as a stimulant and tonic in cutaneous diseases; and we have used it as such in chronic eczema, herpes, acne, lichen, prurigo, molluscum, and all other forms of skin diseases. It has been recommended as an anthelmintic, but we have more efficient remedies than it is for the cure of worms.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum juglandis fluidum, one to two drachms; Extractum juglandis, one to five grains.

---

### JUNIPERUS.

JUNIPER.

The fruit *Juniperis Communis*. Erect spreading shrub; leaves very sharp-pointed, green below and white on the upper surface; berries large and smooth.



*Properties*: Stimulant, carminative and diuretic. Employed in chronic urinary complaints, ascites, gleet, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and cysterrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Juniperus, one to three drachms; Spiritus juniperi, one-half to one drachm; Extractum juniperi fluidum, one to two drachms; Extractum juniperi, one-fourth to one grain; Oleum juniperi, five to fifteen drops.

### JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

RED CEDAR.

The leaves and excrescences of *Juniperus Virginiana*. Leaves scale-like and awl-shaped; fruit dark with white bloom.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue, diaphoretic and diuretic. Employed in diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

*Preparations and Doses*: See JUNIPERUS.

### KALMIA.

SHEEP LAUREL.

The leaves of *Kalmia Latifolia*. Leaves alternate, lance-ovate, bright green on both sides; flowers in clusters, rose-colored or white or crimson spotted, terannual and clammy.

*Properties*: Antisyphilitic, sedative and astringent. Employed in syphilis, hypertrophy of the heart, diarrhœa, inflammatory fevers, jaundice and ophthalmic neuralgia. This is a powerful alterative in syphilis in all its stages. It is a cardiac sedative. Its alterative properties depend upon its faculty of destroying poisons. This same property renders it of immense advantage in the form of ointment for the cure of parasite affections of the skin. All preparations, whether for internal or local use, should be made from the fresh leaves.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum kalmiæ fluidum, five to twenty drops.

### KAMEELA.

KAMEELA.

The powder and hairs covering the capsules of *Rottlera Tinctoria*. Small tree indigenous to Hindoostan. Fruit roundish, three valved, three celled capsule, the size of a small cherry, marked externally by three furrows and thickly covered with a red powder. X

*Properties*: Anthelmintic. Employed for removing tape-worm. One of our best remedies for the removal of the tænia solium.

*Preparations and Doses*: Kameela, one to three drachms.



**KINO.**

## KINO.

The concrete juice of the *Pterocarpus Marsupium* and other plants. *Kino* occurs in small, irregular, angular shining fragments of a dark reddish-brown or blackish color.

*Properties* : Astringent. Employed in chronic dysentery, menorrhagia and hemoptysis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Kino, ten to thirty grains ; Tinctura kino, one to two drachms ; Extractum kino fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**KRAMERIA.**

## RHATANY.

The root of *Krameria Triandria*. Root long, very much branched ; stem procumbent ; leaves few, sessile, oblong, ovate, pointed entire.

*Properties* : Astringent. Employed in menorrhagia, hematemesis, passive hemorrhage, colliquative perspiration and incontinence of urine.

*Preparations and Doses* : Krameria, twenty to thirty grains ; Extractum krameriaë fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum krameriaë, ten to twenty grains ; Tinctura krameriaë, one to two drachms ; Syrupus krameriaë, one to four drachms.

**LACHMANTHES.**

## LACHMANTHES.

The herb *Lachmanthes Tinctoria*. Root red fibrous, stem erect, clothed above with white wool ; leaves mostly radical, fleshy, equitant, sword-shaped.

*Properties* : Sedative. Employed in cerebral diseases, rheumatism, wry neck, hoarseness, laryngeal cough and tinnitus aurium. Very valuable in sleeplessness dependent on a want of nutrition of the brain.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum lachmanthis fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**LABDANUM.**

## LABDANUM.

A resinous substance obtained from *Cistus Creticus* and other small evergreen shrubs inhabiting the country surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. It occurs in masses of various sizes ; dark-red, almost black externally ; grayish internally.

*Properties* : Stimulant, expectorant and somewhat astringent. Quite useful in dysentery and catarrhal affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura labdani, ten to thirty drops.

**LABURNUM.**

## LABURNUM.

The young shoot and leaves of *Cystisus Laburnum*. A small tree, indigenous to the higher mountains of Europe. Leaves slender, pointed, of three oblong leaflets; flowers large, showy, golden, yellow, hanging in long racemes.

*Properties* : Purgative, narcotic and sedative. Very useful in acholia, vomiting of pregnancy, and in prurigo and kinched skin diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura laburni, ten to sixty drops.

**LACTUCARIUM.**

## LACTUCARIUM.

The inspissated juice of *Lactuca Sativa*. Root-leaves broad and tender; stem-leaves heart-shaped and clasping; flowers yellow.

*Properties* : Narcotic and diaphoretic. Employed in cerebral disease, phthisis pulmonalis and painful diseases. This drug, in combination with *asclepias cornuti*, forms one of the best antidotal remedies against the "opium habit." It is a sedative of a peculiar kind—it diminishes the rapidity of the circulation, the frequency of the respirations, and lowers animal heat; it does not create any mental excitement—nor produce constipation, nor any unpleasant sensation whatever. It will allay cough, quiet nervous irritability, and produce a most agreeable quiescence. It may be given whenever opium cannot be tolerated—where the idiosyncrasy exists—still, it must be admitted that there is a sort of unreliability about its action. From our experience with it we usually give it for a gentle laxative, mild diuretic, efficient diaphoretic, and a mild sedative. *Lactucin* is the bitter principle of *lactucarium*; it is very seldom used. The physiological action of this remedy is on the nervous system, where it acts by husbanding the vital forces, and thus becomes a renewer of life, an increaser of vitality, causing an augmented stimulus in the centres of life, the brain and spinal cord. Its peculiar action on the nervous system as an excitant renders it a peculiar laxative and diuretic, for it seems to act specifically upon the nerve filaments that supply the epithelial cells of the *tubuli uriniferi*. Its chief value is in cerebral disease, where the brain is irritable—where quiescence and repose is wanted.

*Preparations and Doses* : Lactucarium, five to ten grains; Syrupus lactucarii, two to three drachms.

**LAPPA.**

## BURDOCK.

The root and seeds of *Arctium Lappa* (*Lappa Major*). Leaves large,

loosely cottony beneath or somewhat naked; lower heart-shaped, upper ovate.

*Properties*: Alterative, aperient, diuretic and sudorific. Employed in rheumatism, gouty, venereal and leprosy disorders, scrofula and scurvy.

*Preparations and Doses*: Lappa, one drachm; Extractum lappæ, five to twenty grains; Syrupus lappæ, one to four drachms; Extractum lappæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### LAURO-CERASUS.

CHERRY LAUREL.

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*. This is a small tree, indigenous to Asia Minor. Leaves oblong-ovate, smooth and shining.

*Properties*: Sedative and narcotic. Useful in hysteria, sleeplessness, mania, epilepsy, chorea and spasmodic diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Aqua lauro-cerasi, thirty to sixty drops; Mistura aqua lauro-cerasi, one to two drachms.

### LAURUS.

BAY TREE.

The fruit and leaves of *Laurus Nobilis*.

*Properties*: Narcotic and antiseptic. Possessing these two properties in a marked degree, renders it invaluable in certain diseases.

### LAVENDULA.

LAVENDER.

The flowers of *Lavendula Vera*. Low under shrub, hoary leaves, lance-linear and slender spikes of small bluish flowers.

*Properties*: Tonic, stimulant and carminative. Employed but seldom in the crude state.

*Preparations and Doses*: Spiritus lavendulæ, one-half to one drachm; Spiritus lavendulæ compositus, one-half to one drachm; Oleum lavendulæ, five drops.

### LEDUM.

LABRADOR TEA.

The leaves of *Ledum Latifolium*. Two to three feet high, leaves oblong, alternate, mostly woolly underneath.

*Properties*: Pectoral and tonic. Employed in coughs, dyspepsia, pertussis, exanthematous diseases, leprosy and itch.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tincturi ledi, one-half to one drachm; Extractum ledi fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**LEONURUS.**

MOTHERWORT.

The leaves and tops of *Leonurus Cardiaca*. Naturalized from Europe. Tall; leaves long, petioled, palmately cleft, the lower rounded and the upper wedge-shaped at the base.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue, nervine, antispasmodic and laxative. Employed in amenorrhœa, suppressed lochia, hysteria, delirium tremens, nervous dysmenorrhœa, and all chronic diseases attended with restlessness, wakefulness, disturbed sleep or spinal irritation.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum leonuri fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**LEPIDIUM.**

DITTANDER.

The whole plant *Lepidium Sativum*. Leaves incised, pinnatifid; flowers very small, white.

*Properties*: Nerve-tonic and stimulant. Employed in epilepsy, chorea and other nervous disorders

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura lepidii, one-half to one drachm; Extractum lepidii fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**LEPTANDRIA.**

CULVER'S ROOT. } 192 P. 202

The root of *Leptandria (Veronica) Virginica*.

*Habitat*: Rich woods. Remarkable for the tube of the small whitish corolla, longer than the acutish lobes and much longer than the calyx; stem two to six feet high, bearing whorls of lance ovate or lanceolate, pointed, finely serrate leaves, spikes dense and clustered.

*Properties*: Alterative, deobstruent, cholagogue and tonic. Employed in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, constipation, leprosy, cachectic diseases, dyspepsia, dropsy and hepatic disorders. It is of especial value in stimulating and correcting the hepatic secretions and functional derangement of the liver, without weakening the system by copious alvine evacuations. It is just as valuable in chronic affections of the mucous surfaces, in chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and for the removal of false membranous formations occurring in the small intestine, and produced by the exudation of plastic lymph. In constipation and piles it will usually render good service. Its employment is indicated in typhoid and other fevers. It both regulates the functions of the liver and corrects and restores the secreting power of the whole extent of the alimentary canal. The entire glandular system with the skin is favorably affected by its use; indeed, when brought under the constitutional influence of *leptandrin*, the hot, dry and constricted

skin soon becomes soft, moist and flexible, expectoration becomes easy, the arterial excitement diminished, and the patient, formerly restless, wakeful and delirious, becomes calm, rational and inclined to sleep. When administered in such cases, it should be repeated every hour or two until the desired effects are produced; and it is often advantageously combined with the asclepin. It is especially indicated in the treatment of diseases incident to delicate females and infants; for, although a resolvent and depurative agent, it does not debilitate, but, contrariwise, is tonic in its effects. It is a remedy of sterling worth in dyspepsia. Its physiological action is manifest upon the whole glandular system as a stimulant; but its action upon the liver is most decided, promoting the biliary secretions—the solid constituents of the bile—in a positive manner, and determines the action to the skin.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum leptandriæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops; Leptandrin, one-half to two grains.

---

### LIATRIS.

BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

The root of *Liatris Spicata*. One to three feet high, leaves linear, heads few, scales of involucre with spreading leaf-like tips.

*Properties*: Diuretic, tonic, stimulant and emmenagogue. Employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, nephritic diseases, scrofula, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, after pains and bites of serpents.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum liatris fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Liatrin, one to five grains.

---

### LIGUSTICUM.

PRIVET.

The leaves of *Ligusticum Vulgare*. Leaves small, lance-ovate or lance-oblong; panicles of white flowers.

*Properties*: Astringent. Employed in diabetes, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, and locally in foul ulcerations.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum ligustici, one-half to one ounce; Extractum ligustici fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### LILIUM.

TIGER LILY.

The flowers of *Lilium Tigrinum*. Three to four feet high, cottony; leaves lanceolate, scattered; flowers paniced, numerous, very showy, orange red, black spotted inside.

*Properties*: Sedative and tonic. The sphere of action is upon the reproductive organs, as the ovaries, uterus and male organs. It diminishes irritation.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura lillii, five to ten drops.

12  
p. 5/c  
1/4



**LIMONIS CORTEX.**

LEMON PEEL.

The outer rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

*Properties* : Aromatic and tonic. Employed principally to correct the taste and increase the power of other remedies.

*Preparations and Doses* : Spiritus limonis, one half to two drachms ; Syrupus limonis, one-half to one ounce ; Oleum limonis, two to six drops.

**LIMONIS SUCCUS.**

LEMON JUICE.

The juice of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

*Properties* : Tonic, refrigerant and antiscorbutic. Employed in febrile diseases, scurvy, hiccough, and locally scrotal pruritus.

*Preparations and Doses* : Limonis succus, one-half to one ounce.

**LINI FARINA.**

FLAXSEED MEAL.

Meal prepared from the seed of *Linum Usitatissimum*.

*Properties* : Emollient and demulcent. Employed in urinary diseases, nephritic pains, coughs, colds, urinary inflammations, and other disease of the like character. Locally in hemorrhoids, ascarides and dysentery.

**LINUM.**

FLAXSEED.

The seed of *Linum Usitatissimum*. Leaves narrow, lanceolate ; flower corymbose, rich blue, sepals pointed.

*Properties* and employment similar to LINI FARINA.

**LIQUIDAMBAR.**

SWEET GUM.

The concrete juice of *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. Large, beautiful tree ; bark forming corky ridges on the branches ; leaves smooth, glossy, five to seven lobed leaves, their triangular lobes pointed and beset with glandular teeth ; flowers greenish.

*Properties* : Stimulant and expectorant. Employed in coughs, colds, chronic catarrh, asthma, bronchitis and other pulmonary affections ; gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and gleet. Externally to indolent ulcers.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura liquidambaris, ten to thirty drops.

**LIRIODENDRON.**

TULIP TREE.

The bark of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. A tall, handsome tree ; leaves with two short side lobes and the end as if cut off.

*Properties*: Aromatic, stimulant and tonic. Employed in intermittent, chronic rheumatism, chronic gastric and intestinal diseases, worms, hysteria, and in hectic fever, night-sweats and colliquative diarrhoea of phthisis.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura liriiodendronis, one drachm; Extractum liriiodendronis fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum liriiodendronis æthereum, three to ten drops.

### LITHII CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF LITHIUM.

A white powder sparingly soluble in water, having a feeble alkaline reaction.

*Properties*: Solvent. Employed in uric acid calculi, gout, rheumatism, rheumatic dysmenorrhœa, angina pectoris, and other diseases of rheumatic character. The salts of lithia possess remarkable solvent powers over uric acid calculi—powers which much exceed those possessed by any other agent. Carbonate of lithia completely removes gouty deposits of the urate of soda from cartilages incrustated by them. This drug, besides its solvent properties to uric acid calculi, is a more powerful diuretic than the salts of potash or soda, and may be given with great advantage as a prophylactic in chronic gout, calculus. Its dose is from three to six grains, given in a state of free dilution. The value of the lithia salts, especially the carbonate, has been generally recognized. The action of the lithia depends upon its alkaline properties, and its extraordinary power to dissolve uric acid, with which it forms a soluble salt; also, the urate of soda. In all gouty affections of the joints, or sheaths of tendons and nerves, where the gouty deposits take place upon the membrane of the brain or heart, in rheumatic dysmenorrhœa, asthma, paralysis, and every morbid condition dependent on the acid diathesis, this remedy is indicated. In large doses, long continued, an exciting or stimulating effect is produced upon the brain—exhaustion takes place, which gives us tremor and other nervous symptoms, which disappear on the omission of the remedy. Its physiological effects are, increased elimination, profuse perspiration.

*Preparations and Doses*: Lithii carbonas, three to six grains.

### LOBELIA.

LOBELIA.

The leaves and seeds of *Lobelia Inflata*.

*Habitat*: Sandy or gravelly soil. Smoothish, with round wand-like stems; lowest leaves obovate, upper ones narrow and small.

*Properties*: Emetic, nauseant, expectorant, relaxant, sedative and

antispasmodic. Employed in colds, fevers, pulmonary diseases, epilepsy, hysteria, cramps, rigidity of the os uteri, tetanus. Locally in ophthalmia, sprains, bruises, erysipelatous inflammation and bites or stings of poisonous insects. Is one of the best emetics in the *Materia Medica*, and may be given in all cases where an emetic is indicated. In order to secure its prompt and efficient action, the acid condition of the stomach should be overcome by the patient drinking copious draughts of bicarbonate of soda water, followed by a decoction of the lobelia. In small doses, it excites diaphoresis, increases expectoration, diminishes cough, overcomes spasmodic action. In all diseases of the respiratory organs, as croup, pneumonia, pertussis, catarrh, bronchitis, emphysema, &c, it proves very serviceable. In the most terrible of all forms of spasmodic action—tetanus—what could the physician do without Thompson's third preparation of *lobelia*? No other remedy can control spasmodic action. When *lobelia* does not act death is inevitable. So also in all forms of convulsions. In inflammation of the lungs, *lobelia*, aided with quinine and external stimulation, is superior to any other mode of medication. In whooping-cough, *lobelia*, black cohosh, bromides of ammonia and potass., are pre-eminently abortive. In both forms of emphysema *lobelia* acts like a charm, and if not essentially curative, renders the morbid condition very bearable and even comfortable to the patient. The following is well adapted for such cases:

Wherever depression exists, *lobelia* will control or modify arterial excitement incidental thereto, thus equalizing the circulation, aiding the vital powers to eliminate morbid humors. To overcome rigidity of the os uteri, it is unexcelled by all other drugs. But it is not as an internal remedy alone—as an external one it is of inestimable value. Have you tried it combined with phytolacca to discuss a tumor? Have you tried the oil or a saturated tincture in periostitis? Have you tried it in any form of external inflammation? It is decidedly a renewer of life—emphatically curative. *Lobelia* acts specifically upon the pneumogastric nerve, and also affects promptly all organs supplied by this nerve; also the vagus and the pharyngeal and laryngeal. It also operates specifically upon the skin, and if it is given in small doses, long continued, alone, it will produce a peculiar form of herpes; if given in large doses, and repeated at proper intervals, it will completely and thoroughly suspend the nervous function. In this way, in prostrating or suspending the activity or impressibility of the nervous system, this remedy has been found curative in counteracting the poison of hydrophobia. It is also a specific antidote to other animal poisons, as well as relieving that dreadful condition of the nervous system which is present in tetanus. There is no remedy like it in potency.

*Preparations and Doses* : Lobelia, one to twenty grains ; Tinctura lobeliæ, one to two drachms ; Tinctura lobeliæ acetata, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum lobeliæ fluidum, one-fourth to one drachm ; Extractum lobeliæ fluidum compositum, one-fourth to one drachm ; Extractum lobeliæ æthereum, one-half to two drops ; Lobelin, one-half to one grain.

---

### LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

CARDINAL FLOWER.

The root of *Lobelia Cardinalis*. Leaves lance-oblong, raceme erect, flowers large, showy scarlet.

*Properties* : Antiseptic, tonic, stimulant and emetic. Employed in diphtheria, scarlatina, dyspepsia, and other diseases of the mucous membrane. Locally in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa and gleet. Said to be very valuable in rabies.

*Preparations and Doses* : See LOBELIA.

---

### LOBELIA SYPHILITICA.

BLUE LOBELIA.

The root of *Lobelia Syphilitica*. Leaves ovate-oblong, irregularly toothed, dense, leafy raceme, hairy calyx.

*Properties* : Diaphoretic, cathartic, diuretic and antiseptic. Employed in scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhœa, dropsy and rheumatism.

*Preparations and Doses* : See LOBELIA.

---

### LOLIUM.

DARNEL.

The seeds of *Lolium Perenne*. Introduced from Europe. Loose spike, five to six inches long, of twelve or more seven-flowered spikelets, placed edgewise, so that one row of flowers is next the glume and the other next the rachis, lower palet short, awned or awnless.

*Properties* : Stimulant and narcotic. (Little used.)

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura lolii, ten to thirty drops.

---

### LUX.

LIGHT.

*Light* is mentioned simply because of its deleterious effects on some preparations and beneficial effects on others. Medically light is of the greatest importance in the cure of disease. *Light* is productive of life—a high degree of vitality, rapid metamorphosis of tissue and renewal of life. *Darkness* diminishes vital force, aids in the production of non-vital elements, such as the living germ of tubercle and adipose tissue. The peculiarity of ray or color is of great importance therapeutically.

*Blue Light* is tonic and stimulant; favors growth of muscle and of brain.

*Violet Light* is extremely sedative to the nervous system, very valuable when there is an absence of molecular growth of the brain, or innervation, and in nervous diseases.

*Yellow Light* is alterative; destroys the living germ of variola on the skin and prevents pitting, and is useful in parasitical affections of the skin generally.

### LUPULINA.

#### LUPULIN.

The powder procured from the stalks of *Humulus Lupulus*.

*Properties:* Tonic and sedative. Employed in wakefulness, nervous irritation, delirium tremens, and to suppress sexual desires, genito-urinary irritation, nocturnal emissions and chordee.

*Preparations and Doses:* Lupulina, five to fifteen grains; Elixir lupulinæ, one to two drachms; Tinctura lupulinæ, one to two drachms; Extractum lupulinæ fluidum, ten to fifteen drops.

### LYCOPODIUM.

#### CLUB MOSS.

The sporules of *Lycopodium Clavatum*. Thecæ unilocular all of one form; that containing the powder kidney-shaped and two-valved, that containing the larger sporules three to four lobed and three to four valved.

*Properties:* Emollient. Employed in excoriations, ulcers and skin diseases;—used externally.

### LYCOPUS.

#### BUGLE WEED.

The herb of *Lycopus Virginicus*. Stems blunt-angled; leaves mostly lance-ovate, and mostly toothed.

*Properties:* Sedative, tonic, astringent and narcotic. Employed in phthisis, hæmoptysis, leucorrhœa, hemorrhages generally, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, ulceration of the stomach and bowels, and in diabetes. It acts somewhat like digitalis in reducing the velocity of the pulse, but is free from the danger associated with the use of digitalis. It is an excellent remedy in incipient phthisis, hæmoptysis, leucorrhœa, hemorrhages generally, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, diseases of the heart, and in intermittents.

It is of more than average worth as a tonic in promoting digestion, invigorating the appetite, and allaying gastric and enteric irritability.



For the cure of ulcerations of the stomach and bowels, alternate with leptandrin, and thereby enhance its curative value. It is of peculiar service in the treatment of diabetes, and it should never be omitted in such cases.

This remedy may be relied upon as being uncommonly positive and uniform in its effects. Its physiological action is directly on the nervous system, removing congestion and irritation, thus soothing, equalizing and controlling. It is its sedative action on this peculiar tissue that renders it so valuable in phthisis, hæmoptysis and inflammatory affections of the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum lycopi fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Lycopin, one to five grains.

### LYTHRUM.

LOOSESTRIFE.

The herb of *Lythrum Salicaria*. Leaves broad, lanceolate, often with heart-shaped bases, in pairs or threes, flowers crowded in their axils, forming a wand-like spike.

*Properties:* Mucilaginous and astringent. Employed in diarrhœa of children, dysentery, and colonitis; locally in chronic ophthalmia, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, and other mucous discharges.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum lythri fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### MACIS.

MACE.

Arillus of the fruit of *Maristica Fragrans*.

*Properties:* Aromatic and stimulant. Employed in flatulency and to correct the nausea of other drugs.

*Preparations and Doses:* Macis, ten to forty grains; Tinctura macis, thirty to forty drops.

### MAGNESII SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

In small crystals, transparent, colorless, inodorous, with a bitter saline taste.

*Properties:* Refrigerant, cathartic and diuretic. Employed in febrile and inflammatory affections. An antiparasitical remedy: enters the blood and imparts its alkaline properties to the blood, at the same time destroying living germs.

*Preparations and Doses:* Magnesii sulphas, one to four drachms.

**MAGNOLIA.**

## MAGNOLIA.

The bark of *Magnolia Glauca*. A small tree in swamps; leaves oblong-obtuse, white or glaucous beneath, globular white and fragrant flowers.

*Properties*: Aromatic, tonic and antiseptic. Employed in intermittent fevers and as a tobacco antidote, rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and periodic headache. The *magnolia*, like the eucalyptus, has the faculty of absorbing malarial germs and using them up in its own nutrition.

*Preparations and Doses*: Magnolia, one-half to one drachm; Extractum magnoliæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**MALTUM.**

## EXTRACT OF MALT.

Take of barley malt, bruised, one part; water, one part; mix, set aside for three hours and add four parts water; digest for an hour at a temperature of 150 F., then heat the mass to a boiling point and strain immediately by expression: evaporate the clear liquid as quickly as possible to the consistence of a thick extract, stirring constantly. Good *extract of malt* is of a yellowish brown, having an agreeable sweet taste. Great care must be used in preparing this remedy. The barley used should be grown in the North, the best of which is the Canada barley. The chemical composition is maltase, diastase, phosphates, alkalies. The two active principles of *malt* are *maltase*, a kind of sugar formed from the starch, (in fact all starch assumes this form before it becomes digestible) and *diastase*, which has a wonderful digestive power;—one grain will transform two thousand grains of starch into the saccharine element, maltase, ready for assimilation. Crude malted barley will digest five times its own weight of starch. In extract we have two and one-half grains of diastase in one hundred grains of the mass, a digestive power sufficient to transform four thousand grains, or over half a pound, of starch into maltase, ready for assimilation, hence its value in convalescence.

In these days, when physiological therapeutics are so much in vogue, the *extract of malt* ought to receive general attention from the profession: there are really no remedies that act like it. The real therapeutic value of *extract of malt* is that in all conditions where there is a deficiency of life, there is a perversion of nutrition, and vegetable parasite life begins: as, when the tongue coats white and brown, we have the bacteria germinating in millions; when we have the buff-leather coat of typhoid, the vibrios are present; and when degeneration of tissue is present, the oidium albicans. Now it is a notorious, self-evident fact that if

the *extract of malt* is administered, it unites with this living germinal matter and uses it up in its own process of growth or elaboration. It is now well known that all diseases give rise to germ growth and are often caused by germs; and if this element can be got rid of in treatment, an important point is obtained. Cholera infantum depends upon an irritation of the brain and eighth pair of nerves, caused by a chemical change of secretion in the fluids of the brain, and the presence of the bacteria and vibrios; both are destroyed by *malt*, and a great point is attained in the way of recovery. Its action on the salivary glands causes free secretion, even slobbering, and the bacteria are thrown off in the saliva. In typhoid fever it is of the greatest utility; even in peritonitis it is of extraordinary value; in pneumonia and bronchitis it is highly beneficial. It is therefore indicated in all morbid states of the system, especially those in which the vegetable germs are predominant.

*Preparations and Doses* : Malt, one-half to one drachm.

---

### MALUS.

APPLE TREE.

The inner bark of *Pyrus Malus*.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, tonic and astringent. Employed in febrile and malarial diseases, and a remedy of no mean power.

---

### MALVA.

COMMON MALLOW.

The herb *Malva Sylvestris*. Two to three feet high, branching leaves, rather sharply five to seven lobed, flowers rose-colored.

*Properties* : Demulcent. Employed in coughs, irritation of the air passages, and affections of the kidneys and bladder.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum malvæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

---

### MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM.

BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

The powdered native *Binoxide of Manganese*. This occurs in nature in many different forms, sometimes in needle-shaped crystals; in compact masses, but oftener in the form of a dull earthy-looking substance of a black color.

*Properties* : Tonic and alterative. Useful in syphilis, scrofula and skin diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Manganesii oxidum nigrum, one to two grains.

**MANGANESII SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF MANGANESE.

Prepared by heating the *Binoxide of Manganese* with concentrated sulphuric acid. Oblique, rhombic, prismatic crystals of a pink color.

*Properties*: Cholagogue, purgative and tonic. Very useful in anæmia, chlorosis, general debility and hepatic diseases; and wherever we have a torpid condition of the emunctories.

*Preparations and Doses*: Manganesii sulphas, five to one hundred and eighty grains.

**MANNA.**

MANNA.

The concrete juice of *Fraxinus Ornus* and *Fraxinus Rotundifolia*. *Manna* occurs in irregular, unequal pieces, rough, light, porous, brittle.

*Properties*: Nutritive and laxative. Employed in such diseases as cholera, hemorrhoids and costiveness.

*Preparations and Doses*: Manna, one to eight drachms; Syrupus mannæ, one to four drachms.

**MARANTA.**

ARROW ROOT.

The fecula of the rhizome of *Maranta Arundinacea*. Good *arrow root* is white, without a marked taste or smell, and occurs in the form of a light opaque powder, arundinacea.

*Properties*: Nutritive. Employed in irritation of the alimentary canal, pulmonary organs or urinary apparatus.

**MARRUBIUM.**

HOARHOUND.

The herb *Marrubium Vulgare*. Cultivated from Europe. Branches spreading; hoary, downy; leaves round, ovate, crenate, rugose on petioles.

*Properties*: Stimulant, tonic, expectorant and diuretic. Employed in coughs, colds, chronic catarrh, asthma and all pulmonary affections.

*Preparations and Doses*: Marrubium, thirty to sixty grains; Succus marrubii, one drachm; Extractum marrubii fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum marrubii, ten to fifteen grains.

**MARMOR.**

MARBLE.

The white crystalline carbonate of lime in masses. The officinal *marble* is a white granular substance, having a sp. gr. varying from 2.7 to 2.8. *Marble dust* is extensively used for the purpose of manufacturing carbonic acid gas for aerated bread and soda water.

**MASTICHE.**

MASTIC.

The concrete resin. The concrete resinous exudation of *Pistacia Lentiscus*. Seldom used in medicine, but employed by dentists both for filling the teeth and perfuming the breath.

*Preparations and Doses* : Mastiche, ten to thirty grains.

---

**MATICO.**

MATICO.

The leaves of *Piper Angustifolium*.

*Properties* : Aromatic, bitter stimulant. Employed in hemoptysis, hematuria, dysentery, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, hemorrhoids and dyspepsia. A valuable styptic.

*Preparations and Doses* : Matico, one-half to one drachm ; Tinctura matico, one drachm ; Extractum matico fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

**MATRICARIA.**

GERMAN CHAMOMILE.

The flowers of *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

*Properties* : Tonic. Employed in gastro-intestinal irritation and irritable stomach, and in the form of a strong decoction ; very useful to chronic ulcers.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum matricariæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum matricariæ, one-fourth to one-half of a drachm.

---

**MEL.**

HONEY.

A saccharine substance deposited by *Apis Mellifica*.

*Properties* : Nutritious, antiseptic, diuretic and demulcent. Employed in urinary affections, coughs, colds, laryngitis, and locally, in sore throat.

---

**MELISSA**

BALM.

The herb *Melissa Officinalis*. Rather hairy, loosely branched, lemon-scented ; leaves ovate, scarcely heart-shaped, crenate, toothed ; flowers yellowish, or white flowers in small, loose axillary clusters.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Employed in febrile diseases, painful menstruation and exanthematous affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Spiritus melissæ compositus, one to four drachms.



**MENISPERMUM.**

YELLOW PARILLA.

The root of *Menispermum Canadense*. Almost smooth leaves peltate near the edge; flowers white; fruit black, looking like small grapes.

*Properties*: Tonic, alterative, laxative and diuretic. Employed in scrofulous, cutaneous, rheumatic, syphilitic and mercurial diseases, dyspepsia and general debility. It is especially adapted to atonic conditions of the system. It stimulates the whole vascular system. It increases the appetite, promotes digestion, absorption and assimilation, imparting tonicity to all the organs and structures of the body. From the foregoing statement of its physiological properties, it may be manifest that this remedy is excellent in scrofula and all other diseases accompanied with a strumous diathesis, including amenorrhœa and chlorosis, when iron should be combined with the *menispermum*. It is indicated in cases of syphilis, where the mercurio-syphilitic symptoms prevail; in chronic rheumatism and in dyspepsia, especially when associated with constipation. We value this remedy very much in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. It has a peculiarly remarkable influence over the skin in promoting cutaneous depuration, and will be found most efficacious in scaly eruptions of the skin, herpes, erysipelas, &c. When so indicated, combine it with iron, and recommend the alkaline sponge bath. It is an invaluable alterative.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum menispermi fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Menispermin, two to six grains.

**MENTHA PIPERITA.**

PEPPERMINT.

The herb *Mentha Piperita*. Smooth leaves, ovate, acute, petioled; flowers in whorled clusters forming loose interrupted spikes.

*Properties*: Diffusive, stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative. Employed in gastronymia, flatulent colic, hysteria, spasms or cramps of the stomach, and to disguise the taste of other medicines.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura olei menthæ piperitæ, five to forty drops; extractum menthæ piperitæ fluidum, one to two drachms; Oleum menthæ piperitæ, one to five drops.

**MENTHA VIRIDIS.**

SPEARMINT.

The herb of *Mentha Viridis*. Nearly smooth leaves, oblong or lance-ovate, wrinkled, veiny, sessile; flowers in narrow terminal spikes.

*Properties*: Antispasmodic, carminative, diuretic and stimulant. Employed in difficult micturition, febrile diseases, gonorrhœa, strangury, suppressed urine, gravel, and locally to painful hemorrhoids.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura olei menthæ viridis, ten to sixty drops; Extractum menthæ viridis fluidum, one to three drachms; Oleum menthæ viridis, one to six drops.

---

**MENYANTHES.**

BUCKBEAN.

The leaves and root of *Menyanthes Trifolala*.

*Habitat*: Cold, wet bogs. Leaflets oblong; corolla white or tinged with pink.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, rheumatism, dropsy, hepatalgia and scrofula.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum menyanthis, ten to fifteen grains.

---

**MEZEREUM.**

MEZEREON.

The bark of *Daphne Mezereum*. Hardy low shrub; leaves very smooth, green, lanceolate; flowers in lateral clusters; berries red.

*Properties*: Stimulant, alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic. Employed in syphilis, scrofula, mercurial syphilis, rheumatism, and forms of obstinate skin disease.

*Preparations and Doses*: Mezereum, ten grains; Extractum mezerei fluidum, five to twenty drops.

---

**MITCHELLA.**

PARTRIDGEBERRY.

The plant *Mitchella Repens*. A little herb creeping over the ground; leaves small, evergreen, round-ovate, very smooth and glossy; flowers pretty and sweet-scented.

*Properties*: Parturient, diuretic, astringent. Employed in dropsy, suppression of urine, diarrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, and chronic congestion of the uterus. It is an excellent drug in all chronic uterine affections, imparting vigor to those organs. Very valuable in debilitated conditions of that organ.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum mitchellæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

**MONARDA.**

HORSEMINT.

The herb *Monarda Punctata*. Strong-scented and pungent, slightly hoary; leaves lanceolate; floral one and bracts tinged yellow and purple.

*Properties*: Stimulating, carminative, sudorific, diuretic, anti-emetic and emmenagogue. Employed in flatulency, suppression of urine and

other urinary disorders; also in dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa. An antispasmodic of great power. The oil applied locally makes an excellent counter-irritant, and is capable of producing vesication if desired.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum monardæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops; Oleum monardæ, one to three drops.

### MONESIA.

MONESIA.

The extract of *Chrysophyllum Glycyphælum* (probably).

*Properties*: Astringent and tonic. Employed in chronic irritation of the mucous membrane.

*Preparations and Doses*: Mistura monesiæ, one-half to one drachm; Syrupus monesiæ, one to four drachms.

### MONOTROPA.

ICE PLANT.

The root of *Monotropa Uniflora*.

*Habitat*: Rich woods. Smooth, waxy, white all over; one rather large flower; destitute of green foliage, parasitic.

*Properties*: Tonic, sedative, nervine and antispasmodic. Employed in febrile diseases, restlessness, nervous irritability, epilepsy, chorea and other spasmodic diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura monotropæ, one to two drachms.

### MORI SUCCUS.

MULBERRY JUICE.

The juice of the ripe fruit. Leaves cordate, scabrous.

*Properties*: Laxative. Seldom used. It has been used with some success in cholera; although simply laxative it has an efficient action on the liver.

### MOSCHUS.

MUSK.

A concrete secretion obtained from *Moschus Moschiferus*.

*Properties*: Stimulant and antispasmodic. Employed in hicough, pertussis, epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, asthma, palpitation of the heart, convulsions of infants, colic and all spasmodic diseases. It is an exceedingly valuable antispasmodic, giving repose and quietness to the nervous system. The peculiar sedative cannot be obtained from any other drug.

*Preparations and Doses*: Moschus, ten grains; Tinctura moschi, thirty to sixty drops.

**MUCUNA.**

COWHAGE.

The hairs from the pods of *M. Pruriens*.

*Properties* : A mechanical anthelmintic. Employed in the expulsion of worms.

---

**MUDAR.**

MUDAR.

The bark of the root of *Calotropis Gigantea*.

*Properties* : Alterative, tonic, stimulant. Employed in skin diseases, syphilis, scrofula, dropsy, rheumatism, elephantiasis, leprosy and hectic fever. An invaluable alterative in tropical countries, well adapted and efficient in disgoring the liver from all malarial elements; acts efficiently on spleen and kidneys; of great utility in dysentery.

*Preparations and Doses* : Mudar, twelve to fifteen grains; Extractum mudar fluidum, twelve to fifteen drops.

---

**MYRICA.**

BAYBERRY.

The bark and wax of *Myrica Cerifera*. Leaves lance-oblong or lanceolate, entire, becoming glossy above the scattered bony nuts, thickly encrusted with greenish or white wax, appearing like berries.

*Properties* : Stimulant and astringent. Employed in diarrhoea, dysentery, scrofula, jaundice, epidemic dysentery, leucorrhœa, ulceration of the bowels, and locally to ulcers, tender spongy and bleeding gums, scrofulous ulcers, nasal polypi and hemorrhoids. In typhoid fever no remedy acts so efficiently; a tea of bayberry drunk freely, will keep the mucous coat in good activity during the progress of that disease. In gastric catarrh, either alone or combined with capsicum, it is specific. Also in dyspepsia it acts well. In diarrhoea and dysentery there is no drug acts so well; even in Bright's disease it seems to have the faculty of astringing the kidneys. *Myrica* combined with lobelia has the peculiar property of allaying labor pains. It is a most efficient local and constitutional remedy in aphthous affections of the mucous membranes, as in ulcerative and nursing sore throat, and in all forms of ulceration of the stomach and bowels. As a gargle, two drachms to one pint of boiling water. It is also very efficacious as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. Combined with blood root, and used as a snuff, it eradicates nasal polypus. Made into an ointment, it is valuable wherever a healing process is desired. It has one inestimable property, that from the tip of the tongue to the verge of the anus, it raises the standard of vitality of the mucous and muscular coat.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum myricæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### MYRISTICA.

NUTMEG.

The kernel of the fruit of *M. Fragrans*.

*Properties*: Aromatic and stimulant. Employed in flatulency and colic. Principally used to disguise nauseous medicines.

*Preparations and Doses*: Myristica, five to twenty grains; Spiritus myristicæ, one to two drachms; Extractum myristicæ fluidum, five to twenty drops; Oleum myristicæ, two to three drops.

---

### MYRRHA.

MYRRH.

Gummy resinous exudation from *Balsamadendron Myrrh*.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antiseptic, emmenagogue and expectorant. Employed in catarrh, gleet, gonorrhœa, laryngitis, bronchitis, humoral asthma, suppressed menstruation and anæmia. Locally sore throat, indolent sores, gangrenous ulcers, and aphthous conditions of the mouth. *Myrrh* is a stimulant to all the mucous membranes of the body. This is its most valuable property. It is this same property, imparting a higher degree of vitality to tissue, which renders them incapable of parasitical existence; so *myrrh* becomes a most useful agent in therapeutics.

*Preparations and Doses*: Myrrha, ten to thirty grains; Tinctura myrrhæ, one-half to one drachm; Tinctura myrrhæ composita, one-half to one fluid drachm; Extractum myrrhæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### MYCESOTIS.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

The plant *Myosotis Verna*. Bristly, hirsute, erect, branched from the base; leaves oblong, blunt, racemes leafy at the base.

*Properties*: Sedative (arterial), tonic and diuretic. Employed in typhoid fever, pneumonia, diabetes and inflammatory diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura mysotis, five to ten drops.

---

### METHYSTICUM.

KAVA KAVA.

The root of *Piper Methysticum*.

*Properties*: Tonic, stimulant and astringent. Employed in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, bronchitis and phthisis. An efficient remedy in gonorrhœa, resembling cubebs; very pleasant to the taste, and, aside



from its action on mucous tissue, its tonic properties render it of great utility in other diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum methystici fluidum, thirty to sixty drops.

### NECTANDRA.

NECTANDRA.

The bark of *N. Rodæi*.

*Properties* : Tonic and antiperiodic. Employed in remittent and inter-mittent fevers, and wherever tonics and antiperiodics are indicated.

*Preparations and Doses* : Nectandra, two to five grains.

### NUX VOMICA.

NUX VOMICA.

The seed of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

*Properties* : Tonic. Employed in paralysis, paraplegia, paralysis of the bladder, amaurosis, impotence, spermatorrhœa, neuralgia, chorea, obstinate constipation, prolapsis of the rectum, borborigin of females, dyspepsia and rheumatism, and diseases caused by the carbonate of lead.

*Preparations and Doses* : Nux vomica, two to five grains; Tinctura nucis vomicæ, five to twenty drops; Extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum, five to fifteen drops; Extractum nucis vomicæ, one-half to two grains.

### NYMPHÆA.

WHITE POND-LILY.

The root of *Nymphæa Odorata*. Long, prostrate root-stalks, floating leaves, rounded cleft; flowers white, seeds oblong.

*Properties* : Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and antiscrofulous. Employed in dysentery, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and scrofula. Locally applied to ulcers, tumors and cancers. It has an excellent effect upon the mucous membrane of the mouth, bowels, uterus, vagina. Acrid leucorrhœa yields to its action, and even ulceration of the mouth and neck of the uterus have been cured with it. In alternation with borax or permanganate of potass, the *white pond-lily* will cure redolent ulcer of the cervix uteri. *Nuphar Luteum* possesses similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum nymphææ fluidum, one-half of a drachm.

### OCYMUM.

BASIL.

The plant *Ocymum Basilicum*. Low herb; leaves ovate, somewhat toothed, ciliate petioles and calyx; flowers bluish, white in racemes.

*Properties*: Aromatic and diuretic. Valuable in gonorrhœa, gleet, — leucorrhœa and chronic mucous discharges.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura ocymi, ten to eighty drops.

### **ÆNOTHERA.**

EVENING PRIMROSE.

The flowers and plant of *Ænothera Biennis*. Two to three feet high, hairy or smoothish; leaves lance-oblong, entire or obscurely toothed; flowers yellow, forming a terminal leafy, bracted spike, petals obcordate.

*Properties*: Antispasmodic, sedative and tonic. Very useful in asthma, whooping-cough, gastric and splenic irritation. This is a drug most remarkable in its action. A stimulant and sedative to the pneumogastric and vagus and its ramifications, consequently its sphere of action is immense. It is used extensively in asthma dependent on dyspepsia or gastric irritability; soothes nervous hyperemia, relieves cough, loss of voice, sensitiveness in the laryngeal, pulmonary cardiac tissue. In irritation of the trifacial nerve in teething, hiccough, teething diarrhœa, cholera infantum, it tends to arrest morbid sensibility. It is a remedy that merits the keenest attention of the profession.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura œnothæræ, one to two drachms; Extractum œnothæræ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### **OKRA.**

OKRA.

The fruit of *Abelmoschus Esculentus*. An evergreen shrub growing in Egypt, yielding a fruit which abounds in mucilage.

*Properties*: Emollient and demulcent. Employed principally in the form of a cataplasm.

### **OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.**

OIL OF SWEET ALMONDS.

A fixed oil obtained from the kernel of the fruit of *Amygdalus Communis*. Variety *Dulcis*.

### **OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.**

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.

A valuable oil procured from the kernel of the fruit of *Amygdalus Communis*. Variety *A. Amara*. Principally employed as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid. The presence of hydrocyanic acid renders this oil of rare value in yellow fever, dyspepsia, &c. Its influence as a stimulant over the pneumogastric and vagus is decided.

*Dose*: One-fourth to one drop.

**OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS.**

OIL OF CHAMOMILE.

Oil distilled from *Chamomile* flowers.*Properties* : See CHAMOMILLA.**OLEUM BERGAMII.**

OLEUM BERGAMIL.

Oil of *Bergamot*. A volatile oil obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limetta*.*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed principally in perfumery.**OLEUM BUBULUM.**

NEATSFOOT OIL.

All prepared from the bones of *Bos Domesticus*.*Properties* : Emollient and tonic. Very useful in the preparations of cerates and ointment. Used also as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It far supersedes it in a medicinal point of view, being decidedly more nutritious, and for the purpose of inunction in wasting diseases it has no superior.**OLEUM CAJUPUTI.**

OIL OF CADJUPUT.

A volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Melaleuca Cadjuputi*.*Properties* : Diffusive, stimulant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Employed both internally and externally in rheumatism, paralysis, epilepsy, hysteria, colic, spasms, or cramps of the stomach or bowels, cholera morbus and chronic affections of the mucous tissues.*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum cajuputi, one to three drops; Mixture olei cajuputi, five to fifteen drops.**OLEUM CAMPHORÆ.**

OIL OF CAMPHOR.

A volatile oil obtained from *Camphoræ Officinarum*.*Properties* : Antispasmodic and stimulant. Employed in nervous diseases externally.**OLEUM CINNAMONI.**

OIL OF CINNAMON.

A volatile oil procured from *Cinnamonum Zeylanicum*.*Properties* : Stimulant, aromatic, antispasmodic and carminative. Employed in flatulent colic, paralysis of the tongue, uterine hemorrhages, and as a uterine tonic.

**OLEUM JATROPÆ.**

OIL OF PHYSIC NUT.

A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*.

*Properties* and uses similar to those of CASTOR OIL, which see.

**OLEUM LIMONIS.**

OIL OF LEMONS.

A volatile oil obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

*Properties* : Stimulant and aromatic. Employed chiefly in perfumery.

**OLEUM LINI.**

FLAXSEED OIL.

A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Linum Usitatissimum*.

*Properties* : Demulcent, emollient and cathartic. Employed in dysentery, diarrhœa, hemorrhoids, colic, and locally in burns and scalds.

**OLEUM MORRHUÆ.**

COD-LIVER OIL.

A fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus Morrhua*, and other species of *Gadus*.

*Properties* : Nutritive and alterative. Employed in phthisis, chronic rheumatism and strumous diseases. A much over-rated article; useful in wasting diseases, marasmus, and the like; only superior to olive oil from the fact that it contains iodine.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum morrhua, one to three drachms; Mistura olei morrhua, one to two drachms.

**OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.**

OIL OF NUTMEG.

The volatile oil obtained from the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica Fragrans*.

*Properties* : Aromatic and narcotic. Principally used as a correctant of nauseous medicines.

**OLEUM OLIVÆ.**

OLIVE OIL.

Fixed oil from the pericarp of *Olea Europæa*.

*Properties* : Emollient, nutritive and aperient. Employed in mucous irritation of the air passages and alimentary tube. The inunction of olive oil into the skin in all wasting diseases is attended with the most salutary results, causing an increase of flesh.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum olivæ, one-half to one ounce; Mistura olei olivæ, one to three drachms.

**OLEUM RICINI.**

CASTOR OIL.

Fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus Communis*.

*Properties* : Cathartic. Employed in feculent diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhoids, obstinate constipation and enteritis. It is an efficient galactagogue—administered twelve or twenty-four hours after the birth of the child, it is almost certain to bring on a free lacteal secretion. Locally to the breast it acts in the same manner.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum ricini, one to eight drachms ; Mistura olei ricini, one-half to one drachm.

**OLEUM SANTILINI.**

OIL OF SANDAL WOOD.

Oil obtained from *Santalinanus Myrtifolium*.

*Properties* : Stimulant and diuretic. Employed in gonorrhoea, gleet and chronic urinary affections. This oil is a direct stimulant to all mucous surfaces, and restores the mucous membrane of the urethra when it is depressed by the action of a poison. It produces no disagreeable effect, like some of the other essential oils, besides it is more efficient. In gonorrhoea it is an excellent remedy, being a stimulant and antiseptic.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum santilini, five to six drops.

**OLEUM SESAMI.**

BENNE OIL.

A fixed oil from *Sesamum Indicum*.

*Properties* : Laxative, diuretic and emmenagogue. Employed in amenorrhoea, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea and dysentery. Its special sphere of action is upon the genito-urinary organs. It is tonic and stimulating to the kidneys, bladder and uterus. It is of great utility in all synamous diseases of the skin.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum sesami, one-half to one ounce.

**OLEUM SUCCINI.**

OIL OF AMBER.

A volatile oil obtained from the destructive distillation of *Amber*.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diuretic and antispasmodic. Employed in amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, tetanus, epilepsy, hysteria, pertussis, infantile convulsions ; locally to rheumatism, palsy and muscular pains.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum succini, five to fifteen drops.



**OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.**

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

A volatile oil obtained from *Pinus Palustris* and other species of *Pinus*.

*Properties* : Stimulant, antiseptic, cathartic, diuretic, vermifuge and astringent. Employed in chronic rheumatism, chorea, tympanitis, gleet, gonorrhœa, chronic inflammation of the bladder, leucorrhœa, hemorrhages, obstinate constipation, and the expulsion of ascarides and tænia. The stimulant, antiseptic and astringent properties of this oil render it of great value in typhoid fever and uterine hemorrhage; in the latter, combined with alcohol and sulphuric acid, it operates like magic. In an emulsion it operates efficiently on the mucous tissue.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum terebinthinæ, five to sixty drops; Mistura terebinthinæ, one-half to one drachm.

**OLEUM THEOBROMÆ.**

CACAO BUTTER.

Concrete oil from *Cacao seeds*.

*Properties* : Nutritious. Employed as an article of diet and for manufacturing suppositories and pessaries for rectile and vaginal difficulties. For these purposes it is unexcelled, as it melts at the ordinary temperature of the body and is perfectly compatible with all remedies.

**OLEUM THYMI.**

OIL OF THYME.

A volatile oil obtained from *Thymus Vulgaris*.

*Properties* : Tonic, carminative, emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Employed in hysteria, dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa, colic, flatulence, colds, headache; and locally to rheumatism and neuralgia. The active principle, *thymol*, is much used as a substitute for carbolic acid—possessing the same properties—but having the advantage of being innocuous and almost non-irritant, and of not causing the least anæsthesia of the skin. *Thymol*, it is true, is expensive, but this is compensated for by the small quantity used. It is thoroughly antagonistic to the bacteria, and promotes union by first intention.

**OLEUM TIGLII.**

CROTON OIL.

The expressed oil of the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

*Properties* : Irritant and cathartic. Employed in trismus, coma, catu-mose conditions, and when the bowels are very torpid; locally in the form of liniments in rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and as a local remedy. A powerful counter-irritant and cathartic. The burning effect

following the internal use of *croton oil* are readily alleviated by the administration of sweet milk or cream, and the same applied locally relieves the burning soreness.

*Preparations and Doses* : Oleum tigllii, one to two drops; Mistura olei tigllii, one-half to one drachm.

---

### OLEUM XANTHOXYLI.

OIL OF PRICKLY ASH.

Oil obtained from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*.

*Properties* : Stimulant, carminative and antispasmodic. Employed in rheumatism, tertiary syphilis, nervous diseases, spasms of the bowels and tympanitis. The oil possesses properties analogous to those of the *xanthoxylin*, being, however, more decidedly stimulating, although containing less of the alterative and tonic properties. Being apt to produce too much irritation of the mucous surfaces, it is more appropriate in asthenic than in sthenic conditions. Often employed in colic, chronic rheumatism and syphilis.

---

### OLIBANUM.

OLIBANUM.

The gummy exudation obtained from the *Ploslea Floribunda*.

*Properties* : Stimulant, aromatic and tonic. Useful in bronchitis, cough, asthma and pulmonary diseases. Seldom used.

---

### ONOSMODIUM.

FALSE GROMMELL.

The root and seeds of *Onosmodium Virginianum*. Clothed with harsh but appressed short bristles; leaves oblong; the lance-awl shaped lobes of the narrow corolla, sparingly bristly outside.

*Properties* : Diuretic and tonic. Employed in calculous affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura onosmodii, one to two drachms; Extractum onosmodii fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### OPIUM.

OPIUM.

The concrete juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver Somniferum*.

*Properties* : Narcotic, stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic.

Employed in febrile and inflammatory diseases, rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty diseases, asthma, colic, nephritis, diarrhœa or nervous excitability. The diseases in which *opium* may be beneficially exhibited are so numerous that it is almost impossible to specify them.

In medium doses, in the first instance, stimulating, followed by a condition of diminished sensibility and a desire to sleep.

All the secretions, except that of the skin, are either suspended or diminished.

In small doses, it sensibly excites the nervous and vascular systems. The cerebral functions are rendered more active and energetic. Vivacity, joyfulness, courage, ambition, defiance to the ills of life, &c., arise from a dose of *opium* of the necessary size. If the quantity be increased the narcotic effect will be more conspicuous. The blood is congested in the vessels of the brain; the mind is unsettled and incoherent; less freedom of voluntary motion; sensation is diminished; the eyes suffused and vision indistinct.

Finally, the voluntary motions are suspended. The sensorium commonly ceases to exercise control over the animal functions of the system, and profound and heavy sleep weighs down every conscious faculty. Its habitual use lessens its power to such an extent that incredible quantities may be taken, and it may produce such torpor of the stomach as to render it insensible to every other agent. Nothing can be more uncertain than the effect of *opium* upon infants. Very small doses have often proved fatal.

The effects of *opium* vary in different persons, and sometimes in the same individual under dissimilar circumstances. In some persons the smallest dose will cause nausea, emesis and gastro-intestinal spasm; in others it will occasion feverishness, headache, watchfulness, restlessness, disagreeable visions, delirium, anxiety; afterward, an aggravated degree of the more familiar subsequent effects of the remedy. An unpleasant pricking sensation on the surface of the body, or a troublesome itching, occasionally accompanied by a slight eruption, is sometimes produced by *opium*. Certain states of disease lessen the narcotic power of *opium*, as in the advanced state of pneumonia or peritonitis, hemorrhage, especially uterine, &c.

Instead of enumerating all the diseases, in the treatment of which the use of *opium* is indicated, we will show its extensive applicability to the cure of disease by the following conditions, which it is calculated to fulfill:

*First.*—It is excitant in its primary action. In low or typhoid complaints, requiring a supporting treatment, it benefits by exciting the action of the arterial and nervous systems.

*Second.*—It relieves pain more speedily and effectually than any other known remedy. On reflection, this will be conceded as an incalculable advantage to suffering humanity.

*Third.*—Beyond any other narcotic it produces sleep, and that in two ways: by its direct operation on the brain, and by allaying that morbid, nervous irritation upon which wakefulness often depends.

*Fourth.*—*Opium* is powerfully antispasmodic. No medicine is so efficient in relaxing spasm and controlling those irregular muscular movements which depend on unhealthy nervous action; hence an important remedy in tetanus, colic, &c.

*Fifth.*—It possesses the property of allaying general and local irritations, whether of nerves or blood-vessels, provided the action does not amount to positive inflammation, though even then beneficial. Accordingly, it is of great service in composing restlessness, quieting cough and relieving nausea, tenesmus and strangury.

*Sixth.*—In suppressing morbid discharges, it becomes useful in the treatment of a long list of diseases.

This effect is likely brought about by the *opium* diminishing the nervous energy, upon which secretion and muscular motion depend; hence its utility in diabetes, diarrhoea, and certain forms of hemorrhage, &c.

*Seventh.*—It is valuable in producing perspiration, especially in cases of rheumatism, pectoral diseases and bowel affections.

From the great diversity of its properties it is often prescribed in the same case to meet several indications. Thus, in idiopathic fevers, we often meet with morbid vigilance and great nervous irritation, combined with a low condition of the system.

There is hardly a disease which does not occasionally present a complication of symptoms demanding the use of this remedy. But many cases arise, presenting one or more symptoms indicating its use, and presenting other symptoms that are incompatible with it.

*Opium* is contra-indicated where there is a high state of inflammatory excitement, which ought first to be subdued by other agents, and then, if necessary, employ *opium*. But it is also contra-indicated in inflammation of the brain and mucous membranes.

The medium dose, in ordinary cases of disease, to secure the anodyne and soporific effects of the medicine, is one grain. Externally, *opium* is employed to subdue pain and arrest local inflammatory action. It is employed in the form of lotion, liniment or plaster, and is of service in neuralgia, rheumatism, diseased mucous surfaces, erysipelatous inflammations, &c.

The action of *opium* in peritonitis is positive; as a parturient it is very valuable in relaxing the circular muscular fibres.

*Preparations and Doses:* *Opium*, one-half to one grain; *Acetum opii*, three to seven drops; *Conjectio opii*, fifteen to thirty-six grains; *Extractum opii fluidum*, ten to forty drops; *Pulvis opii compositus*, five to

ten grains; Tinctura opii, six to twenty drops; Tinctura opii camphorata, one-half to two drachms; Vinum opii, six to thirteen drops; Tinctura opii acetata, five to ten drops; Tinctura opii ammoniata, thirty to sixty drops; Tinctura opii deodorata, six to thirteen drops.

---

### OPOPONAX.

#### OPOPONAX.

The concrete juice of *Pastinaca Opoponax*. Stem strong, branching; leaves pinnate; leaflets large, oblong, serrate, the terminal one cordate, the other deficient at the base.

*Properties*: Antispasmodic and deobstruent. Useful in hysteria, asthma and chronic visceral affections. It acts somewhat milder than the musk-root, but possesses the same properties.

*Preparations and Doses*: Opoponax, ten to fifteen grains; Tinctura opoponacis, twenty to forty drops.

---

### ORIGANUM.

#### ORIGANUM.

The herb *Origanum Vulgare*. Leaves small, ovate, nearly entire, on short petioles; flowers purplish, in corymbed purple bracted clusters or short spikes, calyx equally five toothed.

*Properties*: Tonic, diaphoretic, stimulant and emmenagogue. Employed in obstructed menstruation, colds and febrile diseases. *O. marjorana* (sweet marjoram) possesses similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses*: Infusum origani, ad lib.; Oleum origani, one to four drops.

---

### OROBANCHE.

#### CANCER ROOT.

The plant *Orobanche (Epiphegus) Virginiana*. Common; one foot high, with purplish flowers, half inch long; parasitic.

*Properties*: Alterative and astringent. Employed in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, dysentery, cancer, syphilis and scrofula. A mild but efficient alterative.

*Preparations and Doses*: Orobanche, ten to thirty grains; Extractum orobanche fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### OSMUNDA.

#### BUCKHORN BRAKE.

The root of *Osmunda Regalis*. Fronds bi-pinnate; pinnules oval or oblong, serrulate, obtuse, sometimes heart-shaped at the base or slightly auricled on one side, fertile portion at the top; of the frond, paniced; spore cases light brown.



*Properties* : Mucilaginous, tonic and styptic. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum osmundæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

**OS.**

BONE.

Principally employed in the preparation of tinctures and chemicals.

**OSMORRHIZA.**

SWEET SICELY.

The root of *Osmorrhiza Longistylis*. Styles slender; ovate, cut-toothed, sharp-pointed leaflets which are slightly downy.

*Properties* : Aromatic, carminative, expectorant. Employed in fevers and inflammatory diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura osmorrhizæ, fifteen to thirty drops.

**OVUM.**

EGG.

The egg of *Phasianus Gallus*. White of egg (*albumen ovi*); the liquid albumen of the egg of *Gallus Banckiva*, variety *Domestica*. A glairy, viscid liquid, without odor or taste; soluble in water. The yolk (*vitellus ovi*) is inodorous, of a bland oily taste, and forms an opaque emulsion when agitated with water. The shell (*testa ovi* or *putamen ovi*) consists chiefly of the carbonate of lime with animal matter, some phosphates and carbonates in minute proportion.

*Properties* : Eggs are applied to various purposes in medicine and pharmacy. The shells are antacid; the white is an antidote to poisoning by corrosive sublimate and sulphate of copper. The yolk is laxative. The white makes a bland soothing agent to ulcers or sores. Combined with pulverized alum it makes an excellent dressing in ophthalmia. As a nutritive agent it is of great value, but contra-indicated in acute diseases, as it requires high gastric power to digest it; and if imperfectly digested it undergoes decomposition and the hydrosulphate of ammonia is generated on the stomach, which is apt to give rise to toxæmia.

**OXALIS.**

WOOD SORREL.

The whole plant *Oxalis Acetosella*. Root-stalks creeping; leaflets broadly obcordate; flower rather large, white, with delicate reddish veins.

*Properties* : Refrigerant and diuretic. Employed in gonorrhœa, febrile diseases, urinary disorders and scurvy. All the preparations of the various plants that contain oxalic acid have a remarkable property in

destroying living germinal matter. This action is well demonstrated in the *wood sorrel*.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura oxalis, one-half to one drachm.

### OZONE.

#### OZONE.

Negative electrical oxygen, or  $O_2 + O = Ozone$ .

*Ozone* is prepared chemically pure by a proper apparatus, by which the oxygen of the air is decomposed, or assumes an allotropic state, and becomes negative, electrically. During this process the peroxide of hydrogen is generated, but is destroyed at a temperature of  $-14^{\circ}$  F. By the new process one additional atom is added to oxygen as it exists in nature, and by uniting with two atoms which already composes, renders it negatively active. *Ozone* is generated in nature by shock, as winds against mountain sides, waves upon rocks, and by electrical discharges, as evidenced by the peculiar smell after a heavy thunder storm. *Ozone* can only be obtained pure by process. *Ozone* made from chemicals is impure and highly injurious. The fact that *ozone* is essentially destructive to all living germ poisons, as the amœba, bacteria, vibrios, the germs of syphilis, cancer, tubercle, scarlet and other fevers, and at the same time is vitalizing to all forms of animated existence, renders it one of the most important of all therapeutic agents. An element so vitalizing—keeping the tissues fresh and energetic, free from all poisons or germs—cannot be ignored. And so great is its health-giving power, that it produces peculiarities of race, in the localities where it is abundant or absent. The use of this agent, therefore, is attended with the best results in all zymotic diseases.

### PANAX.

#### GINSENG. 3 (116)

The root of *Panax (Aralia) Quinquefolia*. Root spindle-shape; leaflets five at the end of each of the three petioles, slender-stalked, obovate-oblong, pointed serrate; fruit red. H  
✓

*Properties* : Tonic and stimulant. Employed in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nervous debility, asthma, gravel, and to invigorate the virile powers.

*Preparations and Doses* : Panax, ten to sixty grains.

### PANIS.

#### BREAD.

*Bread* made from wheat flour.

Vide FARINA.

**PAPAVER.**

POPPY.

The unripe capsules of *Papaver Somniferum*, dried and deprived of its seeds. Smooth, with clasping and wavy leaves, and white or purple flowers.

*Properties* : Relaxant and anodyne. Employed locally as a fomentation to bruised, ulcerated or inflamed surfaces.

*Preparations and Doses* : Syrupus papaveris, four to eight drachms ; Extractum papaveris fluidum, ten to forty drops.

**PAREIRA. }  
}**

PAREIRA BRAVA.

The root of *Cissampelos Pareira*. A climbing shrub, root woody, branching ; stem round, smooth ; leaves large, peltate, subcordate, ovate articulate, of a dark-green color, smooth above and silky pubescent beneath.

*Properties* : Tonic, diuretic and aperient. Employed in urinary difficulties, calculous affections, leucorrhœa, dropsy, rheumatism and jaundice.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pareira, thirty to sixty grains ; Tinctura pareiræ, one drachm ; Extractum pareiræ fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum pareiræ, ten to thirty grains.

**PARTHENIUM.**

CUTTING ALMOND.

The root of *Parthenium Intergrifolium*.

*Properties* : Antiperiodic, diuretic and tonic. Employed in strangury, dysury, gonorrhœa, gravel and diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum parthenii fluidum, thirty to sixty drops.

**PASSIFLORA.**

MAY POP.

The whole plant of *Passiflora Incarnata*. Trailing or low climbing ; leaves deeply three cleft, serrate, a pair of glands on the petiole and one or more on the small bracts, the purple crown of a handsome flower rather longer than the pale petals.

*Properties* : Antispasmodic, tonic, sedative, hypnotic and alterative. Employed in tetanus, convulsions, neuralgia, syphilis, scrofula and tubercula.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura passifloræ, thirty to sixty drops.

**PEPO.**

PUMPKIN SEED. ♀

The seed of *Curcubita Pepo*.

*Properties* : Diuretic and anthelmintic. Employed in gonorrhœa, suppression of urine, other urinary disorders and for the expulsion of tape-worm. The crushed seeds placed in sulphuric ether and permitted to stand a few weeks, evolve a peculiar extract which is very destructive to the tœnia solium.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pepo, one-half to two ounces; Extractum peponis fluidum, one-half to one ounce.

**PENTHORUM.**

PENTHORUM.

The whole plant *Penthorum Ledoides*. A homely weed about one foot high; leaves lanceolate, serrate; flowers yellowish-green, inconspicuous, loosely spiked, on one side of the branches of an open cyme.

*Properties* : Astringent, alterative, demulcent and diuretic. Employed in catarrh, dysentery, diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, and other mucous discharges. This remedy has acquired quite a reputation in the cure of diseases of mucous membranes, as in catarrh, bronchitis and the like.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum penthori fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**PEPSINA.**

PEPSIN.

A peculiar organic principle obtained from the lining membrane of the stomach of the hog (*sus scrofa*). This membrane is cleansed and dried; when dried the mucus is scraped off and powdered in a mortar and transferred to a well-stoppered bottle.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pepsina, two to twenty grains; Elixir pepsinæ, one to four drachms; Vinum pepsinæ, one to four drachms.

**PETROLEUM.**

PETROLEUM.

A bituminous fluid issuing from the earth.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed in pulmonary and strumous diseases. Locally in rheumatism, chilblains, local paralysis and cutaneous diseases. Crude *petroleum* is never used internally, although valuable locally, as an injection in gonorrhœa. Purified, concentrated *petroleum*, "Cosmoline," is used quite extensively as a vehicle for other remedies in the treatment of parasitical skin diseases, and for burns with carbolic acid. A number of the preparations of *petroleum* contain within themselves the elements of great value.

*Benzole* is an insecticide, destroying even the *trichina spiralis*. Dose one to three drops highly diluted. The nitrite of *benzole* possesses analogous properties, having a direct sedative action on the heart. *Cosmoline* and *paraffine* make most splendid ointments. *Petroleum* is no doubt of vegetable origin, which accounts for the oil of different districts having different properties.

---

**PETROSELINUM.** }

PARSLEV. S/V

The seed of *Petroselinum Sativum* (*Carum Petroselinum*).

*Properties* : Diuretic and emmenagogue. Employed in amenorrhœa, resulting from an atonic condition of the uterus and its appendages, gonorrhœa, retention of urine and strangury. The active principle of this plant is *apiol*, a powerful antiperiodic and emmenagogue. The plant and root are valuable diuretics.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Petroselinum*, eight to fifteen grains ; *Extractum petroselini fluidum*, eight to fifteen drops ; *Oleum petroselini*, three to four drops.

---

**PEUMUS.**

BOLDO.

The leaves of *Peumus Boldo*.

*Properties* : Tonic and alterative. Employed in chronic hepatic torpor, and atonic conditions of various organs. It is an efficient stimulant to the liver, acts upon that gland very much like the *chionanthus virg.*

*Preparations and Doses* : *Extractum peumi fluidum*, one to four drops.

---

**PELLANDRIUM.**

WATER FENNEL.

The seeds of *Ænanthe Phellandrium*.

*Properties* : Narcotic, stimulant, expectorant, alterative and diuretic. Employed in chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, hæmoptysis and catarrh, dyspeptic affections, and locally in indolent ulcerations. In chronic affections of the air passages, this remedy is of great service—especially in asthma, laryngitis, hæmoptysis, catarrh and consumption.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Extractum phellandrii fluidum*, one to ten drops.

---

**PHOSPHORUS.**

PHOSPHORUS.

A nearly colorless solid, wax-like, tasteless, having a specific gravity of 1.8. *Phosphorus* is prepared by digesting powdered calcined bones



for twenty-four hours, with two-thirds their weight of sulphuric acid previously diluted with twelve times its weight of water. The liquid is then strained through a linen cloth; evaporated and strained; then evaporated to a syrupy consistence and mixed with half its weight of charcoal, which is dried by being heated to a dull redness. The mass is quickly transferred when cool to an earthenware retort, furnished with an adapter of copper, bent at right angles, so as to enter a bottle with a large neck containing water, which should rise above the orifice of the adapter; the neck of the bottle is then closed and the retort heated in a furnace.

*Properties*: Stimulant and tonic. Employed in paralysis, low fevers, ozæna, second stage of pneumonia, phthisis, spermatorrhœa and other nervous diseases. It is a constituent of animals, being found in bones, urine, nerves, brain, flesh, &c.; also found in various vegetables, combined with lime, potash or iron. It is now solely obtained from bone, that tissue containing phosphate of lime in great abundance. It is of a light amber color and semi-transparent, tasteless, but has a garlicky odor, and in the atmosphere its fumes are luminous in the dark, undergoing slow combustion. It is insoluble in water, but slightly so in alcohol and ether. It is a valuable stimulant, acting on the nervous and vascular systems and secreting organs. It excites the mental faculties and sexual feelings; raises the temperature of the skin; increases the frequency of the pulse, and promotes the secretions. In the solid form it is very apt to produce serious results, especially when white *phosphorus* (purest variety) is taken, three grains having caused convulsions and death. Valuable as a stimulant to the nervous centres in convulsive and old paralytic cases, and in low fevers; as an aphrodisiac for impotency; as a cutaneous stimulant in some exanthematous diseases, where the eruption has receded from the skin; in cases of ozæna; indicated in adynamic apoplexy of old people where, with other symptoms, there are these: face pale and sickly, eyes sunken, coldness, great tremor of the hands and feeble pulse. In paraplegia, *phosphorus* imparts vitality to nervous matter, and its deficiency may lead to paralysis. Thus it may act curatively by replacing the constituent which is deficient. In epilepsy, which has followed protracted masturbation or excessive venery, its value is enhanced by being alternated with cinchona; in pleurisy, especially in cases where the countenance is pale, alternating with redness, expectoration slimy and bloody, eyes hollow and surrounded by a blue circle, respiration short, difficult and noisy, tongue dry, pulse quick and hard; in incipient and confirmed phthisis, in persons of meagre, slender frame, fair complexions and strong sexual feelings; in scrofu-

lous ulcers; in gastritis, complicated with heartburn; in vertigo, accompanied by headache, and a feeling of pressure on the top of the head.

*Philosophical action of Phosphorus:* We can never separate the nervous centres and their communicating nerves from the study of the human functions, healthy or morbid. The brain and spinal cord, with their multitudinous ramifications, constitute the forces of the living organism. If these forces are impaired, either functionally or organically, we have disease. But it is a most remarkable fact, that of all parts of the human body the nervous system is the least affected by decay. It therefore remains energetic, sensitive, motive, while others may be dead; but once affected with diseased action, as in typhoid fever, where the nervous system is functionally deranged by the operation of a poison, as in phthisis, where the nervous system is organically impaired, recovery is slow. This is characteristic of the tissues involved.

*Phosphorus* is one of the principal ingredients of the brain or nerve tissue—an active, living ingredient. If there is impaired nervous energy, weak vital force, there is a deficiency of *phosphorus*. Give it internally in any form which is easily assimilated, and we supply the want, the vacuum, the loss. Its action is directly constructive, creating nervous energy, renewing life, increasing vitality, repairing injured nerve force. It creates renewed life in every tissue or organ in the body. The smaller the dose, the more easily and perfectly is it taken up. It is the best, most direct and positive nerve tonic in the whole range of medical science.

The value of *phosphorus* is decided. There is not a desire, affection, passion, emotion or mental labor of any kind or reflex action of the nervous system by fatigue or care, but consumes *phosphorus* from the system. When there is an abnormal strain, when the brain is exercised by long-continued mental exertion, or weakened by unwise sexual or solitary excesses which sap the foundation of manhood, *phosphorus* is eliminated in unusual quantities. Unless this waste is repaired the brain is weakened, and irretrievable damage is done. Agents containing *phosphorus*, or this itself, will repair the shattered vital force; will create molecular brain growth, will promote the highest intellectual vigor, for without it there is neither life, thought, nor animated existence. In its use we must be careful that it does not produce irritation of the stomach nor fatty deposits on the heart in those who use tobacco.

*Preparations and Doses:* Phosphorus, one thirty-fifth to one-twentieth of a grain; Oleum phosphatum, five to ten drops; Hypophosphitis oleinæ et glycerinæ, ten to thirty drops.

**PHYSALIS.**

WINTER CHERRY.

The whole plant of *Physalis Alkekengi*.

Rather downy leaves, triangular ovate, pointed; corolla greenish white five-lobed but not spated, fruiting calyx ovate, turning red, berry red

*Properties*: Tonic, laxative and diuretic. Employed in calculous and urinary disorders, febrile excitement and torpor of the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura physalis, ten to fifteen drops.

**PHYSOSTIGMATIS.**

CALABAR BEAN.

The seed of *Physostigmatis Faba*.

A large, herbaceous, climbing perennial, with stem woody at base, about two, inches in diameter, twining, and sometimes fifty feet long. Its pods average six inches in length, and contain two or three beans, which are of a kidney-shape and measure about an inch in length. The shell of the bean is whitish, very hard, and tastes like an ordinary haricot bean.

This plant, the ordeal bean, is a native of Calabar, on the western coast of Africa, around the sources of the river Como. It is the only known species of this genus.

*Properties*: Spinal sedative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, tetanus, asthma, sciatica, spermatorrhœa, reflex neuralgia; extensively in ophthalmic practice.

The beans are collected by the Calabar negroes, who call the seed esere, and use it as an ordeal for the purpose of deciding the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes. Calabar bean is a violent poison. It has a powerful influence on the arterial system; but did not attract attention until its power of contracting the pupil of the eye was discovered, having a direct action upon the ciliary muscle and on the iris. Even in cases where the dilatation was the result of injury, this property was plainly manifested. This would seem to imply a direct action on the circular fibres of the iris, and in all probability also on the tissue of the ciliary muscle—an action of stimulation producing a result the precise reverse of that of atrophine.

It has a powerful influence on the arterial system in reducing the heart's action, and rendering it very irregular as well as feeble. It produces giddiness and faintness without uneasiness, loss of voluntary motion without loss of consciousness. It appears to act by depressing the function of the spinal cord and thus preventing the transmission of nervous impulses through the cord. This special action of the spinal cord, and

the result, though not entirely conclusive, seems to indicate that it may be of service in all hyperæsthetic conditions of the cord. In tetanus, whether *centric* or *excentric*, the morbidly existing conditions of the spinal system may be allayed.

The success attending its administration, in conjunction with bromide potassium, in the treatment of tetanus, shows that it is our best remedy for this disease. It also has a decided and beneficial effect in asthma, epilepsy, reflex neuralgia, paralysis and chorea. Its use has also been advised in cases of fevers, erysipelas, delirium tremens, acute bronchitis and rheumatic fever, where the pulse is strong, rapid and hard. However, its therapeutical effects in these diseases are not fully decided.

The *anæsthetic action* may be applied to the treatment of all nervous irritations. Half a drachm of the tincture, rubbed on the seat of suffering for fifteen minutes, will remove severe pain for an interval of about two hours, and an ultimate cure may be produced by repeating the application for a limited number of times. It has been employed with great advantage in various neuralgic affections and in irritable stomachs. It probably acts by producing a local change in the nerves of the affected region, which interferes with their power of receiving or of conducting impressions. That it does not depend on any constitutional action of the kernel appears probable from the absence of any appreciable constitutional symptom. It has been proposed to employ it as an antagonist to poisoning by belladonna or atropia. It has also been found to be decidedly successful in the treatment of several cases of impotence, the result of masturbation, and in a number of cases of imperfect erection, with premature seminal discharge on attempting coition. But it is in ophthalmic practice, and in the treatment of epilepsy, chorea and tetanus, that this remedy is destined to produce a new era in the treatment of these terrible diseases.

An important question arises: What should be the dose? Now, the best plan is to begin with small doses and increase them until its constitutional effects are visible, for we must have the physiological effect of the remedy before a result can be obtained, so that we should give a sufficient dose, beginning small, increasing cautiously, but positively counteracting the disease under treatment.

In addition to this astringent action on the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, it is an excellent galactagogue; will cause the mammæ to secrete milk even under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

*Preparations and Doses*: Physostigma, two to three grains; Tinctura physostigmæ, ten drops; Extractum physostigmæ fluidum, one to three drops; Extractum physostigmæ, one-sixteenth to one-eighth grain.



**PHYTOLACCA.**

POKE ROOT. }

The root of *Phytolacca Decandria*. Coarse smooth weed with large root; stems stand six to nine feet high; leaves alternate, ovate-oblong, on long petioles; racemes becoming lateral opposite a leaf; berries dark crimson.

*Properties*: Cathartic, alterative, emetic, antiseptic and narcotic. Employed in syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, consumption, indurated glands, inflammation of the breast; locally to tumors, inflamed breasts, itch and indolent ulcers, hemorrhoids, cancer and indurated glands. Large doses induce emeto catharsis, with loss of muscular power; and when given in excessively large doses, spasmodic action is liable to take place, and occasionally a pricking or tingling sensation over the whole surface. In small doses it acts as a decided and powerful alterative, which proves of great benefit in scrofula, consumption, indurated glands, syphilis, &c. There is no agent that acts with so much vigor and certainty on the different glands of the system as the *phytolacca*: indeed it is one of our best alteratives—one that deserves our fullest confidence, and one that will never fail to fulfill the indications for its use. One of the best remedies for diphtheria, given internally in the form of tincture, in from five to fifteen-drop doses every hour or two; and applied externally, the tincture diluted in water, or the green roasted root mashed, and applied hot. It proves to be specific in the treatment of inflammation of the breast; also used in cases of cancer; the remedy is administered internally, and the juice of the berries applied externally; a decoction of the fruit, given freely, is one of the best agents for croup, giving immediate relief. The root roasted in hot ashes until soft, and then mashed and applied as a poultice, is unrivalled in tumors of various kinds. The extract, made into an ointment with fresh lard, forms an excellent ointment for scald-head, itch and many other obstinate skin diseases. Its action on glands is remarkable, acting powerfully on the glands of the throat; on the breast it efficiently removes induration; acts favorably in enlarged prostate, and on the liver and spleen. Its stimulating effect on glands seems to excite an alkaline secretion, healthy. Like corydalis, it is capable of destroying the living germ poison of syphilis and cancer. The antiseptic gland-stimulating properties render *phytolacca* of the utmost value in all diseases due to living bioplasms; it is therefore of the greatest possible utility in cancer, diphtheria, and kindred diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura phytolaccæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum phytolaccæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops; Phytolaccin, one-quarter to one grain.



**PHYTOLACCÆ BACCÆ.**

POKE BERRIES.

The fruit of *Phytolacca Decandria*.

*Properties* and employment similar to *phytolaccæ radix*. The *poke-berries* are very efficacious in cancer.

**PIMENTA.**

PIMENTO.

The unripe berries of *Eugenia Pimenta*.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant and carminative. Employed locally for chilblains. Seldom used in medicine.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Pimenta*, ten to forty grains; *Oleum pimentæ*, three to six drops.

**PIPER.**

BLACK PEPPER.

The dried unripe berries of *Piper Nigrum*.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed in flatulency, colic, chronic diarrhoea, cholera, chronic gonorrhœa, and locally in tinea capitis. It has remarkable antiperiodic properties.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Piper*, five to twenty grains; *Extractum piperis fluidum*, five to twenty drops; *Extractum piperis æthereum*, one to four drops; *Piperin*, one to eight grains; *Oleoresina piperis*, one to two drops.

**PISCIDIA.**

JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

The bark of the root of *Piscidia Erythrina*.

*Properties* : Sedative and narcotic. Employed in neuralgia, odontalgia, colic and spasmodic pains.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Tinctura piscidiæ*, one-half to one drachm.

**PIX BURGUNDICA.**

BURGUNDY PITCH.

The concrete juice of *Abies Excelsa*. Employed locally for rheumatism, diseases of the lungs, stomach and intestines.

**PIX CANADENSIS.**

CANADA PITCH.

The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Canadensis*.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed locally in rheumatism, croup and other diseases requiring stimulation; and chiefly valuable on account of its antiseptic properties.

**PIX LIQUIDA.**

TAR.

Impure turpentine from the wood of *Pinus Palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*.

*Properties* : Stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Employed in phthisis, chronic coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis; and externally to cutaneous affections. Owes all its invaluable properties to its faculty of absorbing germinal matter: this is what renders it of such immense utility, either internally or locally.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pix liquida, one-half to one drachm; Glyceritum picis, one-half to one drachm; Vinum picis, one to two drachms.

**PLANTAGO.**

PLANTAIN. }

The root and leaves of *Plantago Major*. Smooth or smoothish; leaves ovate or oval; five to seven ribbed; spike slender.

*Properties* : Alterative, diuretic and antiseptic. Employed in syphilitic, scrofulous and rheumatic diseases, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, hematuria, dysentery and hemorrhoids; externally to ulcers, sores, ophthalmia and cutaneous affections. This plant has all the properties of arnica and phytolacca, besides other antiseptic properties peculiar to itself. The expressed juice is valuable in neuralgia. The fresh leaves applied to buboes and other swellings act as a discutient. It aborts the inflammatory action of erysipelas, erythema, burns of the first degree, frost-bites, incised wounds. It breaks up inflammation of the breast very promptly, and the fresh leaves will prevent the secretion of milk. It acts as an antidote to the poison of rhus and insects. All these facts point to one thing, that it has the property of destroying living microscopical matter in or on the human body, and that it fills an important place in the list of remedial agents. Internally it is valuable as an alterative and antiseptic; it seems to destroy the fungus present in cholera infantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, &c. An infusion of the green leaves will eradicate gonorrhœa. }

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum plantagonis fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum plantagonis, ten to fifteen grains.

**PLATINUM.**

PLATINUM.

*Platinum*, like gold, occurs in nature in a free state. It is separated from the alluvial soil by washing. A white metal somewhat darker than silver; odorless and tasteless. While this metal is of peculiar interest

and value to the scientific chemist, it is also of considerable value as a remedial agent.

*Platina* is particularly suited to females of a sensitive and impressible organization, and who suffer from too frequent and too profuse catamenia. It is useful in uterine epilepsy, melancholia, hysteria, puerperal mania, loss of appetite, menorrhagia, disposition to miscarriage in females of an excitable temperament; puerperal fever, nymphomania, prolapsus uteri, dry coryza, languor of the extremities.

The philosophical action of this remedy will serve as a guide to its proper therapeutic uses in secondary and tertiary syphilis, which is, that like gold it unites with the living germ poison of syphilis or cancer, and destroys it, and it is eliminated by the kidneys. The chloride is the form that is most active in destroying poisons.

*Preparations and Doses* : Platini chloridi, one-eighteenth to one-twelfth of a grain.

---

## PLUMBUM.

### LEAD.

*Lead* in its metallic state is unofficinal, but it enters into many important remedial agents. *Lead* is a soft bluish-gray, and very malleable metal. The following are the more important preparations of *lead* :

*Plumbi Acetas* (Acetate of Lead) occurs in a confused white mass of interlaced crystals. *Properties* : Astringent and sedative. Employed in passive hemorrhages from the lungs, bowels and uterus, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Locally gleet, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, ophthalmia and balanitis.

*Plumbi Carbonas* (Carbonate of Lead), In white conic pieces or fine powder, inodorous, insipid, having a specific gravity of 6.07. *Properties* : Sedative and astringent. Employed in the preparation of ointments.

*Plumbi Nitras* (Nitrate of Lead). *Properties* : Disinfectant and sedative. Employed locally in burns, wounds, ulcers and cancerous diseases.

*Plumbi Oxidum* (Oxide of Lead), In small orange-eddish colored scales. Employed in plasters and salves.

All preparations of *lead* are sedative and toxica.. Absorption of the metal or its preparations into the system by the mouth, skin or stomach, is apt to cause osseous pain; but the fine, delicate nerves of the duodenum seem to suffer most intensely, and it is even doubtful whether any amount of alum or aromatic sulphuric acid is prophylactic. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the iodide potass unites with it, renders it inert and eliminates it.

*Preparations and Doses* : Plumbi acetas, one to eight grains ; Plumbi iodidum, one-half to three grains · Plumbi nitras, one-fourth to one-half of a grain.

---

### PODOPHYLLUM.

MAY APPLE.

The root of *Podophyllum Peltatum*. Root-stalks long ; stalk terminated by a large seven to nine lobed regular, umbrella-shaped leaf ; flower large and white, nodding at the fork.

*Properties* : Emetic, cathartic, cholagogue, resolvent, alterative, diaphoretic, emmenagogue and vermifuge. Employed in fevers, inflammations, nearly all disorders of the spleen, liver and other viscera, acute and chronic rheumatism, croup, pneumonia, scrofula, indigestion, piles, jaundice, constipation, venereal diseases, dropsy, gravel, inflammation of the bladder, suppression and retention of the urine, eruptions on the skin, amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ophthalmia, otorrhœa and wherever an alterative is required.

The therapeutic properties of this remedy reside in three distinct proximate principles—resinoid, alkaloid and neutral. The resinoid principle is composed of at least five different resins, and possesses emetic, cathartic and cholagogue properties. Combined with sulphate of zinc and hydrastin, it forms a valuable application to cancerous growths. Dissolved in alcohol, it is a most efficient counter-irritant ; produces rapid pustulation, appearing first in the form of minute vesicles, containing a serous fluid, which speedily changes to a whitish or yellowish pus ; valuable in chronic and persistent cases of local neuralgic pains, spinal irritation, chronic hepatitis, pleuritis, synovitis, morbus coxarius, &c. The other two principles contain diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative and laxative properties of no mean order. The excuse of some practitioners for abiding by the use of mercury is, that the vegetable kingdom furnishes no substitute of equal efficacy, especially in disorders of the liver ; but if such gentlemen were to put *podophyllin* to the test, they would soon change their opinion, and if unbiassed, would banish all mercurial preparations from their list of remedies.

*Podophyllin* has ever been called the “vegetable calomel,” and well it may, unless, indeed, in the sense that it is completely devoid of the mischievous results which accompany the use of that metal. It never produces ptyalism ; but from its powerful resolvent action will occasionally dislodge deposits of latent mercurial atoms, and thus induce temporary mercurialization. But this condition is, of course, owing to the mercury which the patient had taken at some previous time. It is of great value in hepatitis and other liver complaints ; its primary impres-

sions are expended upon the gastro-enteric and hepatic apparatus, and produce copious bilious discharges.

Common salt enhances the activity of *podophyllin*, and should be freely used, especially in those cases where great coldness and torpidity exists; but in all cases of a sthenic character it should be used in moderation, while the system is under the influence of *podophyllin*. As the actions of this remedy upon the digestive organs are indirect and subsequent to its specific constitutional influences, it should never be taken during active digestion, for it would impede that function. The best time to take it is about two hours before a meal. In bilious fever, dysentery and other diseases accompanied by intestinal irritation, leptandrin forms an important auxiliary. Two parts of leptandrin to one of *podophyllin*.

One grain of *podophyllin*, triturated with one hundred grains sugar of milk, and given in three to five-grain doses every three hours, is good for mucous diarrhoea. Combined with jalapin, *podophyllin* is indicated in dropsy, in congestion of the portal circulation, and in all cases where a speedy evacuation of the bowels is desirable. We can recommend it highly in the treatment of amenorrhœa, hysteria, chorea, and all nervous affections; it is still more effective in such cases when combined with caulophyllin. As a derivative it is, perhaps, without an equal for the cure of local inflammations and congestions, and for the radical cure of chronic inflammation of the bladder when exhibited in full cathartic doses at bed-time, and repeated every second night until the more violent symptoms disappear. There is no remedy more certain and reliable in the treatment of syphilitic infections, whether of a primary, secondary or tertiary form. It exerts a favorable influence on the cutaneous functions, producing a constant moisture of the skin. As a cholagogue, when combined with leptandrin, it is not to be surpassed.

This most valuable remedy produces a powerful and lasting impression on the glandular system and secretory organs, unequalled by any other agent. *Podophyllin* is also an unrivaled alterative, unsurpassed by any other agent in the *Materia Medica*. In its internal use it should never be employed alone, as it irritates the nerves of the delicate muscular structure of the duodenum. It should be combined with leptandra and nux, or with extract of hyosciamus, or with pulverised green lobelia, or bitartrate potassa. Locally in the irritating plaster or otherwise it has a remarkable effect in breaking down adhesions in chronic pleurisy.

*Preparations and Doses:* *Podophyllum*, ten to twenty grains; *Extractum podophylli fluidum*, ten to twenty-five drops; *Extractum podophylli*, ten to fifteen grains; *Resina podophylli*, one-fourth to one grain.

(Grain sized 5<sup>th</sup> in pill)



**POLYGALA.**

DWARF MILKWORT.

The plant *Polygala Nuttallii*. Leaves alternate, narrow; flowers in cylindrical spikes, greenish purple; awl-shaped bracts remaining on the axis after the flowers or fruit have fallen.

*Properties*: Alterative, diuretic and resolvent. Employed in intermittents and remittents, erysipelas and boils. A slow but active alterative, it acts well in morbid states of the blood, dependent on mal-assimilation. It very much resembles senega in its effects.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum polygalæ fluidum, three to thirty drops.

**POLYGALA RUBELLA.**

BITTER POLYGALA.

The root and tops of *Polygala Rubella*.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic and laxative. Employed in dyspepsia and indigestion.

*Preparations and Doses*: See POLYGALA.

**POLYGONATUM.**

SOLOMON'S SEAL.

The root of *Polygonatum Multiflorum* (*Giganteum*).

*Habitat*: Alluvial grounds. Three to eight feet high, smooth; leaves ovate, partly clasping; peduncles two to three, flowered; filaments smooth and naked.

*Properties*: Tonic, mucilaginous and astringent. Employed in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, neuralgia, female debility, hemorrhoids; locally, erysipelas, ulcers, sores and tumors. Independent of its general utility in these diseases, it is of the greatest value in ecchymosis from bruises and contusions.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum polygonati fluidum, ten to sixty drops; Extractum polygonati, five to thirty grains.

**POLYGONUM.**

WATER PEPPER.

The whole plant of *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

*Habitat*: Low wet grounds. Leaves oblong-lanceolate; spikes nodding, mostly short; flowers greenish white.

*Properties*: Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic, diaphoretic and vesicant. Employed in amenorrhœa, gravel, coughs, colds, cholera, epilepsy dependent upon uterine derangement; locally chronic ulcers,

hemorrhoidal tumors and chronic erysipelas, inflammation. *P. Persicaria*, *P. Hydropiperoides*, and *P. Acre* possess similar properties. Smartweed or water pepper is a remedy that may be advantageously used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. It is a diaphoretic and stimulating emmenagogue where the suppression arises from cold. It can be used in morbid states of the bladder and kidneys with best results; it imparts tone and vigor to those organs. As a local application in swellings, anchylosis and the like, it is invaluable.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Polygonum*, twenty to sixty grains; *Extractum polygoni fluidum*, one to eight drachms.

---

### POLYMNIA.

BEAR'S FOOT.

The plant *Polymnia Uvedalia*. Roughish, hairy, stout; four to ten feet high; leaves large, angled or lobed-ovate, upper ones sessile.

*Properties*: Alterative, deobstruent and tonic. Employed in scrofula, syphilis, cutaneous diseases, enlarged glands, ulcers, cancer and lupus. This is a remarkable remedy as a discutient. In the form of an ointment, rubbed in or applied, it excites absorption of the effused products; it is really more active than iodoform, belladonna and ammonia combined; hence, in buboes, white swellings, caked breast or spleen, it is of great service. Administered internally it has the same solvent or absorbent effect. It fills a vacuum much needed—removes the induration of the spleen, and is a valuable alterative in all morbid states of the blood.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Extractum polymniæ fluidum*, three drops.

---

### POLYPODIUM.

POLYPODY.

The roots and tops of *Polypodium Vulgare*.

*Habitat*: Rocky places, North. Small, simply pinnatifid evergreen, smooth on both sides, numerous divisions, oblong-linear; fruit dots rather large.

*Properties*: Pectoral, demulcent, purgative and anthelmintic. Employed in hepatic and pulmonary diseases, and for the expulsion of tænia and other worms.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Extractum polypodii fluidum*, ten to thirty drops.

---

### POLYPORUS.

AGARIC.

The fungus *Polyporus Officinalis*.

*Properties*: Antiperiodic and styptic. Employed in intermittent and

remittent fevers, bilious remittent fevers, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, neuralgia, nervous headache and jaundice. Its stimulating action on the liver and spleen renders it of great service in malarial fevers.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura polypori, ten to thirty drops.

### POLYTHRICUM.

HAIR CAP MOSS.

The whole plant of *Polythricum Juniperum*.

*Properties* : Diuretic. Employed in dropsy. *Hair cap moss* is more than a diuretic; it not only causes the kidneys to secrete actively and efficiently, but by some innate property, not understood, seems to supply the pabulum for excretion.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum polythrici, one to eight drachms.

### POPULUS.

AMERICAN POPLAR.

The bark of *Populus Tremuloides*. Small tree; leaves roundish, heart-shaped, beset with small regular teeth; scales of the catkin cut into three or four linear lobes.

*Properties* : Tonic and febrifuge. Employed in intermittent fever, debility, chronic diarrhœa and urinary difficulties. Under its use digestion is more rapid and effectual; nutriment is taken up more copiously and rapidly; the appetite is quickened, sharpened, and the whole muscular tissue toned and braced. As a tonic in diabetes it stands unrivalled. The resinoid principle, *propolis*, is also very valuable. The efficacy, in diarrhœa, of *propolis*—a reddish brown, odoriferous, glutinous substance, obtained from the buds of the poplar, birch and various other resinous trees—is important. It has been found to be the best remedy in mucous diarrhœa, in chronic camp diarrhœa, and in the diarrhœa of children; but it has failed in chronic malarial dysentery. In diseases of the prostate gland, especially enlargement, it acts well. It can also be used with success where the urine contains blood or pus, especially if tenesmus exists.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura populi, one to three drachms; Populin, four to eight grains.

### POPULUS BALSAMIFERA.

BALSAM POPLAR.

The buds of *Populus Balsamifera*. Medium sized tree; round, scarcely angled branchlets; very glutinous, strong-scented, bud scales; leaves ovate or lance-ovate, gradually tapering.

*Properties* : Stimulant, tonic, diuretic and antiscorbutic. Employed

in diseases of the kidneys, rheumatism, scurvy, and locally to swelling, worms and some cutaneous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : See POPULUS.

## POTASSIUM.

### POTASSIUM.

A peculiar metal, solid, soft, ductile and of a silver-white color. It is obtained from the carbonate of *potassium* and charcoal together. The following are the more important preparations of which *potassium* is the base :

*Potassii Bichromas* (Bichromate of Potassium), orange-red crystals. *Properties* : Alterative and emetic. Seldom used. Vapor valuable in diphtheria.

*Potassii Bitartras* (Bitartrate of Potassium). *Properties* : Diuretic and laxative. Employed in dropsy, piles, inflammatory conditions and febrile diseases. Very valuable in dropsy.

*Potassii Carbonas Impura* (Impure Carbonate of Potassium) : Commercial impure carbonate of potassium or pearl ash.

*Potassii Chloras* (Chlorate of Potassium), pearl-colored tabular crystals. *Properties* : Diuretic, astringent and frigerant. Employed in sore throat, scarlatina, scurvy, bronchitis. Locally to ulcers and sores. Excellent where the mucous membrane is in a state of irritation.

*Potassii Ferrocyanidum* (Ferrocyanide of Potassium) occurs in yellow-colored crystals. Principally employed in the arts.

*Potassii Hypophosphis* (Hypophosphite of Potassium) occurs in opaque crystalline masses, whitish color ; soluble in alcohol and water. Effectually and positively destroys the tubercular germ in the blood, softens, disintegrates and annihilates it when effused. An invaluable drug in tuberculosis.

*Potassii Nitras* (Nitrate of Potassium) occurs in crystals, colorless, opaque, six-sided prisms. *Properties* : Cathartic, refrigerant and diuretic. Employed in dropsy, acute rheumatism, active hemorrhages, prurigo, hiemalis, scalding in gonorrhœa, and febrile diseases.

*Potassii Permanganas* (Permanganate of Potassium) occurs in purple needle-shaped crystals. *Properties* : Caustic, stimulant and disinfectant. Employed in diabetes, acute rheumatism and gonorrhœa. Locally in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, otorrhœa, ozæna, diphtheric affections and foul ulcers. Capable of destroying living germinal poisons in the body ; also the fungus of diabetes.

*Potassii Sulphas* (Sulphate of Potassium), colorless crystals. *Properties* : Purgative. Employed sometimes in visceral obstructions.

*Potassii Sulphis* (Sulphite of Potassium), opaque white powder. *Potassa* in all its forms destroys vegetable germs, imparts its alkaline constituents to the blood, stimulates the emunctories, and thus becomes invaluable in the treatment of some diseases. All alkalies are stimulants to the mucous membranes of the body; act efficiently on the liver, causing the bile to become fluid; but when long-continued, or in large doses, potassa, as well as other alkalies, deteriorates and destroys the red discs of the blood. This point should invariably be guarded in their use. Their injudicious use exhausts the mucous membrane, and induces catarrh of that tissue. Their antiparasitical property, their imparting their alkaline properties to the blood, their stimulating effect on all the glands of the body, especially the liver and kidneys, render all the preparations of *potassa* of great utility. Its action on effused lymph is remarkable, causing its free dissolution and absorption. The various preparations of *potassa* are of great value.

*The Iodide Potassa*, an active absorbent, stimulates the osseous tissue effectually. Chemically a resolvent to lymph: hence valuable in chronic inflammation, with thickening or enlargement; very efficient on the glands of the throat, liver, spleen, prostate and has the faculty of destroying living germinal matter in the blood; as the syphilitic germ. It unites with all metals in the body, mercury, lead, arsenic, and eliminates them. Its antiseptic and absorbent properties are well elucidated in its local application to swellings, ulcers and the like.

*Bromide Potassa*, not nearly so efficient as an alterative, but enters the circulation and has a remarkable affinity to excite an astringent action on the vessels of the brain, medulla oblongata and spinal cord, which renders it a drug of rare value in hyperemia of those structures—in epilepsy, chorea, asthma, pertussis, cardiac irritation. This same action renders it a powerful antaphrodisiac. Its long-continued use is destructive to the connective tissue of the ovaries, prostate, testicles.

*Potassa*, irrespectively of these actions, has a peculiar effect upon the glands. This is well illustrated in photographers, who use *potassii ferrocyanide*, who are all troubled with spermatorrhœa and prostatic catarrh.

*Preparations and Doses*: Potassæ liquor, ten to thirty drops; Potassii acetas, twenty to forty grains; Potassii liquor arsenitis, five to ten drops; Potassii bicarbonas, twenty to forty grains; Potassii bitartras, one to eight drachms; Potassii bromidum, five to twenty grains; Potassii carbonas, ten to thirty grains; Potassii chloras, ten to thirty grains; Potassii citras, fifteen to twenty-five grains; Potassii iodidum, five to fifteen grains; Potassii nitras, ten to thirty grains; Potassii permanganas, one-half to one grain; Potassii phosphas, ten to thirty grains; Potassii sulphas, twenty to one hundred and eighty grains; Potassii sul-



phis, fifteen to thirty grains ; Potassii tartras, one to eight drachms ; Potassii et sodii tartras, one-half to one ounce.

---

### POTENTILLA.

FIVE FINGER.

The root of *Potentilla Canadensis*.

*Properties* : Tonic and astringent. Employed in fevers, menorrhagia, night-sweats and hemorrhages.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura potentillæ, ten to sixty drops ; Extractum potentillæ fluidum, five to thirty drops.

---

### PRUNUM.

PRUNE.

The fruit of *Prunus Domestica*.

*Properties* : Laxative. Employed usually in cathartic decoctions. Prepared in an infusion of senna and flavored with oil of lemons, with sugar enough to preserve, they make a pleasant and agreeable laxative.

---

### PRINOS.

BLACK ALDER.

The bark and berries of *Prinos Verticillatus (Ilex)*. Leaves wedge-lanceolate, serrate, acute or pointed at both ends ; lower surface often downy.

*Properties* : Tonic, alterative and astringent. Employed in jaundice, diarrhœa, dyspepsia ; locally applied to ulcers, cutaneous diseases and gangrene.

*Preparations and Doses* : Prinos, twenty to sixty grains ; Extractum prinos fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

WILD CHERRY.

The bark of *Prunus Serotina*. Leaves oblong or lance-oblong, of firm texture, mostly taper-pointed, serrate, with incurved short callous teeth ; large tree ; bark bitter aromatic ; flowers in long racemes.

*Properties* : Tonic and stimulant. Employed during convalescence from pleurisy, acute hepatitis ; also in hectic fever, cough, colliquative diarrhœa, dyspepsia and irritability of the nervous system. In diseases arising from disturbances of the heart it is very efficacious ; also in chronic bronchitis, depending upon valvular disease of the chambers of the heart. This is a valuable stimulant, tonic and expectorant in small repeated doses, and an arterial sedative in large doses ; valuable in cases of enfeebled digestion, especially in the convalescing stages of pneu-

monia, fevers and other acute diseases; incipient phthisis and æsthenic forms of dyspepsia. Appropriate in hectic fever, giving tone to the cutaneous capillary structure, and restraining the tendency to colliquative sweats. It is also useful in whooping-cough, irritability of the nervous system, and in scrofula, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. Its sedative properties are said to be due to the hydrocyanic acid which it yields. As a lotion, it is frequently of good service in the treatment of ill-conditioned ulcers.

*Preparations and Doses*: Prunus virginiana, twenty to sixty grains; Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum, one to two drachms; Vinum pruni virginianæ, one to two drachms; Syrupus pruni virginianæ, four to eight drachms.

---

### PTELEA.

WAFER ASH.

The bark of the root of *Ptelea Trifoliata*. A small tree; leaflets ovate, pointed; flowers in a small terminal cyme, greenish-white, unpleasantly scented; fruit orbicular, winged.

*Properties*: Tonic. Employed in intermittent fevers and all cases where tonics are indicated. This is a positive tonic: it has considerable affinity for the liver, and may be used with great success in congestion of that organ and dyspepsia. It is also an antiperiodic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum pteleæ fluidum, ten to forty drops; Ptelin, one to five grains.

---

### PTERIS.

ROCK BRAKE.

The whole plant of *Pteris Atropurpurea*. Fronds broadly triangular, twice or thrice pinnate; five to ten inches high; harsh to the touch

*Properties*: Astringent and anthelmintic. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, night-sweats, hemorrhages and for the expulsion of intestinal worms; locally to ulcers, ulcerations of the mouth and leucorrhœa. Useful in intermittent and remittent fevers, and in nearly all cases of debility where tonics are indicated. It promotes digestion, enables the stomach to endure suitable nourishment, and is thus valuable in cases of dyspepsia, but of greater value when combined with frazerin; one grain of the latter to half a grain of the former, triturated with sugar, and repeated three or four times a day. It possesses a tonic and stimulating influence upon the kidneys, bladder, skin and mucous membranes; hence it is indicated in scrofulous diseases, in early phthisis, chronic degeneration of the liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, glands of the bowels, &c. We have found it highly serviceable in chronic diarrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum pteris fluidum, ten to forty drops.

**PULMONARIA.**

LUNG WORT.

The leaves of *Pulmonaria Officinalis*. An herbaceous European plant.

*Properties* : Astringent and demulcent. Employed in catarrh of the bladder, passive hemorrhages, phthisis and bronchitis. This is a remedy of considerable merit, and great efficacy in the above diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum pulmonariæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**PULSATILLA.**

PULSATILLA.

The plant *Anemone Pulsatilla*. Erect stem; leaves above opposite or whorled, forming the involucre; large hairy styles form feathery tails to the akenes; root-leaves finely thrice pinnately divided; flower purple.

*Properties* : Sedative, emmenagogue and tonic. Employed in amaurosis, cataract, corneal opacity, nervous debility, functional disease of the heart, dyspepsia, uterine diseases, amenorrhœa, impaired vision, nervousness in women from faulty nutrition of the nerve centres, angina pectoris, rheumatism, nervous exhaustion from masturbation, excitability and irritability of the nervous system. It has been extensively used by the Indians as a specific for snake-bites, given in doses sufficient to produce marked exhilaration or intoxication. Its range of action would seem to be, to cause a suspension or an arrest of the flow of neurine, producing, as it were, a paralysis of the brain and its appendages, and in this way acts as an equalizer and restorer, so that it is administered when the patient becomes the recipient of some septic poison; its influence is such as to paralyze the nerve centres, consequently secretion is arrested. Its action on the brain and cord is very much like digitalis on the heart. It is, consequently, a remedy of considerable value, more especially where there is any want of equilibrium in certain functions, as the uterine; gives prompt relief in chlorosis, whooping-cough, asthma; often cures amaurosis and other nervous affections of the eye and ear, and its peculiar action renders it valuable in skin and other diseases. As an emmenagogue it is of positive value. In angina pectoris, and neuralgia of the heart, it relieves promptly. Its sphere of action in nervous diseases is quite large.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura pulsatillæ, two to fifteen drops; Extractum pulsatillæ fluidum, one to five drops.

**PYCNANTHEMUM.**

PYCNANTHEMUM.

The herb of *Pycnanthemum Pilosum*. Downy, with long soft hairs; leaves broadish-lanceolate, acute at both ends and nearly entire, whorled

heads at the ends of the branches ; calyx, teeth and bracts ovate-lanceolate and acute.

*Properties* : Diaphoretic, stimulant, antispasmodic and tonic. Employed in colds, coughs, catarrhs and spasmodic diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pycnanthemum, ten to thirty grains ; Tinctura pycnanthemi, ten to thirty drops.

## PYRETHRUM.

FEVERFEW.

The herb *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (*Pyrethrum Parthenium*). Stems leafy, branching one to three feet high ; leaves twice pinnately, divided into rather coarse ovate leaflets and loose corymbs of rather small heads.

*Properties* : Tonic, carminative, anthelmintic, stimulant and emmenagogue. Employed in colds, irregular menstruation, hysteria, suppression of the urine and for the expulsion of worms.

*Preparations and Doses* : Pyrethrum, twenty to sixty grains ; Tinctura pyrethri, one drachm.

## PYROLA.

ROUND-LEAVED PYROLA.

The herb of *Pyrola Rotundifolia*.

*Habitat* : Damp or sandy woods. Shining round leaves on short petioles, raceme many flowered, anthers blunt.

*Properties* : Tonic, astringent, antiseptic, diuretic and antispasmodic. Employed in cutaneous eruptions, carcinomatous and scrofulous diseases and leucorrhœa. Locally to foul ulcers, boils, carbuncles, tumors and painful swellings. A remedy with tonic, astringent and antiseptic properties like this fulfills an important place in the Materia Medica.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura pyrolæ, ten to sixty drops ; Extractum pyrolæ fluidum, five to thirty drops.

## PYRUS.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

The leaves and buds of *Pyrus Americana*. Slender tree, smooth ; leaflets lanceolate, taper-pointed, sharply serrate, of a bright-green color on a reddish stalk ; pointed and smooth glutinous leaf-buds.

*Properties* : Tonic and antiscorbutic. Very useful in debilitated conditions, scurvy and purpura. It seems to have a tonic or rather an astringent effect on the walls of the blood-vessels even to the capillaries,

which gives it great value in hemorrhage, which is so common in purpura and scurvy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum pyri fluidum, ten to forty drops.

---

### QUASSIA.

QUASSIA.

The wood of *Simaruba Excelsa*.

*Properties* : Tonic, febrifuge and anthelmintic. Employed in dyspepsia, for expelling ascarides, debility during convalescence and indigestion. Being a pure bitter tonic, it has a very extensive sphere of action.

*Preparations and Doses* : Quassia, forty to eighty grains ; Tinctura quassiæ, one to two drachms ; Extractum quassiæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum quassiæ, five grains.

---

### QUERCUS.

WHITE OAK.

The bark of *Quercus Alba*. Large tree, bark whitish, leaves oblong or linear obtuse ; mostly entire oblique lobes, the shallow, rough cup, very much shorter than the ovoid oblong acorn.

*Properties* : Astringent, tonic and antiseptic. Employed in chronic diarrhœa, chronic mucous discharges, passive hemorrhages and whenever an internal astringent is required, and in colliquative sweats, and locally in spongy granulations, relaxed uvula and sore throat.

*Preparations and Doses* : Quercus, twenty to sixty grains ; Extractum querci fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum querci, ten to twenty grains.

---

### QUERCUS TINCTORIA.

BLACK OAK.

The bark of *Quercus Tinctoria*. Bark dark, thick, rough ; internally orange ; leaves rounded, slightly pinnatifid.

*Properties* and employment similar to those of *Q. ALBA*.

---

### QUILLAYA.

SOAP TREE.

The bark of *Quillaya Saponaria*.

*Properties* of this plant seem to depend on the *saponin* it contains. It has been found very valuable as a lotion in parasitic disease of the skin, hair or mucous membrane. It has been successfully used in sycosis, tinea capitis and prurigo. It is of great utility in all diseases of the



scalp, and forms a healthy and cleansing agent to the teeth. It fills a place in our Materia Medica not occupied by any other remedy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum quillayæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### **RANUNCULUS.**

CROWFOOT.

The cormus of *Ranunculus Bulbosus*. Stem about one foot high from a solid bulbous base nearly as large as a hickory nut ; calyx reflected when the very bright yellow corolla expands.

*Properties* : Irritant. Employed externally in rheumatic, neuralgic and other diseases where counter-irritation is indicated ; once an ingredient of Guy's carcei powder. Used externally.

---

### **RESINA.**

RESIN.

A substance left by pine turpentine after the removal of the volatile oil by distillation.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed in dysentery, bleeding piles and offensive mucous discharges. Locally it is applied in the form of plasters and ointments.

---

### **RHAMNUS.**

BUCKTHORN.

The fruit of *Rhamnus Catharticus*. Small tree with thorny branchlets ; leaves ovate or oblong ; flowers with petals, the parts in fours.

*Properties* : Cathartic. Employed for dropsy and rheumatism. Is also a fine substitute for castor oil.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum rhamni fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### **RHEUM.**

RHUBARB.

The root of *Rheum Palmatum* and other species of *rheum*. Leaves roundish-cordate, semi-palmate ; the lobes pinnatifid, acuminate, of a dark-green color, not undulate but uneven and wrinkled on the upper side ; scarcely scabrous at the edge, minutely downy on the under side ; sinus completely closed, the leaf-lobes standing forwards beyond it ; petiole pale green, marked with short purple lines, terete, obscurely channelled at the upper end.

*Properties* : Cathartic, astringent and tonic. Employed as a laxative in many infantile diseases, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus and other internal diseases, where a laxative and astringent is required. It is

of great value in chronic diarrhoea, and in irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and in some cases of dysentery; it relieves heartburn, flatulence, constipation and other symptoms dependent upon indigestion, and for the correction of the excessive mucous discharges which sometimes follow an attack of gastric or bilious fever. It is likewise of much utility in the treatment of chlorosis, leucorrhœa, dropsy, scrofula, rickets and atonic hemorrhoids; also for the cure of jaundice, and for the removal of biliary concretions and impacted feces. It is a most valuable remedy in the digestive disorders of children, such as vomiting of the food, colic, diarrhoea, convulsions produced by the retention of acrid ingesta, and in the disorders of dentition.

*Preparations and Doses*: Rheum, five to twenty grains; Syrupus rhei, one-half to two drachms; Syrupus rhei aromaticus, one-half to one drachm; Syrupus rhei et potassii, one-half to one drachm; Vinum rhei, one to four drachms; Extractum rhei et potassii, one-fourth to one drachm; Extractum rhei fluidum, five to twenty drops; Extractum rhei, five to twenty grains.

---

### RHŒAS.

CORN POPPY.

The petals of *Papaver Rhœas*, dried. Low bristly leaves almost pinnate; flowers deep red; pod obovate.

*Properties*: See OPIUM.

---

### RHUS GLABRA.

SUMACH.

The fruit of *Rhus Glabra*. Shrub two to twelve feet high, smooth; leaves pinnate, cut into irregular lobes.

*Properties*: Tonic, astringent, antiseptic and diuretic. Employed in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, diarrhoea, dysentery, scrofula, profuse perspiration from debility and syphilis. As an antiseptic, it is indicated in all cases manifesting a tendency to putrescency. In diarrhoea and dysentery, after the removal of the morbid accumulations by appropriate remedies, follow up the treatment with rhusin to control and tone up the action of the bowels. In leucorrhœa, accompanied by constipation, the *rhus* may be given in suitable doses three times during the day. *Rhus* often proves valuable in gonorrhœa, especially when combined with some other appropriate alterative. In aphthous condition of mouth, ulceration of throat, succeeding scarlatina and diphtheria, in chancres and syphilitic ulcers, and mercurial affections of the mucous surfaces, it should not be omitted. We know of no more useful agent in the treatment of the distressing sequela that often follow the use of mercurials.

It will be found a reliable remedy in the diarrhœa of typhoid fever, and in similar cases where putrescent tendency exists. It also possesses anti-septic properties, and should be administered along with baptisin when there is a tendency to gangrene and mortification.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum rhus fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### RHUS RADICANS.

#### POISON VINE.

Leaves on long footstocks, ternate, with broad-ovate or rhomboidal acute leaflets, smooth and shining on both sides, sometimes slightly hairy on the veins beneath, entire, or irregular lobed and toothed; flowers small, greenish-white, usually in auxiliary panicles or compound racemes.

*Properties* : Nerve stimulant. Valuable in paralysis, especially where the cerebral faculty of speech is involved; other forms of paralysis of the face, involving the portio dura, and branches of the fourth and fifth pair.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum rhus radicanis fluidum, one to two drops; Tinctura rhus radicanis, one to three drops.

---

### RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

#### POISON OAK.

Common in low grounds: climbing by rootlets over rocks, &c., or ascending trees; leaflets three, rhombic-ovate, often sinuate or cut-lobed, rather downy beneath.

*Properties* : Nerve stimulant. Chiefly valuable in paralysis of the spinal nerves, consequently has a wide range of action.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum rhus toxicodendri fluidum, one to two drops; Tinctura rhus toxicodendri, one to three drops.

---

### RHYNCOSEA.

#### ISA TSIN.

The leaves of *Rhyncosa Excavata*. An Asiatic plant.

*Properties* : Emmenagogue. Employed in congestion of the uterus, catarrh of the os uteri, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia and vicarious menstruation. It is a peculiar remedy—will cause a sanguineous exudation from the uterus under all possible conditions, and still it is doubtful if it could prove abortive. It occupies a place not filled by any other remedy, and is of the greatest utility in cases of atrophy of the uterus.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum rhyncosæ, one to two ounces.

---

### ROBINIA.

#### LOCUST.

The bark of the root of *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*. Branches naked;

leaflets netted-veined, furnished with stipules, slender and loose hanging racemes of fragrant flowers, white; pods smooth.

*Properties*: Tonic, emmenagogue and purgative. Very useful in intermittents, chlorosis and hepatic torpor.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura robiniaë, one to two drachms.

### ROSA CANINA.

DOG-ROSE.

The recent fruit of *Rosa Canina*. Leaflets smooth, roundish, serrate; flowers three or four together, pink, nearly white. Employed principally in preparing confections.

*Preparations and Doses*: See ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

### ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

PALE ROSE.

The petals of *Rosa Centifolia*. Leaflets glandular-toothed; peduncles and calyx clammy, with odorous glands; flower large, nodding, various shades, rarely white.

*Properties*: Aperient. Employed principally for the distillation of rose-water.

*Preparations and Doses*: Aqua rosæ, ad lib.; Confectio rosæ, ad lib.; Mel rosæ, ad lib.; Syrupus rosæ, one-half to two ounces.

### ROSA GALLICA.

RED ROSE.

The petals of *Rosa Gallica*. Leaflets glandular-toothed, more or less downy beneath; erect; one-flowered peduncles; pink-red or crimson petals.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in ophthalmia and other diseases of the eye.

*Preparations and Doses*: See ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

### ROSMARINUS.

ROSEMARY.

The tops of *Rosmarinus Officinalis*. Leaves evergreen, linear, entire, with revolute margins, white, hoary beneath; the upper with pale blue flowers in their axils.

*Properties*: Stimulant, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Employed principally as a perfume for ointments, liniments and embrocations.

*Preparations and Doses*: Rosmarinus, ten to thirty grains; Oleum rosmarini, two to six drops.

**RUBIA.**

MADDER.

The root of *Rubia Tinctorum*. Root perennial; stems slender, jointed, decumbent, furnished at the angle with short prickles; leaves whorled, elliptical, acuminate, rough on the edges and midrib; flowers small, yellow and terminal; fruit a round shining berry.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue and diuretic. Employed but seldom in medicine.

*Preparations and Doses*: Rubia, one-half ounce.

**RUBUS.**

BLACKBERRY.

The root of *Rubus Villosus*. Stems one to six feet high, furrowed; prickles strong and hooked; leaflets three to five, ovate or lance-ovate, pointed, their lower surface and stalks hairy and glandular, the middle one long-stalked and sometimes heart-shaped.

*Properties*: Astringent and tonic. Employed in diarrhoea, leucorrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum and relaxed conditions of the bowels; locally in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, prolapsus uteri and prolapsus ani. *Rubus Strigosus*, Raspberry, possesses similar properties; is also sedative and anodyne.

*Preparations and Doses*: Syrupus rubi, one-half to two ounces; Extractum rubi fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum rubi, four to six grains.

**RUDBECKIA.**

THIMBLE-WEED.

The whole plant *Rudbeckia Laciniata*.

*Habitat*: Low thickets. Three to seven feet high, smooth branching above; lowest leaves pinnate, with five to seven cleft leaflets, upper one three to five parted, or the uppermost undivided; heads long-peduncled with linear-drooping rays.

*Properties*: Tonic, diuretic and balsamic. Employed in urinary difficulties, strangury, Bright's disease and wasting or atrophy of the kidneys. One of those rare drugs that tend to increase the growth of the kidneys.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum rudbeckia fluidum, one to two drachms.

**RUMEX.**

YELLOW DOCK.

The root of *Rumex Crispus*. Leaves green, lanceolate, very wavy, curled; truncate at the base; whorls crowded in long racemes.



*Properties* : Alterative, tonic, astringent, detergent and antiscorbutic. Employed in syphilis, scrofula, leprosy, elephantiasis, rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases and prurigo. It proves most efficient in phthisis, scrofula, syphilis and diseases of the skin; it corrects the general phthisical and scrofulous habit of the body; improving the appetite, increasing the quantity of bile secreted, gastric fluid produced, urine formed, and securing healthy eliminations from the surface. It also wards off the tendency to phthisis, inherited from scrofulous or consumptive constitutions of parents. Large doses are required to secure its laxative effects; so, suitable laxatives are often combined with the rumin. Combine it with myricin in scrofula; with macrotys in rheumatism; with oil erigeron in scorbutis; with stillingia in all skin diseases; with corydalis in syphilis; and with helonis in leucorrhœa. Its special action is on the skin and throat as an alterative.

*Preparations and Doses* : Syrupus rumecis, one to two drachms; Extractum rumecis fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### RUMEX ACETOSELLA.

#### SORREL.

The leaves of *Rumex Acetosella*. Low weed in sterile fields; leaves lance-oblong or halbert-shaped, the lobes or auricles narrow, pedicles jointed with the flower.

*Properties* : Refrigerant and diuretic. Employed in inflammatory and febrile diseases. Locally to cancer and tumors. The oxalic acid present in sorrel destroys the cancer germ locally and internally.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum rumecis acetosellæ fluidum, one-half of a drachm.

---

### RUTA.

#### RUE.

The leaves and unripe fruit of *Ruta Graveolens*. A bushy herb, woody at the base; small leaflets oblong or obovate, strongly dotted, the terminal one broader and notched at the end, and corymbs of greenish-yellow flowers.

*Properties* : Emmenagogue, anthelmintic and antispasmodic. Employed in flatulent colic, hysteria, some nervous complaints, epilepsy, and for the expulsion of worms.

*Preparations and Doses* : Ruta, fifteen to thirty grains; Extractum rutæ fluidum, twenty to forty drops; Extractum rutæ, two to four grains; Oleum rutæ, two to five drops.

**SABADILLA.**

CEVADILLA.

The seeds of *Veratrum Sabadilla*.

*Properties*: Cathartic and anthelmintic. Employed to destroy pediculi. Seldom given internally.

*Preparations and Doses*: Sabadilla, five to ten grains.

**SABBATIA.**

AMERICAN CENTAURY.

The herb *Sabbatia Angularis*. Wing-like angles to the stem; leaves five-nerved, ovate or heart-shaped flowers, rose-pink with yellowish or greenish eye.

*Properties*: Tonic. Employed in periodic and febrile diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Sabbatia, one-half to one drachm; Extractum sabbatiæ, ten to thirty grains; Extractum sabbatiæ, one-half to one drachm.

**SABBATIA ELLIOTII.**

QUININE FLOWER.

The plant *Sabbatia Elliotii*.

*Properties*: Antiperiodic, tonic and antiseptic. A very fine substitute for quinine. It produces the peculiar physiological action of cinchona; a cerebral stimulant of great power.

*Preparations and Doses*: See SABBATIA.

**SABINA.**

SAVINE.

The tops and leaves of *Juniperus Sabina*.

*Habitat*: Rocky banks. Trailing over the ground; leaves scale-shaped, awl-like, somewhat acute; fruit nodding on the short peduncle-like recurved branchlet.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. Employed in dysmenorrhœa, worms and rheumatism. Externally as a cerate to indolent ulcers. We have in this potent drug the primary and secondary action well brought out. Small doses act as a direct sedative to an engorged uterus, and arrest uterine hemorrhage; large doses produce terrible congestion, and make this drug an abortifacient. This latter property depends upon its power to cause turgidity of the viscera of the pelvis—its exciting action upon the rectum and bladder, causing it to act reflexly on the womb. Engorgement of the pelvic viscera, an apoplectic condition of the fœtus, and general nervous congestion, are some of its results. Its physiological action is as follows: It enters the blood unchanged. It is thrown off by the skin, lungs and kidneys. It

affects powerfully the vaso-motor system of nerves. It causes hyperæmia of the brain and of the spinal cord. It stimulates glandular action. It is cathartic. It is diuretic. It is highly irritant. It is stimulant. It is an intoxicant. It is a narcotic, and it increases the temperature of the body. The oil is the most toxic. In small doses, rubbed up in sugar, it has a marked action on the reproductive organs of women. In obstinate cases of suppression of the menses, it has probably no equal. In moderate doses it is a prophylactic to habitual abortion, especially when this is dependent upon diminished vitality of the uterine system.

*Preparations and Doses*: Sabina, five to ten grains; Tinctura sabinæ, five to sixty drops; Extractum sabinæ fluidum, five to twenty drops; Extractum sabinæ, one to five grains; Oleum sabinæ, two to fifteen drops.

---

### SACCHARUM.

SUGAR.

The saccharine principle of *Saccharum Officinarum*, refined.

*Properties*: Nutritive, alterative, demulcent and topically antiseptic. Employed principally in medicine for the preparation of syrups. *Saccharum lactis*—sugar of milk. A crystalline substance obtained from whey. Employed principally in the trituration of drugs.

---

### SACCHARUM LACTIS.

SUGAR OF MILK.

A crystallized *sugar* obtained from the whey of cows' *milk* by evaporation. The milk is first coagulated by the addition of a little sulphuric acid, dilute, and the whey resulting from this is evaporated to the consistence of syrup and set aside for several weeks to crystallize. The crystals are then decolorized by animal charcoal and recrystallization. *Sugar of milk (lactin)* occurs in four-sided prisms. Principally used as a menstruum for other powders.

---

### SAGAPENUM.

SAGAPENUM.

The gum resin of an uncertain plant—probably *Ferula Persica*.

*Properties*: Emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Employed in hysteria, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Sagapenum, five to ten grains.

---

### SAGO.

SAGO.

The fecula of the pith of *Sagus Rumphii*. Employed as an article of diet during convalescence.

**SALIX.**

WILLOW.

The bark of *Salix Alba*. A familiar tree, twigs yellow, leaves lanceolate, serrate, white, silky underneath; stipules lanceolate; ovary nearly sessile and smooth.

*Properties*: Tonic, antiperiodic and astringent. Employed in intermittents, dyspepsia, with debility of the digestive organs, diarrhoea and dysentery. Acts chiefly on the nerves of nutrition as a stimulant, and is thus valuable in promoting nutrition.

*Preparations and Doses*: Salix, one to thirty grains; Salicinum, two to eight grains.

---

**SALVIA.**

SAGE.

The leaves of *Salvia Officinalis*. Low, minutely pubescent, hoary; leaves oblong-lanceolate, finely reticulated, rugose and the margins crenulate, spiked flower, whorls and short corolla.

*Properties*: Expectorant, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in flatulence, hectic fever, spermatorrhœa, colds, coughs, chronic irritation of the air passages, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, and as a tonic to the scalp in baldness. It makes an excellent and pleasant gargle.

*Preparations and Doses*: Salvia, twenty to thirty grains; Extractum salviæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

**SAMBUCUS.**

ELDER.

The flowers and inner bark of *Sambucus Canadensis*. Stems woody towards the base, with white pith; leaflets oblong, smooth or smoothish; lowermost often three parted flat cymes in early summer; fruit small, black-purple.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic, diuretic, antiseptic and alterative. Employed in hepatic derangements of children, erysipelas, some cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. *Elder* blossoms are so antiseptic that they destroy the bacteria on the skin in erysipelas. Excellent in rousing up a dormant liver and skin.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum sambuci fluidum, one to two drachms; Extractum sambuci, three to ten grains.

---

**SANGUINARIA.**

BLOOD-ROOT.

The root of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. Thick red root-stalk; leaf rounded, reniform and palmately lobed in early spring, wrapped around the flower bud; flower white, many petalled.

*Properties* : Emetic, sedative, febrifuge, stimulant, alterative, diuretic, resolvent and expectorant. Employed in dyspepsia, jaundice, rheumatism, hepatic difficulties, inactivity of the kidneys. Locally in leucorrhœa, ulcerated cervix, chancres and catarrh. The action of this remedy is various, according to the dose administered; in small doses it stimulates the digestive organs, and increases the action of the heart and arteries, acting as a stimulant and tonic; in large doses as a sedative, reducing the pulse, causing nausea and diaphoresis, increased expectoration and gentle diuresis, also stimulating the action of the liver; in larger doses it causes severe vomiting, with distressing gastralgia and narcosis. It is a successful remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, whooping-cough and other affections of the respiratory organs. Also good in dyspepsia as a stimulant tonic, and as an alterative in jaundice and rheumatism. It is used very extensively, and with great benefit, in hepatic difficulties, chronic hypertrophy of the liver, and granular degeneration of that structure. In these cases it is advantageous to combine it either with leptandrin or podophyllin. In obstinate gravelly affections, and in functional inactivity of the kidneys, it is peculiarly serviceable. *Sanguinaria* resolves the plasticity of the venous blood, and stimulates the venous absorbent and lymphatic vessels and glands; hence a valuable remedy in the treatment of dropsy, arousing the system from its torpor, and invigorating the functions of secretion and depuration. As an emmenagogue, its properties are well marked and decided in chronic amenorrhœa; but in cases of debility it is better to combine it with suitable tonics, as fraserin and cornin. As an antiseptic, it is beneficially employed in offensive leucorrhœal discharges, ulcerations of the cervix, chancres and buboes. In combination with stillingia, we have found it useful in secondary and tertiary syphilis; also in eczema, herpes and other diseases of the skin when combined with cerasein. In scaly eruptions of the skin, dissolved in alcohol or strong vinegar it generally proves successful. Possessing escharotic as well as antiseptic properties when applied to nasal and uterine polypi, it will frequently disorganize them; and applied to the surface of foul and indolent ulcers, it cleanses and disposes them to heal. There is nothing better as a gargle in the sore throat of scarlatina; and combined with dilute acetic acid, it will destroy the mycelium of pseudo-membranous croup. Indeed, so far, it is the only remedy that can cure true croup.

*Preparations and Doses* : *Sanguinaria*, one to fifteen grains; *Tinctura sanguinariæ*, ten to sixty drops; *Acetum sanguinariæ*, five to sixty drops; *Extractum sanguinariæ fluidum*, one to fifteen drops; *Extractum sanguinariæ*, one-half to five grains; *Sanguinarin*, one twelfth to one grain.



**SANTALINUM.**

RED SAUNDERS.

The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*.

*Properties* : Tonic and astringent. Employed mostly for coloring tinctures.

**SANTONICA.**

LEVANT WORM-SEED.

The unexpanded flowers of *Artemisia Cina*.

*Properties* : Anthelmintic and tonic. Employed for the expulsion of worms, and in debilitated conditions of the bowels.

*Preparations and Doses* : Santonica, ten to thirty grains.

**SANICULA.**

SANICLE.

The root of *Sanicula Marilandica*. Two to three feet high; leaves palmately parted, sharply cut divisions, wedge-ovate, umbellets with many flowers.

*Properties* : Stimulant and antispasmodic. Employed in nervous affections and gonorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum saniculæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

**SAPO.**

SOAP.

*Soap* made with soda and olive oil.

*Properties* : Slightly laxative and detergent, constipation and dyspepsia.

**SAPONARIA.**

SOAP-WORT. 5

The root and leaves of *Saponaria Officinalis*. A rather stout, nearly smooth herb; leaves three to five ribbed, lower ovate or oval, upper lanceolate; flowers rather large; clustered petals, pale rose-color or almost white, notched at the end.

*Properties* : Tonic, diaphoretic and alterative. Employed in scrofulous, syphilitic and cutaneous diseases, jaundice and gonorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura saponariæ, ten to sixty drops; Extractum saponariæ fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

**SARRACENIA.**

SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

The root and leaves of *Sarracenia Purpurea*. Leaves pitcher-shaped, open, with erect round heart-shaped hood and broad side wing, purple, veiny; flower deep purple.

*Properties:* Diaphoretic and diuretic, uterine, tonic and sedative. Employed in small-pox, typhoid fever, gravel, rheumatism, chlorosis, gastric derangement and epilepsy. They, by its exhibition in several thousand cases, have demonstrated the remedy to be not only a prophylactic, but a true curative agent in small-pox. It seems to have some direct action upon the living germ, altering and destroying it. It has long been known that the sulphites or hyposulphites have a marked effect in checking the disease; but by the free use of a simple decoction of this drug, thousands of cases have been prevented, and a still larger number cured. Perhaps its chemical properties may have something to do with it, containing a large percentage of phosphates and chlorides, and other agents of an alkaline character. One thing is certain, that where the pitcher plant is drunk freely, there will be no small-pox; where it is given freely, and heat, bathing and nutritious diet in a bad case, it will either partially abort, or render it an extremely mild attack. Recent pathological researches have demonstrated that the poison of variola is living bioplasm, and the progressive physicians of America and Great Britain have shown that the *sarracenia* destroys this living germ and there can be no variola. Although we endorse this as the true use of this drug, still in the stage of incubation, emetics, alcoholic vapor baths and efficient cholagogue cathartics must be used, and the vital forces stimulated either with composition, quinine, or cimicifuga, and as much pitcher plant as the patient can freely drink; the efficacy of the treatment will depend on the quality of the drug and the amount administered; then, if sufficient, it will destroy the living germ variola.

*Preparations and Doses:* Infusum sarraceniæ, ad lib.; Extractum sarraceniæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

---

### SARSAPARILLA.

#### SARSAPARILLA.

The root of *Smilax Officinalis*.

*Properties:* Alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic. Employed in syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. It is the meanest alterative that ever acquired repute.

*Preparations and Doses:* Syrupus sarsaparillæ, one to four drachms; Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

### SASSAFRAS.

#### SASSAFRAS.

The bark of the root *Sassafras Officinale*, *Laurus Sassafras*. Fine tree, twigs yellowish; leaves ovate and obovate, sometimes three cleft; fruit blue, on a club-shaped rather fleshy stalk.

*Properties* : Aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic and diuretic. Employed in syphilitic, scrofulous and rheumatic diseases. This is a mild, efficient, and not to be overlooked alterative, considerably used as a domestic remedy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum sassafras fluidum, three to sixty drops; Oleum sassafras, two to three drops.

---

### SASSAFRAS MEDULLA.

SASSAFRAS PITH.

The pith of the stems of *Sassafras Officinale*.

*Properties* : Emollient and demulcent. Employed in ophthalmia, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

---

### SAXIFRAGA.

TALL SAXIFRAGE.

The root of *Saxifraga Pennsylvanica*.

*Habitat* : Low wet grounds. Leaves obtuse, lanceolate or oblong, obscurely toothed and narrowed into a very short broad petiole; scape one to two feet high, bearing small greenish flowers in an oblong cluster.

*Properties* : Alterative, tonic and absorbent. Employed in cancer, scrofula, consumption, syphilis and some cutaneous diseases. A most useful remedy in cataract and other diseases of a like nature: also in calcareous diseases. This is an alterative of great power, combining properties never before exhibited in a vegetable agent—not only a powerful alterative, but an absorbent greater than iodide or bromide: not only in absorbing effused lymph on such a lonely organized structure as the crystalline lens, but more, it will disintegrate calculi of the phosphatic kind. Besides, it is pre-eminently destructive to poisons, as syphilis, tubercle, mercury. This is one of the great remedies of the age.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum saxifragæ fluidum, ten to sixty drops.

---

### SCAMMONIUM.

SCAMMONY.

A resinous exudation from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*. Root fleshy, fusiform, with light-gray epidermis, and abounding in a milky juice; stems slender, cylindrical, villous; leaves sagittate, alternate, smooth, pointed, bright green, truncate at the base and supported on long petioles; flowers on slender erect stems, divided above into two or more pedicles, each supporting a pale-yellow flower.

*Properties* : Drastic, cathartic. Employed in dropsy, constipation and worms.

*Preparations and Doses* : Scammonium, five to thirty grains ; Resina scammonii, four to eight grains.

---

### SCAMMONIÆ RADIX.

SCAMMONIA ROOT.

The root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, dried.

*Properties* : See SCAMMONIUM.

---

### SCILLA.

SQUILL.

The bulb of *Scilla Maritima*, sliced and dried. Bulb large, roundish-ovate ; leaves appearing after the flowers, broad, lanceolate, channelled, spreading, recurved ; scape long, terminated by a large dense raceme ; flowers pale yellowish-green, with a green mark on each segment.

*Properties* : Emetic, cathartic, antiseptic, diuretic and expectorant. Employed in dropsy, catarrh, pneumonia, asthma, phthisis, humid asthma, winter cough and bronchitis. Its antiseptic properties render this drug very valuable in all parasitical diseases, croup, asthma, bronchitis ; and it seems to possess the property of destroying other vermin.

*Preparations and Doses* : Scilla, one to two grains ; Acetum scillæ, fifteen to sixty drops ; Tinctura scillæ, ten to twenty drops ; Syrupus scillæ, one-half to one drachm ; Extractum scillæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops ; Extractum scillæ fluidum compositum, ten to twenty drops.

---

### SCOPARIUS.

BROOM-TOPS.

The tops and seeds of *Cytisus Scoparius*. Shrub three to five feet high ; smooth branches long, tough, angle ; green branches bearing small leaves, the lower short-petioled, and with three obovate leaflets, the upper with a single sessile leaflet, large and showy golden-yellow flowers in the axils.

*Properties* : Cathartic, emetic and diuretic. Employed in dropsy. This remedy at one time was highly esteemed as a tonic and diuretic, but it is fast losing its reputation as such.

*Preparations and Doses* : Scoparius, ten to fifteen grams ; Extractum scoparii fluidum, fifteen to forty drops ; Succus scoparii, thirty to sixty drops.

---

### SCROPHULARIA.

FIGWORT.

The leaves and root of *Scrophularia Nodosa*.

*Habitat* : Damp, shady ground. Smooth with a four-sided stem,

three to four feet high ; leaves ovate or oblong, coarsely toothed ; small lurid flowers in loose cymes.

*Properties* : Alterative, diuretic and anodyne. Employed in hepatic diseases, scrofula, dropsy and syphilis. This has proved itself invaluable as an alterative ; possessing excellent properties as an anodyne, it becomes valuable in the nocturnal pains of syphilis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum scrophulariæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops : Extractum scrophulariæ, five to ten grains.

## SCUTELLARIA.

### SKULLCAP.

The whole plant of *Scutellaria Lateriflora*.

*Habitat* : Wet, shady places. Smooth branching, one to two feet high ; leaves ovate-lanceolate, sometimes with a heart-shaped base, acute, serrate, on slender petioles, racemes leafy bracted ; flowers one-fourth of an inch long.

*Properties* : Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. Employed in chorea, convulsions, delirium tremens, nervous diseases, neuralgia and rheumatism ; hydrophobia, epilepsy, spinal irritation, hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, nervous debility, urinary disorders. We value this remedy highly as a nervine tonic. It allays the irritability of the nervous system, impairing tone and regularity of action, lessening cerebral excitement, febrile excitement, abates delirium, excites diaphoresis and diuresis without any subsequent unpleasant reactions. In fevers and other acute diseases, in which there is a tendency to delirium, it is entitled to confidence. It is equally useful in the treatment of acute dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia and other female disorders, in which the head is apt to become affected. Perhaps it is the very best remedy in the treatment of coup-de-soleil, or sun-stroke, particularly in chronic cases. Its value is enhanced when combined with podophyllin. It generally performs a radical cure in cases of convulsions, chorea and hysteria. It is superior to opium for the disorders of children, as nervous irritability, wakefulness, slight febrile disturbances, flatulence, colicky pains and dentition. It answers admirably to be combined with asclepias. It is our best remedy in hydrophobia. If given in large doses it will suspend the action of the nerve centres until the effect of the poison is warded off. It is often beneficial in cases of threatened trismus, tetanic cramps and other spasmodic disorders. Its action is, that it produces a *quasi* suspension in health, as in disease of the nerve functions, under which vital force accumulates and disease is overcome or else a high standard of health is the result. It is too much neglected in all nervous affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum scutellariæ fluidum, one to two drachms ; Scutellarin, one to five grains.



**SEDUM.**

BITING STONE-CROP.

The whole plant of *Sedum Acre*. A moss-like plant forming mats on the ground, yellowish-green, with very succulent and thick ovate, small and crowded leaves, and yellow flowers, their parts in fives.

*Properties* : Emetic and astringent. Little used.

---

**SELINUM.**

SWAMP SMALLAGE.

The root of *Selinum Palustre*. Root fleshy, lactescent ; stem single, fistulous ; leaves soft, smooth, bipinnate or tripinnate.

*Properties* : Emmenagogue, diuretic and antispasmodic. Employed but seldom internally.

---

**SENECIO.**

LIFE-ROOT.

The root and herb of *Senecio Aureus*. Stem simple, one to two feet high ; root-leaves simple, round, heart-shaped, on slender petioles ; lower stem leaves lyrate ; upper ones sessile or clasping and cut-pinnatifid.

*Properties* : Diuretic, pectoral, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and other derangements of the female genito-urinary organs ; also in gravel and strangury. *S. Aureus* possesses emmenagogue properties in a higher degree. This remedy is so well known in regulating menstrual derangements that it has been called the female regulator. It has proved eminently successful in the treatment of amenorrhœa.

If the affection be uncomplicated there is no remedy more generally reliable than *senecin*. It operates mildly and without producing any excitement, restoring the catamenial flow in a manner so natural that the patient is scarcely aware of being under the influence of medicine. But should the case prove obstinate combine it with podophyllin. When the affection occurs in patients of a peculiarly nervous constitution combine the *senecin* with caulophyllin. If the amenorrhœa is complicated with liver disorders, the administration of podophyllin is indicated, and should precede that of *senecin*. But it is no less serviceable in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa, especially when administered during the intermenstrual period. It acts as a special tonic upon the uterine system, invigorating the menstrual function, and restoring equilibrium of action. In many cases its curative effects are enhanced when combined with helonin. But if the menstrual secretion be profuse, trillin should be substituted for the helonin ; when scanty the baptisin. A radical

cure may usually be expected from such treatment. Its employment is equally successful in the treatment of menorrhagia. Here we have an illustration of that morbid condition designated by the term *vis inertia*, or complete passivity of the vital forces, and the *senecin* acts by restoring and equalizing the functional activity of the organs concerned in this affection. Its alterative and tonic properties render it an efficient agent in the cure of chlorosis, and is peculiarly serviceable when it occurs in a strumous diathesis. Combined with leptandrin and iron by hydrogen it is an excellent remedy for prolapsus uteri, when of an asthenic character. We have found it of decided utility in spermatorrhœa. It answers well in the treatment of gravelly affections and in dropsy, by reason of its exciting the glandular system to healthful action. We have found it useful in gonorrhœa and syphilis when combined with stillingia. It is pre-eminently serviceable in coughs, colds, especially in mucous coughs. If the expectoration is difficult, skin dry and system feverish, it should be combined with prunin. When expectoration is free and tonics are indicated, combine with hyoscyamin, which combination is also appropriate when there is pain in the chest, and the cough troublesome at night.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura senecionis, one to two drachms; Extractum senecionis fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Senecin, one to five grains.

---

### SENEGA.

#### SENEKA.

The root of *Polygala Senega*. Five to twelve inches high; leaves lanceolate or oblong, even lance-ovate short leaves; cylindrical spike; round ovate wings and small crest.

*Properties*: Expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Employed in chronic catarrh, pneumonia, humoral asthma, rheumatism, amenorrhœa, colds and coughs. A very superior and standard remedy.

*Preparations and Doses*: Senega, ten to twenty grains; Tinctura senegæ, one-half to two drachms; Syrupus senegæ, one-half to two drachms; Extractum senegæ fluidum, twenty to forty drops; Extractum senegæ, one to three grains.

---

### SENNA.

#### SENNA.

The leaves of *Cassia Acutifolia*, *C. Oborata* and *C. Elongata*.

*Properties*: Cathartic. Employed in costiveness, dropsy, febrile diseases; contra-indicated in inflammation of the intestinal tract, hemorrhoids and prolapsus ani.

*Preparations and Doses* : Senna, one-half to two drachms ; Confectio sennæ, two drachms ; Tinctura sennæ, two to eight drachms ; Extractum sennæ fluidum, one to four drachms ; Extractum sennæ, three to eight grains.

---

### SEPIA.

#### SEPIA.

The inky juice of the Cuttlefish, *Polypus Sepia*.

*Properties* : Stimulant and emmenagogue. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, herpes, sicca, scabies and chronic angina. This is one of the most efficacious of remedies in disturbances of the circulation in the female sex. In large doses it produces flushes of heat, redness, swelling of the face, determination of blood to the head and right temple ; swelling of the chest, stomach and abdomen ; hands and feet cold ; throbbing in the sacral region ; palpitation of the heart, with occasional intermittent pulse, scanty urine and costiveness. It produces the following appearance of the skin : small red pimples on the joints of the arms and legs, especially the knee and elbow joints. In young girls, before the menses appear, *sepia* generally brings them on. This is a most valuable remedy for the following affections of the head, associated with irregular and painful menstruation : herpes, sicca, scabies, warts on the hands and fingers, varicose, excessively painful ulcers around the ankle and on the dorsum of the foot, scrofulous ophthalmia, toothache aggravated by warmth, chronic angina, derangement of the digestive organs in the pregnant female, pyrosis, chronic derangement of the intestinal canal, cramp extending from the spleen to the chest, constipation, discharge of blood from the anus after stool, pain in the abdomen and urging to stool during the menses, amenorrhœa, irregular menses, scanty and too short, with plethora abdominalis ; chronic menorrhagia, with plethora abdominalis. *Sepia* is a specific preventive of miscarriage in the fifth and seventh months of pregnancy, when symptoms of plethora abdominalis and stagnation of the circulation are present ; copious or acrid leucorrhœa ; soreness and bleeding of the nipples in nursing females ; cough worse at night, with white expectoration and pain in the throat ; dry chronic cough, with its accompanying fever and thirst ; stitches in the lower part of the sternum, extending to the back, shoulders and small of the back, but diminished by motion ; tuberculous phthisis ; palpitation of the heart on walking fast ; affections of the heart, with violent, unequal, intermittent, palpitating and tremulous motion of the heart, and burning in the region of the pudendum.

---

### SERPENTARIA.

#### SERPENTARIA.

The root of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. Stem slender, flexuous, erect ;

leaves cordate, acuminate, pubescent; peduncles almost radical, one-flowered; lip of the calyx lanceolate.

*Properties*: Diaphoretic, stimulant and diuretic. Employed in febrile diseases, headache, eruptive and typhoid fevers, rheumatism and dyspepsia. It has been long known to the profession under the form of the comp. tinc. of serpentaria or sudorific drops, and been largely and extensively used with most excellent results. Its therapeutic action is a powerful nerve tonic and stimulant; hence it is very valuable in all depressed or exhausted conditions of the nervous system, as in typhoid, puerperal, typhus and other fevers, wherever we have a poison depressing the powers of life. Its powers are not inferior to quinine, acting like that agent as a diaphoretic, by its primary action on the nerves, hence its great value in small-pox, scarlet fever, &c. *Serpentaria* may be given with advantage in all exhausted conditions, and in ague, in the lymphatic temperament, more valuable than quinine. It acts in this disease on the catalytic principle, though not deserving the name anti-periodic. It is easier to arrest malarial fever with the *serpentaria*, in that class of patients, than with any other remedy. Its use may be persevered with during the paroxysm, when great febrile reaction contra-indicates the use of other remedies. An infusion of the *serpentaria* is a specific in sore throat, alternated with belladonna. In all nervous affections, or in all morbid conditions depending upon an abnormal condition of the nervous system, there are few remedies that can be compared with this. In addition to its wide range of action in nervous diseases, we have for nearly twenty-five years used it with excellent results in suppressed and obstructed menstruation, from violent mental emotion or nervous disease. Indeed, after the use of the preliminary remedies in chlorosis, there is no remedy that can be more appropriately and successfully given than *serpentaria*. Remedies have a curative influence upon certain tissues and organs; their action is both primary and secondary, according as the dose is large or small. Now, the primary action of the *serpentaria* is a nerve stimulant of a peculiar character, different from quinine, nux vom., phosphorus, valerian, being powerfully tonic and stimulant; the secondary action is a nervine, tonic, mild diaphoretic, and is a remedy that covers a large sphere of useful medication in the treatment of diseases of women and children.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Serpentaria*, ten to thirty grains; *Tinctura serpentariæ*, one to two drachms; *Extractum serpentariæ fluidum*, twenty to thirty drops.

---

### SESAMUM.

BENNE LEAF.

The leaves and seeds of *Sesamum Indicum*. Stem erect, pubescent;



leaves ovate-oblong or lanceolate, the lower one trifid or trilobate; capsule mucronate from the persistent style, pubescent.

*Properties*: Laxative and demulcent. Employed in dysentery, affections of the bladder, kidneys and urethra; locally in eruptions of a bran-like character.

*Preparations and Doses*: See OLEUM SESAMI.

### SEVUM.

SUET.

The prepared fat of *Ovis Arietis*.

*Properties*: Nutritive and emollient. Employed principally in the preparation of ointments.

### SILEX CONTRITUS.

SAND, PULVERIZED.

Pulverized colorless quartz, *Rock Crystal*. Employed in various pharmaceutical manipulations.

### SILPHIUM.

ROSIN WEED.

The root and resinous exudation of *Silphium Gummiferum*. Stout rough flowering stems: root-leaves rough hairy, deeply pinnatifid, alternate, petiolate.

*Properties*: Expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Employed in bronchitis, asthma and other pulmonary diseases, strangury and incontinence of urine. It has an astringent action on the medulla oblongata and spinal cord; this renders it of equal value to bromine in asthma, and very useful in all diseases of organs supplied with spinal nerves, as affections of the kidneys and bladder.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura silphii, one to two drachms; Extractum silphii fluidum, one-half to two drachms.

### SIMARUBA.

SIMARUBA.

The bark of the root of *Simaruba Officinalis*.

*Properties*: Tonic. Employed in weakened conditions of the digestive organs, chronic diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

*Preparations and Doses*: Simaruba, twenty to forty grains.

### SINAPIS ALBA.

WHITE MUSTARD.

The seed of *Sinapis Alba*. Siliques hispid, not appressed to stem, shorter than the beak; leaves lyrate.



*Properties* : Irritant, stimulant, rubefacient and diuretic. Employed wherever a counter-irritant is required, and internally in dyspepsia, torpid state of the bowels and chlorosis.

*Preparations and Doses* : Sinapis, one to two drachms ; Oleum sinapis, one-twelfth of a drop.

---

### SINAPIS NIGRA.

BLACK MUSTARD.

The seed of *Sinapis Nigra*. Siliques somewhat quadrangular, smooth, appressed to the stem ; lower leaves lyrate ; upper ones linear-lanceolate, entire.

*Properties* and employment similar to those of S. ALBA.

---

### SISYMBRIUM.

HEDGE MUSTARD.

The tops and flower-spikes of *Sisymbrium Officinale*. Coarse weed with branching stems ; leaves runcinate ; flower very small and pale-yellow.

*Properties* : Expectorant and diuretic. Employed in coughs, colds, ulcerations of the mouth and diseases of the urinary organs.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum sisymbrii fluidum, ten to forty drops.

---

### SIUM.

WATER PARSNEP.

The expressed juice of *Sium Linaæ*. Tall, smooth, angled stems, grooved ; leaves simply pinnate ; leaflets long-linear or lanceolate, very sharply serrate and taper-pointed ; fruit globular, with wing-like corky ribs.

*Properties* : Alterative, stimulant, narcotic and sedative. Employed mostly in cutaneous diseases. Great care should be exercised in the use of this remedy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum sii fluidum, five to ten drops.

---

### SODIUM.

SODIUM.

A peculiar metal forming the base of the alkali *Soda*. *Sodium* is obtained by igniting a mixture of dry carbonate of soda, coal and chalk. Most of the salts of *sodium* are prepared from *carbonate of sodium*, which is obtained from the *chloride* (common salt). The following are the more important preparations of *sodium* :

*Sodii Acetas* (Acetate of Sodium), white-colored amorphous crystals.

*Properties* : Diuretic, purgative, refrigerant. Employed in rheumatism, gout, gravel, gonorrhœa and dropsy.

*Sodii Bicarbonas Venalis* (Bicarbonate of Sodium of commerce), an opaque whitish powder.

*Sodii Boras* (Borate of Soda), crystals oblique, rhombic prismatic. *Properties* : Diuretic, emmenagogue, refrigerant and aphrodisiac. Employed in renal diseases, gravel, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and locally in aphthous and inflammatory sore mouth, and some cutaneous diseases.

*Sodii Carbonas* (Carbonate of Sodium), rhombic octahedral crystals, colorless. *Properties* : Antacid and diuretic. Employed in gastric acidity, urinary options, sick headache, pertussis, goitre, scrofula and disorders of the urinary apparatus.

*Sodii Chloridum* (Chloride of Sodium), regular colorless transparent cubes. *Properties* : Emetic, alterative, vermifuge and tonic. Employed in dyspepsia, strumous diseases, worms, spasms, and locally in ophthalmia and other diseases of like character.

*Sodii Hypophosphas* (Hypophosphate of Sodium) occurs in rectangular crystals of a pearly lustre, soluble in water and alcohol.

*Sodii Hyposulphis* (Hyposulphite of Sodium), large colorless crystals. *Properties* : Resolvent, alterative and sudorific. Employed in chronic cutaneous diseases, syphilis, gout, rheumatism and biliary calculi.

*Sodii Nitras* (Nitrate of Sodium) occurs in obtuse rhomboidal crystals of a bitter taste, deliquescent in air. *Properties* and employment similar to those of the nitrate of potassium.

*Sodii Sulphas* (Sulphate of Sodium) occurs in oblique rhombic prisms. *Properties* : Purgative and diuretic. Employed in costiveness, febrile and inflammatory diseases. Locally in opacities of the cornea, erysipelas and poisoning by rhus toxicodendron, sumach or ivy.

*Sodii Sulphis* (Sulphite of Sodium), white oblique prismatic crystals. *Properties* : Antizymotic. Employed in measles, hospital fever, puerperal peritonitis, pyemia, septicemia, fevers of putridity, scarlatina, small-pox, erysipelas and diphtheria. The properties of *sodium* are nearly the same as those of potassa—an alkali, alterative, cholagogue, cathartic, diuretic and diaphoretic, and a stimulant to the mucous membranes of the body. Not quite so active as the potassa.

*Preparations and Doses* : Sodæ liquor, ten to thirty drops; Sodæ chlorinata, ten to sixty drops; Sodii acetas, twenty to forty grains; Sodii arsenias, one twelfth to one-third of a grain; Sodii bicarbonas, ten to sixty grains; Sodii boras, five to forty grains; Sodii boratis glyceritum, one-half to one drachm; Sodii boratis mel, one half to six drachms; Sodii bromidum, five to fifteen grains; Sodii carbonas, five to fifteen grains; Sodii chloridum, ten to sixty grains; Sodii citras, one-

half to eight drachms; Sodii iodidum, twenty to forty grains; Sodii ntras, ten to thirty grains; Sodii phosphas, twenty to one hundred and sixty grains; Sodii sulphas, forty to eighty grains; Sodii sulphis, one drachm; Sodii et potassii tartras, twenty to one hundred and sixty grains; Sodii valerianas, one to five grains.

---

### SOLANUM.

GARDEN NIGHT SHADE.

The leaves of *Solanum Nigrum*. Low weed, much branched, nearly smooth; leaves ovate, wavy-toothed or sinuate; flowers very small and white.

*Properties*. Narcotic and sedative. Employed principally in the preparation of ointments.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura solani, ten to thirty drops; Extractum solani fluidum, five to fifteen drops.

---

### SOLIDAGO.

SWEET-SCENTED GOLDEN-ROD.

The leaves of *Solidago Odora*. Stem somewhat pubescent in lines, usually simple and declined; leaves linear-lanceolate, entire, smooth, with rough margins and punctate with pellucid dots.

*Properties*: Carminative, stimulant and diaphoretic. Employed in dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, gravel, urinary obstructions, ulceration of the bladder and dropsy.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum solidaginis fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

### SPIGELIA.

PINK-ROOT.

The root of *Spigelia Marilandica*. Six to eighteen inches high; leaves sessile, lance-ovate, acute; flowers in simple or forked spike-like clusters, terminating the stem or branches; corolla slender, handsome, red outside, yellow within, the lobes lanceolate.

*Properties*: Vermifuge. Employed for the expulsion of worms.

*Preparations and Doses*: Spigelia, ten to sixty grains; Extractum spigelie fluidum, ten to sixty drops. + see Mar 62

---

### SPIRÆA.

HARDHACK.

The leaves of *Spiræa Tomentosa*. High, hoary, downy, except the upper face of the ovate or oblong-serrate small leaves; flowers rose-purple or white.

*Properties*: Astringent. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery and catarrh.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum spirææ fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum spirææ, five to fifteen grains.

---

### SPIRITUS FRUMENTA.

WHISKEY.

Spirit obtained by distillation from fermented grain; containing from forty-six to forty-nine per cent. absolute alcohol.

*Properties*: Stimulant. Employed in low fevers, collapse, and wherever a diffusible stimulant is needed.

---

### SPIRITUS MYRCIÆ.

BAY RUM.

Spirit obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of *Myrcia Acris*. Employed principally in perfumery.

---

### SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.

BRANDY.

Spirit obtained from fermented grapes by distillation; containing from forty-eight to fifty-six per cent. pure alcohol.

*Properties*: Stimulant. Employed in general debility and other cases where a stimulant is indicated.

---

### STAPHISAGRIA.

LARKSPUR.

The seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

*Properties*: Diuretic and emmenagogue. Employed in irritation of the prostate gland, gonorrhœa, amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa and hypochondria connected with uterine difficulties. Very useful in skin diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum staphisagriæ fluidum, one to two drops.

---

### STATICE.

MARSH ROSEMARY.

The root *Statice Caroliniana*.

*Habitat*: Along the coast in salt marshes. Leaves oblong or spatulate, thick, on slender petioles; flowers lavender-colored.

*Properties*: Astringent and antiseptic. Employed in dysentery, diarrhœa, and locally in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa and gleet. Its antiseptic properties render it valuable in aphthæ of the mouth, diphtheria, scarlet fever, being capable of destroying the bioplasm of these affections. It

makes an excellent antiseptic poultice. In ulceration of the cervix uteri (oidium albicans present) with corrosive discharge, it acts promptly in promoting a cure. Useful in gonorrhœa and hemorrhoids.

*Preparations and Doses* : Statice, ten to thirty grains; Extractum staticis fluidum, one-half to two drachms.

### STELLARIA.

#### STAR-ROOT.

The herb *Stellaria Media*. Leaves ovate or oblong, the lower on hairy petioles, petals shorter than the calyx, two parted.

*Properties* : Demulcent and refrigerant. Useful in febrile diseases.

*Preparations and Doses* : Stellaria, one to four drachms; Extractum stellariæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

### STILLINGIA.

#### STILLINGIA.

The root *Stillingia Sylvatica*. Herb one to three feet high, clustered from a woody root; leaves crowded almost sessile, varying from obovate to lance-linear serrulate.

*Properties* : Alterative, resolvent, stimulant, tonic and diuretic. Employed in scrofula, syphilis, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, cutaneous diseases, incontinence of urine, impotence, sterility and rheumatism. Perhaps one of the best vegetable alteratives—resembling phytolacca and iris in its action. There can be little doubt that it is capable of destroying the living germ of syphilis in the blood; hence it is valuable in systemic poisoning of that disease. Its efficacy is greatly increased by corydalis, phytolacca, iris and iodide potass. After it destroys the poison it makes an effort at elimination by the follicles of the skin, and is apt to be followed by a furuncular rash; consequently it is best to exhibit its use but a few days at a time, and then repeat or keep the emunctories active.

*Preparations and Doses* : Stillingia, ten to thirty grains; Syrupus stillingiæ compositus, one to four drachms; Tinctura stillingiæ, one drachm; Extractum stillingiæ fluidum, twenty to forty drops; Stillin-gin, two to five grains.

### STRAMONIUM.

#### STRAMONIUM LEAF.

The leaves of *Datura Stramonium*.

*Habitat* : Waste grounds. Smooth, green stems; leaves ovate, angled or sinuate toothed; flowers white, rank-scented.

*Properties* : Anodyne and antispasmodic. Employed in periodic headaches, epilepsy, delirium tremens, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, mania



and dysmenorrhœa. It has analogous properties to belladonna, but less feeble. Its action on the lumbar plexus is more active. It is superior to the belladonna in puerperal mania. It is not powerful enough to arrest the secretion of milk, nor paralyze the sphincters. Still it is very active in promoting absorption of effused lymph; hence valuable in all swellings and indurations.

*Preparations and Doses:* Stramonii folia, two grains; Stramonii semen, one grain; Extractum stramonii fluidum, two to four drops; Extractum stramonii, one-fourth to one-half of a grain.

---

### STRAMONII SEMEN.

STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

The seeds of *Datura Stramonium*.

*Properties:* See STRAMONIUM.

---

### STYRAX.

STORAX.

The prepared balsam of *Liquidambar Orientale*.

*Properties:* Stimulant and expectorant. Employed in coughs, colds asthma, bronchitis, gonorrhœa and pulmonary affections.

*Preparations and Doses:* Styrax, ten to twenty grains.

---

### SULPHUR LOTUM.

WASHED SULPHUR.

Sublimed *Sulphur* thoroughly washed with water. This is the remedy; surpasses everything in the *Materia Medica*; alterative and tonic. Even in this crude form if sprinkled on the skin it will soon destroy the germ of scarlet fever; blown through a glass tube against the oidium albicans of diphtheria, it instantly destroys it. It destroys the bacteria and vibrios in the stomach and bowels; it energetically combines with the various parasites in the bile, and utilizes them for other purposes, but in this way relieves the liver and cures hemorrhoids. It even annihilates renal, ovarian and uterine parasites. A true stimulant to the skin,—it even enters the brain and kills the amœba and other germs there. The perfect freedom from germ life which attends the use of *sulphur* renders it an agent of vast importance. A renewal of life follows its use.

*Preparations and Doses:* Sulphur sublimatum, one to three drachms; Sulphur præcipitatum, one to three drachms.

---

### SULPHUR.

SULPHUR.

Sublimed *Sulphur*. *Sulphur* is obtained by distilling *Sulphur earths*,

or iron or copper pyrites. The product of this process occurs in two forms: first, *sublimed*, and second, *roll sulphur*. The former is the preparation used in pharmacy.

*Properties:* Laxative, diaphoretic and resolvent. It appears to be more active in the form of a saccharate than in any other form. Very valuable in rheumatism, gout, asthma, skin diseases, sciatica, and diseases of the blood.

### SUMBUL.

MUSK ROOT.

The root of an undetermined plant, indigenous to India.

*Properties:* Stimulant and antispasmodic. Very useful in nervous prostration, delirium tremens, epilepsy, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, spasms, chlorosis, asthma, opium habit, hysteria, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa (nervous) and in fact, in any disease due to nervous depression.

The action of *musk root* is so positively antispasmodic that it causes the *quasi suspension* of the nerve forces so desirable in hydrophobia and snake-bite. It is of infinite value in asthma. Its sphere of action in nervous diseases is unlimited. It will control the circulation in fevers, subdue the most violent tetanic convulsions, arrest the terrible appetite or thirst in diabetes. There is no morbid state but what can be modified or cured by *sumbul*.

*Preparations and Doses:* Tinctura sumbul, ten to thirty drops; Resina sumbul, one to two drops; Extractum sumbul fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### SYMPHYTUM.

COMFREY.

The root of *Symphytum Officinale*. Rather soft, hairy; the branches winged by the decurrent bases of the oblong-lanceolate leaves, corolla yellowish-white.

*Properties:* Demulcent and astringent. Employed in pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, pneumonia, diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum symphyti fluidum, one to two drachms.

### SYMPLOCARPUS.

SKUNK CABBAGE.

The roots and seeds of *Symplocarpus Fœtidus*. In spring purple spathe starts up enclosing a head of flowers, and later large leaves appear in a cabbage-like tuft.

*Properties:* Stimulant, antispasmodic and expectorant. Employed in hysteria, pulmonary diseases, whooping-cough, convulsions, asthma, epi-

lepsy, convulsions during pregnancy, and menstrual obstructions. On the medulla oblongata it produces a sedative effect, and thus forms one of the most important remedies in reflex nervous disease.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum symplocarpi fluidum, one-eighth to three-quarters of a drachm.

### SYRINGIA.

COMMON LILAC.

The leaves and fruit of *Syringia Vulgaris*. Leaves ovate heart-shaped; lobes of the corolla somewhat spreading, flowers pale violet.

*Properties:* Tonic and antiperiodic. Employed in intermittent fever and other diseases of a periodic character.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum syringiæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### SYRUPUS FUSCUS.

MOLASSES.

The impure dark-colored syrup obtained in making sugar. Molasses combined with sulphur and brandy forms the saccharate of sulphur, a combination of great power in rheumatism, checking the elaboration of acids. See SACCHARATES.

### TABACUM.

TOBACCO.

The dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*. Leaves lance-ovate, decurrent, one to two feet long, or the upper one leceolate; flowers panicle.

*Properties:* Sedative, emetic, diuretic and antispasmodic. Employed in strangulated hernia, spasmodic urethral stricture, hysterical convulsions, strychnia poisoning, and tetanus.

*Preparations and Doses:* Tabacum, three to six grains; Vinum tabaci, ten to thirty grains; Extractum tabaci fluidum, five to sixty grains; Extractum tabaci, one-quarter to one-half grain.

### TAMARINDUS.

TAMARIND.

The preserved fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. Large tree; branches spreading, bearing tufts of alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves; legume pulpy within.

*Properties:* Refrigerant and laxative. Employed in connection with other cathartics.

*Preparations and Doses:* Tamarindus, one-half to two grains.

**TANACETUM.**

TANSY.

The leaves of *Tanacetum Vulgare*. A smooth strong-scented acrid weed; deep green, compound pinnate leaves; the leaflets and winged margins of the petiole cut-toothed.

*Properties*: Tonic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, dyspepsia, incipient fevers and atonic condition. This drug excites intense uterine congestion, indeed an apoplexy of the organ. In *tansy* we are dealing with a drug of remarkable power. Like savine, it may act by causing great engorgement of the venous circulation of the viscera generally, and particularly of the pelvis. It also resembles savine in its action on the urinary organs. Here all resemblance in their action ends. In the cure of amenorrhœa, *tansy* is justly regarded as highly as savine. They use different means to attain the same end. Savine seems to induce venous congestion, in a great measure, by its irritant properties, while *tansy* has no irritant action upon the primæ viæ, but seems to induce congestion by its peculiar action over the vaso-motor nerves. The fact that *tansy* fails to induce abortion, even when taken in sufficient amount to cause death, is no evidence against its power as an abortifacient, as its fatal effects follow in such a short time that the womb is unable to respond in any manner to the stimulant. *Tansy* has three stages of action, first as a stimulant tonic, as an excitant to the venous circulation, and as a violent poison to the brain and spinal cord, selecting the cord as the field of its primary action. It is the second stage of its action which enables it to rank as an abortifacient. Without being able in any manner to cause expulsive efforts on the part of the womb—thus being called indirect—it may render the organ untenable by inducing uterine apoplexy; or a condition approaching it to such an extent that the womb is roused to action.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tanacetum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum tanaceti fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum tanaceti, one-quarter to one drachm.

---

**TAPIOCA.**

TAPIOCA.

The fecula of the root of *Janipha manihot*.

*Properties*: Nutritious. Employed as a diet for the sick.

---

**TARAXACUM.**

DANDELION.

The root of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. Leaves unequally and acutely runcinate, the lobes toothed anteriorly; scales of involucre not corniculate; exterior reflected achenia; muricate at the top.

*Properties*: Tonic and laxative. Of little value. Employed in torpor and engorgement of the liver.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum taraxaci fluidum, twenty to forty drops; Extractum taraxaci, forty to sixty grains; Succus taraxaci, two to four drachms.

### TEPHROSA.

HOARY PEA.

The root of *Tephrosa Virginiana*. Long slender tough root; white silky-downy, with erect and simple stem; leaflets linear-oblong; flowers many, yellowish-white, with downy pods.

*Properties*: Alterative and antisyphilitic. Employed in syphilis, scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum tephrosæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

### TEREBINTHINA.

TURPENTINE.

The concrete oleoresin of *Pinus Palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*.

*Properties*: Diuretic, rubefacient and anthelmintic. Employed in chronic gonorrhœa, gleet, and diseases of the air passages; locally in rheumatism and tympanitis.

*Preparations and Doses*: Oleum terebinthinæ, five to sixty drops.

### TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS.

BALSAM OF FIR.

A resinous exudation from *Abies Balsamea*.

*Properties*: Stimulant. Employed in gonorrhœa, gleet and chronic diseases of the throat and lungs.

### TESTA.

OYSTER-SHELL.

The shell of *Ostrca Edulis*, calcined.

*Properties*: Antacid and absorbent. Employed in acid conditions of the stomach.

*Preparations and Doses*: Testa præparata, ten to sixty grains.

### TEUCRIUM.

WATER GERMANDER.

The whole plant of *Teucrium Scordium*.

*Properties*: Tonic, antiperiodic, deobstruent and cholagogue. Employed in hemorrhoids and malaria. In piles it is as near a specific as possible. This plant is also an efficient emmenagogue. *T. Canadense* possesses similar properties.



*Preparations and Doses* : Tinctura teucree fluidum, twenty to sixty drops, Extractum teucree fluidum, twenty to forty drops.

---

### THLASPI.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

The whole herb *Thlaspus (Capsella) Bursa Pastoris*. Root-leaves pinnatifid or toothed, those of the stem sagittate and partly clasping; small white flowers, followed by the triangular and notched pods in a long raceme.

*Properties* : Antiscorbutic, expectorant, astringent and diuretic. Very useful in asthma, dropsy, strangury, passive hemorrhages and menorrhagia.

*Preparations and Doses* : Infusum thlaspi, ad lib. ; Extractum thlaspi fluidum, twenty to forty drops.

---

### THUJA.

ARBOR VITÆ.

The small twigs and leaves of *Thuja Occidentalis*. Leaves scale-shaped, blunt and adnate; cones oblong, rather soft, the oblong scales pointless and bearing two-winged seeds.

*Properties* : Antiseptic, antiperiodic, alterative and expectorant. Employed in rheumatism, gout, intermittents and septic diseases. The therapeutic properties of this drug are of the first order. Its antiseptic properties render it valuable as an alterative in morbid states of the blood, venereal, scrofulous and cancerous affections, but more recently it has acquired great repute as a substitute for cinchona bark, and also from the fact that it effectually breaks up malarial attacks. It increases the activity of the nerves of nutrition.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum thujæ fluidum, one-fourth to one drachm.

---

### THYMUS.

THYME.

The leaves of *Thymus Vulgare*. Pale, rather hoary leaves, long, ovate or obovate; flowers in short clusters, flesh-colored.

*Properties* : Tonic, carminative, emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Employed in dyspepsia, weak and irritable stomach, hysteria, colic, headache, and to promote perspiration; also in the cure and for the prevention of drunkenness.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum thymi fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**TORMENTILLA.**

## TORMENTIL.

The root of *Potentilla Tormentilla*. Stem ascending, dichotomous; leaves ternate, cauline ones sessile, receptacles villose.

*Properties*: Tonic and astringent. Employed in dysentery, diarrhœa, hemorrhages, and locally in leucorrhœa and ulcers.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tormentilla, one-half to one drachm; Extractum tormentillæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

**TRAGACANTHA.**

## TRAGACANTH.

The gummy exudation of *Astragalus Varus*.

*Properties*: Demulcent. Employed chiefly to suspend heavy and insoluble powders.

**TOXICODENDRON.**

## POISON OAK.

The leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

*Habitat*: Low grounds. Climbing by rootlets; leaflets three rhombic-ovate, often sinuate or cut-lobed, rather downy beneath.

*Properties*: Stimulant, tonic and narcotic. Employed in paralysis, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, erysipelas, hemicrania, nocturnal emissions and some diseases of the eye. *R. radicus* possesses similar properties.

*Affections of the Heart*: Valvular diseases, with consequent derangement of the functions of the heart, chronic rheumatic pains. Inflammation and ichorous suppuration of the hands after external injury, warts on the hands and fingers. Paralysis of the feet, pain as if sprained, in the hip, knee and tarsal joints; gangrenous ulcers at the roots of the toes, with burning, itching; vesicular eruption over the whole body, with febrile symptoms.

*Rhus* may be employed externally with great advantage to ecchymosed parts, to chronic exudation, and to morbid growths occasioned by external violence.

*Preparations and Doses*: Toxicodendron, one to three grains; Extractum toxicodendron fluidum, three to fifteen drops.

**TRIFOLIUM.**

## RED CLOVER.

The flowers of *Trifolium Pratense*. Stems ascending; leaflets obovate or oval, often notched at the end, pale-green spot on the face, head closely surrounded by the uppermost leaves.

*Properties* : Alterative and detergent. Employed in cancerous and scrofulous diseases. Locally applied to cancerous ulcers. Has a powerfully destructive effect on the living cancer germ—annihilates it in the blood, unites with it and destroys it on the skin.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum trifolii fluidum, one-half to one drachm ; Succus trifolia, ten to forty drops.

### TRILLIUM.

#### BETH-ROOT.

The root of *Trillium Erectum*. Peduncle erect ; leaves rhombic-ovate, sessile by a wedge-shaped base, abruptly taper-pointed, petals purple, ovate, widely spreading.

*Properties* : Astringent, tonic and antiseptic. Employed in hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, menorrhagia, uterine hemorrhage, leucorrhœa, coughs and diabetes. Hemorrhages, whether external or internal ; leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, menorrhagia, dyspepsia, whooping-cough, asthma, excessive flow of the lochia, &c. This remedy exercises a remarkable control over mucous membranes, and so is applicable in the treatment of all diseases involving the mucous surfaces. Hæmoptysis, hematemesis, hæmaturia and uterine hemorrhages have all been relieved and cured by its administration. It is highly valuable in vaginal and uterine leucorrhœa, especially when of a tonic character. It resolves the viscosity of the mucous secretions, acts as an alterative tonic upon the mucous follicles, deterges and heals the diseased membranes and corrects the acrimony of the discharges. In dysentery, putrid fevers, cancrum oris, and wherever there is a tendency to gangrene, it is of very great service as an antiseptic. It is employed as a gargle in solution, as a lotion and in the form of an injection. In the latter form it is often employed for the removal of fetid discharges from the vagina and uterus, combined with myricin or baptisin, one drachm of each to the pint. A small quantity of dry powder snuffed up the nostrils will speedily check epistaxis. But its curative powers are best illustrated in the treatment of profuse lochial discharges. It regulates but does not suppress the discharges by facilitating the detergent action. Prolapsus uteri, engorgements of the cervix uteri, chronic vaginitis, &c., are diseases all indicating the use of this valuable remedy. Used by some in cases of dyspepsia, whooping-cough and asthma, and when combined with appropriate auxiliaries is doubtless very useful, but its true sphere of action is upon the uterus ; there it acts as a permanent tonic—promotes growth, invigorates it very efficiently ; very valuable in uterine catarrh.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum trillii fluidum, one to two drachms ; Extractum trillii, four to eight grains.

**TRIOSTEUM.**

FEVER-ROOT.

The bark of the root of *Triosteum Perfoliatum*. Soft and hairy, two to four feet high; leaves oval, abruptly narrowed at the base, and brownish-purple flowers.

*Properties*: Laxative, tonic and diuretic. Employed in febrile diseases, dyspepsia, hysteria, hypochondria, rheumatism and gout.

*Preparations and Doses*: Triosteum, forty grains; Extractum trios-  
tei, ten grains.

**TRITICUM REPENS.**

DOG GRASS.

The plant *Triticum Repens*. Long, running root-stalks, spikelets four to eight flowered, lower palate either pointless or short-awned.

*Properties*: Diuretic, sedative and aperient. Employed in diseases of the urio-genital organs, dysuria, incontinence of urine and inflammation of the spleen.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura tritici repentis, ten to sixty drops; Extractum tritici repentis fluidum, five to thirty drops.

**TUSSILAGO.**

COLT'S FOOT.

The leaves of *Tussilago Farfara*. Creeping root-stalks from arise scaly bracted scapes bearing a single dandelion-like head followed by the rounded and somewhat angled or toothed heart-shaped or kidney-shaped leaves, which are cottony beneath when young.

*Properties*: Emollient, demulcent and tonic. Employed in asthma, whooping-cough and other pulmonary affections. Also in scrofula. *T. Frigida* has been successfully employed in locomotor ataxia.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum tussilagonis fluidum, one to two drachms; Syrupus tussilagonis, two to four drachms.

**ULMUS.**

SLIPPERY-ELM.

The inner bark of *Ulmus Fulva*. Common tree; leaves double serrate, very rough above.

*Properties*: Expectorant, diuretic, demulcent and emollient. Employed in mucous inflammations of the bowels, stomach, kidneys and bladder, dysentery, diarrhoea, pneumonia, pleurisy and strangury. Locally to ulcers, tumors, boils, carbuncles and buboes.

**URTICA.**

NETTLE.

The root and leaves of *Urtica Dioica*. Full of stings, two to three feet high; leaves heart-ovate, deeply serrate; downy beneath.

*Properties*: Astringent, tonic and diuretic. Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, hemorrhages, scorbutic affections, gravel and other nephritic complaints. *U. Urens* possesses similar properties.

*Preparations and Doses*: Tinctura urticæ, one-half to one drachm; Extractum urticæ fluidum, ten to thirty drops.

**USTILAGO.**

CORN ERGOT.

The fungus of *Zea Mays* (*Ustilago Maidis*).

*Properties*: Parturient, stimulant, narcotic and astringent. Employed to produce labor-pains during parturition; spermatorrhœa, leucorrhœa, hemorrhoids, amenorrhœa and in fibroid tumors. It supersedes ergot in labor. It has no effect in producing embolism, but acting upon the lumbar plexus of nerves as a direct stimulant, imparts that to the uterus, the uterine contraction follows, and this is of an intermittent character: for these two reasons it is much to be preferred to ergot; no embolism, and a greater freedom from pain to the mother—no danger to the child. It is also superior to ergot in hemorrhage. Besides its action on the gravid uterus, it causes contraction of the ejaculatory ducts in spermatorrhœa, and acts efficiently on the skin in eczema and psoriasis.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum ustilagonis fluidum, ten to twenty drops; Ustilagonis, ten to twenty grains.

**UVA PASSA.**

RAISINS.

The dried fruit of *Vitis Vinifera*.

*Properties*: Laxative. Employed in habitual constipation.

**UVA URSI.**

UVA URSI.

The leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*. Trailing over rocks, forming mats on the ground; leaves thick, smooth, entire, obovate or spatulate; flowers small, scaly bracted, nearly white, in a short raceme; berries red, austere

*Properties*: Astringent and tonic. Employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, diabetes and emesis and chronic affections of the kidneys and urinary organs.

*Preparations and Doses*: Uva ursi, twenty to thirty grains; Extractum uvæ ursi fluidum, one-half to one drachm; Extractum uvæ ursi, five to fifteen grains.



**UVARIA.**

PAPAW.

The seeds of *Asinrina Triloba*. Shrub; leaves lanceolate-obovate and banana shaped fruit.

*Properties*: In large doses tonic; in small doses sedative and tonic.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum uvariae fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

**UVULARIA.**

BELLWORT.

The plant *Uvularia Perfoliata*. Leaves oblong, base clasping round the stem; root-stalk very short and erect.

*Properties*: Tonic, demulcent and nervine. Employed in hysteria, nervous depression of women and spermatorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum uvulariae fluidum, ten to fifteen drops.

**VACCINIUM.**

WHORTLEBERRY.

The leaves of *Vaccinium Frondosum*. One to three feet high; leaves obovate, oblong or oblanceolate, scarcely serrulate, and often pubescent.

*Properties*: Diuretic and astringent. Useful in Bright's disease, catarrh of the bladder, old gleet and other chronic mucous discharges.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum vaccinii fluidum, twenty to forty drops.

**VALERIANA.**

VALERIAN.

The root of *Valeriana Officinalis*. Two to three feet high, a little downy; leaves with lanceolate or oblong cut-toothed leaflets; root-stalk not running.

*Properties*: Stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Employed in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, chlorosis, delirium tremens, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa and sleeplessness.

*Preparations and Doses*: Valeriana, twenty to sixty grains; Extractum valerianæ, ten to thirty grains; Extractum valerianæ fluidum, one drachm; Oleum valerianæ, four to five drops; Tinctura valerianæ, one to four drachms; Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata, one-half to one drachm.

**VANILLA.**

VANILLA.

The fruit of *Vanilla Aromatica*.

*Properties*: Aromatic and stimulant. Employed in hysteria, rheu-

matism and low forms of fever; principally employed in flavoring medicinal preparations.

### VERATRUM.

AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

The rhizome of *Veratrum Viride*. Rhizome thick, fleshy, tunicated above and solid below, with many whitish radicles, stem tall, roundish, pubescent; leaves sheathing, lower ones large, oval, acuminate, pubescent, strongly ribbed, upper ones narrower; flowers in compound racemes, terminal.

*Properties*: Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nervine, antispasmodic, arterial, sedative, resolvent and anodyne. Employed in fevers, inflammations, derangement of the nervous system, delirium tremens, asthma, hysteria, cramps, convulsions, mania, whooping cough, epilepsy, functional or organic disease of the heart, puerperal convulsions, rheumatism, pneumonia, pleuritis, and chronic enlargement of the heart—wherever a drug is indicated to stimulate the vital force. Fevers and inflammations of every species or variety, even of the most aggravated form, as pneumonia and puerperal fever, yield to the action of this powerful and invaluable drug. If there is a specific in medicine, it is to be found in the heroic administration of *veratrin* in all conditions of depression; all states where the respiration and pulse are frequent; where the heat of the body is great. Those physicians who have never used this drug but little, cannot appreciate its virtues, nor form an estimate of its power. With *veratria* we can regulate the action of the heart at will; we can hold a morbid condition, and when using it we know that it does not exhaust, but strengthens, regulates and equalizes vascular and nervous energy. It is a drug that does not possess a single acrid property whatever, but is a pure arterial sedative—a regulator of nervous and vascular action. It has no equal in the *Materia Medica* for certainty, safety and efficiency. If given in very large doses, nausea and vomiting may follow, but these are speedily relieved by a dose of morphine or tinctura of opium, and when relieved, no disagreeable or unpleasant effects can follow its use. *Veratrum viride* prepared from the green plant is the *ne plus ultra* of scientific medication; a drug that can be wielded with the greatest possible effect—positive, definite in its action.

By giving an adult two drops every half hour till the pulse is controlled, and then extending the period to two hours, nausea may be avoided. We usually give it every three hours, beginning with three drops, and increase the dose one drop every portion given, till the pulse is controlled, or nausea and vomiting occur; then reduce the quantity

one, two or three drops, continuing the dose every three hours. In severe and acute diseases, when a strong and speedy impression is desired or required, give from five to ten drops every twenty minutes till emesis is produced, then give a full portion of morphine, and continue the *veratrum viride* every two or three hours in a quantity short of nausea. In mania, tetanus or puerperal convulsions, we would not hesitate to give fifteen, thirty, or even sixty drops, and repeat. Its use is big with results to suffering humanity. Its use embraces that long catalogue of diseases accompanied with fever and inflammation. As an alterative and nervine it has no equal; hence its great value in consumption. All nervous diseases have been benefited by its use. Locally applied, it is capable of producing irritation, rubefaction, and even vesication of the surface; and snuffed into the nostrils, the powder is a strong errhine and sternutatory. The *veratrin* is unsurpassed in the treatment of every form of febrile exanthema, but especially of scarlatina, as these diseases are accompanied with great arterial excitement, increased plasticity of the blood, and a strong tendency to the production of effusions and exudations, for the prevention or removal of which *veratrin* is remarkably well adapted. In rheumatic fever it breaks up the fever, and arrests the copious symptomatic sweats that arise from excessive capillary congestion. In these cases it should, however, be alternated with asclepin and cerasein, or they may be combined; it imparts speedy relief in erysipelas, whether local or general, acute or chronic. The affected part should be pencilled over with the concentrated tincture or fluid extract, at least four times a day. When occurring on the face or head, apply wet clothes, first pencilling with the *veratrum viride*. It is also very appropriate in cases of typhoid fever, of diarrhoea and dysentery. It is of equal service in the treatment of meningitis, phrenitis, hydrocephalus and cerebral difficulties generally; but the patient must be kept fully under its influence until all inflammatory action has subsided. It is well to combine it with podophyllin, asclepias or scutellaria. Combined with podophyllin it is the most successful treatment in puerperal fever; also in pneumonia, pleuritis, croup, asthma and other disorders of the respiratory system. It relaxes spasm, lessens arterial excitement, equalizes the circulation, resolves the viscosity of the secretions, promotes diaphoresis and expectoration, imparting tone to the venous, absorbent and lymphatic vessels and glands generally. It has a powerful influence over the heart and arterial system, and is eminently valuable in the treatment of both functional and organic disease of the heart, as palpitation, endocarditis, chronic pericarditis and enlargement. A valuable agent in the treatment of atonic mucous hemorrhoids, false mem-

branous formations in the intestinal tube, and other forms of phlegmatic disease of the abdominal cavities. *Veratria* exerts a specific influence over the uterus, and is highly beneficial in amenorrhœa, atonic chlorosis, uterine leucorrhœa, and other affections arising from vascular debility; also in jaundice, dropsies, herpes and other skin diseases. It is contra-indicated in paralytic debility, tendency to hemorrhage of the lungs, pregnancy, lingering hectic, internal ulcerations, &c.

A tincture prepared from the green plant exercises a powerful contractile effect upon the vessels of the lungs and brain; hence invaluable in congestion of those organs. Nothing like it in inflammation.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Veratrum*, one to two grains; *Tinctura veratri*, two to eight drops; *Extractum veratri fluidum*, two to four drops; *Extractum veratri*, one-third to one-half of a grain.

### VERATRUM ALBUM.

WHITE HELLEBORE.

The rhizome of *Veratrum Album*. Rhizome oblong, præmoise of a blackish color externally, whitish within; stem tall, striated; leaves broadly ovate, plaited, somewhat acute, panicle terminal; flowers yellowish or greenish-white.

*Properties*: Emetic and purgative in large doses; in small doses it has a remarkable stimulating effect on the eighth pair of nerves that supply the liver. It is of the most intrinsic value in cholera infantum, morbus and even Asiatic cholera. Its peculiar action on that nerve, irrespective of its cerebral effect, quickly changes the chemical secretion of the bile from an acrid to an alkaline character. This is its action, positive and effective.

*Preparations and Doses*: See VERATRUM.

### VERBASCUM.

MULLEIN.

The leaves and flowers of *Verbascum Thapsus*. Densely woolly, tall simple stem, winged from the base of the oblong leaves, bearing a long dense spike of yellow flowers.

*Properties*: Demulcent, diuretic, anodyne and antispasmodic. Employed in coughs, catarrh, hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, dysentery, gravel, incontinence of urine and hemorrhoids. Locally to ulcers, tumors and white swelling. Given in warm infusion, it is beneficial in colds and coughs.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Tinctura verbasci*, two to four drachms; *Extractum verbasci fluidum*, one to two drachms.



**VERBENA.**

VERVAIN.

The root of *Verbena Hastata*. Stem four to six feet high ; leaves lance-oblong, some larger with short side lobes at the base, cut serrate, petioled, densely flowered, corymbed or panicled ; flowers blue.

*Properties* : Tonic, emetic, expectorant and sudorific. Employed in intermittents, remittents, obstructed menstruation, scrofula and visceral obstructions.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum verbenæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

**VERONIA.**

IRON-WEED.

The root of *Veronia Fasciculata*. Leaves lanceolate, serrate, crowded along the whole height of the stem ; heads in a broad corymb ; scales of the involucre blunt and pointless.

*Properties* : Tonic and deobstruent. Employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa and hepatic disorders.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum veroniæ fluidum, one-half to one drachm.

---

**VERONICA.**

SPEEDWELL.

The leaves and tops of *Veronica Officinalis*. Low, spreading or creeping ; leaves wedge-oblong or obovate, serrate, short petioled ; pedicels shorter than the calyx ; pod, wedge obcordate, several seeded.

*Properties* : Expectorant, alterative, tonic and diuretic. Employed in coughs, colds, catarrh, renal and cutaneous disorders and jaundice.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum veronicæ fluidum, one to two drachms.

---

**VIBURNUM.**

BLACK HAW.

The bark of *Viburnum Prunifolium*.

*Habitat*: Dry soil. Leaves glassy, finely and evenly serrate, oval, blunt.

*Properties* : Antispasmodic and sedative. Employed in colic, asthma, convulsions during pregnancy, spasmodic coughs, epilepsy, chorea, paralysis agitans, and to prevent abortions. *V. Opulus* possesses similar properties. The influence of the *black haw* upon the uterus in procuring sedation of that organ renders it a most important drug. It will arrest labor like opium, even after the pains have become intermittent, and is very valuable in threatened miscarriage. It should be com-



menced early and continued through the critical period. Its action on the uterus relieves the condition of after-pains entirely. In neuralgic dysmenorrhœa it operates like a charm.

*Preparations and Doses* : Viburnum, one-half to two drachms ; Extractum viburni fluidum, one to two drachms ; Viburnin, one to three grains.

### VINCETOXICUM.

SWALLOW-WORT.

The root of *Vincetoxicum Nigrum*. Cultivated from Europe. A low twining, smooth weed ; leaves ovate and lance-ovate ; flowers small, brown-purple, rather few, in axillary umbels.

*Properties* : Diuretic and deobstruent. Employed in urinary diseases and cutaneous affections. Also of some value in dropsy.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum vincetoxici fluidum, five to ten drops.

### VINUM PORTENSE.

PORT WINE.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed in debilitated states and during convalescence.

### VINUM XERICUM.

SHERRY WINE.

*Properties* : Stimulant. Employed in low or sinking stages of fever during convalescence from debilitating diseases.

### VIOLA.

VIOLET.

The whole plant *Viola Pedata*.

*Habitat* : Sandy soil. Root-stalk tuber-like ; leaves all cut into linear divisions or lobes ; flower large, beardless.

*Properties* : Emollient and laxative. Employed in pectoral, nephritic and cutaneous affections.

*Preparations and Doses* : Extractum violæ fluidum, eight to thirty grains ; Syrupus violæ, one to two drachms.

### VISCUM.

MISTLETOE.

The leaves of *Viscum (Pharadendron) Flavescens*. Leaves obovate or oval, thick, slightly petioled and short yellowish jointed spikes in their axils.

*Properties* : Narcotic, antispasmodic, tonic and oxytotic. Employed

in epilepsy, paralysis and other nervous disorders. This remedy has acquired great repute as a substitute for ergot and *ustilago maidis*, being superior to either, because it acts with more certainty and promptness; it stimulates the uterus to normal contractions of an intermittent character. It is therefore a promoter of uterine contraction and an oxytocic of considerable power.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum visci fluidum, ten to forty drops.

### XANTHIUM.

SPINY BURWEED.

The whole plant of *Xanthium Spinosum*. Hoary; stems branching, armed with slender triple prickles at the base of the narrow, short petioled leaves; bur small with a single beak-like tip.

*Properties:* Stimulant, tonic and antispasmodic. Employed in hydrophobia, tetanus and spasmodic diseases. It is worthy the attention of all inquiring.

*Preparations and Doses:* Extractum xanthii fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

### XANTHORRHIZA.

YELLOW-ROOT.

The root of *Xanthorrhiza Apifolia*. Shrub; root horizontal; leaves compound, ovate, lanceolate, acute, double serrate leaflets.

*Properties:* Tonic. Employed wherever a simple bitter tonic is indicated.

*Preparations and Doses:* Xanthorrhiza, twenty to thirty grains; Tinctura xanthorrhizæ, twenty to sixty drops.

### XANTHOXYLUM.

PRICKLY ASH.

The bark and berries of *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum (Americanum)*. A prickly shrub or small tree; leaves of nine to eleven ovate or oblong leaflets; flowers greenish, in axillary clusters.

*Properties:* Stimulant, tonic, alterative and sialagogue. Employed in rheumatism, phthisis, scrofula, paralysis, indigestion, colic, syphilis, cholera, typhoid fever, convalescence from debilitating diseases, diphtheria, scarlatina, gleet, paralysis of the tongue and chronic diarrhoea. Very valuable diffusible stimulant.

*Preparations and Doses:* Xanthoxylum, ten to thirty grains; Extractum xanthoxyli fluidum, ten to thirty drops; Extractum xanthoxyli æthereum, one to five drops; Tinctura fructus xanthoxyli, five to thirty drops.

**YERBA REUMA.**

## YERBA REUMA.

The herb *Yerba Reuma*. An undetermined California plant.

*Properties*: Astringent, tonic and expectorant. Very useful in diseases of the mucous membrane, gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

*Preparations and Doses*: Extractum yerba reuma fluidum, ten to twenty drops.

**ZEDOARIA.**

## ZEDOARY.

The root of *Curcuma Zedoaria*.

*Properties*: Aromatic, stimulant and tonic. Employed in debility and colic. Seldom used.

**ZIBETHUM.**

## CIVET.

An odorous substance obtained from the *Civet Cat* (*Viverra Civetta* and *V. Zibetha*). A small animal inhabiting the East Indies and Africa.

*Properties*: See MUSK and CASTOR. Powerfully antispasmodic.

**ZINCUM.**

## ZINC.

A bluish-white metal having specific gravity of 6.8. *Zinc* occurs native in two forms: a sulphuret called blende, and as a carbonate called calamine. *Zinc* is extracted from calamine by distillation or volatilization. *Zinc* is employed in pharmacy:

- I. *As an Oxide*; as Zinci Oxidum.
- II. *Combined with Chlorine*; as Zinci Chloridum.
- III. *As an Oxide combined with an Acid*; as Zinci Sulphas.

Those requiring special notice are:

*Zinci Oxidum Venale* (Commercial Oxide of Zinc), a milk-white, colorless and tasteless powder. *Properties*: Detergent, desiccant and astringent. Employed in excoriations, chaps, cracks of the nipples, ulcerations, ophthalmia and cutaneous affections.

*Zinci Sulphas* (Sulphate of Zinc), colorless rhombic prismatic crystals. *Properties*: Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic and astringent. Employed in poisonings, dyspepsia, chronic dysentery and diarrhœa; locally, in gleet, gonorrhœa, ophthalmia, leucorrhœa, foul ulcers and sores. The chief use of *zinc* in medicine is as an astringent antiseptic. Its astringent properties are excellent when combined with its antiseptic

properties, and render it of the greatest utility in medicine. The *chloride* is valuable as a local remedy in cancer. The *acetate of zinc* has remarkable properties in gonorrhœa, being capable of destroying the bioplasm of syphilis; hence is prophylactic. It is also of great utility in various forms of combination.

*Zinci Valerianas* (Valerianate of Zinc), snow-white pearly plates.

*Properties*: Antispasmodic. Employed in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, nervous headache, hysteria, and other nervous diseases.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Zinci acetat*, two to six grains; *Zinci iodidum*, one to two grains; *Zinci oxidum*, two to eight grains; *Zinci phosphas*, one to three grains; *Zincum phosphoratum*, one-sixth grain; *Zinci sulpho-carbolas*, one grain; *Zinci valerianas*, one to two grains.

### ZINGIBER.

#### GINGER.

The rhizome of *Zingiber Officinale*. Rhizome tuberous, biennial, stem erect, oblique, invested with the smooth sheaths of leaves; leaves sub-sessile, on long sheaths, bifarious, linear, lanceolate, smooth above and nearly so beneath.

*Properties*: Stimulant, rubefacient, errhine and sialagogue. Employed in flatulency, colic, tympanitis, dyspepsia, gout and dysentery.

*Preparations and Doses*: *Zingiber*, ten to twenty grains; *Extractum zingiberis fluidum*, ten to twenty drops; *Syrupus zingiberis*, one to four drachms; *Tinctura zingiberis*, five to twenty drops; *Oleoresina zingiberis*, one drop.

### ZIZYPHUS.

#### ZIZYPHUS.

The fruit of *Rhamnus Zizyphus*.

*Properties*: Demulcent and nutritive. Seldom used.

## PREPARATIONS.

---

### ACETA.

---

#### **ACETUM DESTILLATUM.**

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Take of Vinegar eight pints ;

Place in a glass retort and distill to seven pints. The specific gravity should be 1.006.

---

#### **ACETUM CIMICIFUGÆ.**

VINEGAR OF BLACK COHOSH.

Take of Black cohosh, in coarse powder, four ounces ;

Dilute acetic acid, two pints.

Macerate the black-cohosh in the dilute acid for seven days, in a closed glass vessel, express and filter the liquor ; add to the product sufficient alcohol to make the whole measure five pints.

---

#### **ACETUM LOBELIA,**

VINEGAR OF LOBELIA.

Take of Lobelia seed, powdered, four ounces ;

Dilute acetic acid, two pints.

Macerate the lobelia seed in the dilute acetic acid for seven days, in a closed glass vessel, then express and filter the liquor and add to the product alcohol, one fluid ounce. The whole amount to measure two pints. This may also be prepared by maceration.

---

#### **ACETUM OPII.**

VINEGAR OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium, in coarse powder, four ounces ;

Distilled vinegar, sixteen ounces.



Add three ounces of the vinegar, triturate to pulp, then add the remainder of the vinegar. Macerate seven days, express and filter. To the above any of the aromatics may be added, but wholly unnecessary.

---

**ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ.**

VINEGAR OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Bloodroot, in powder, four ounces ;

Dilute acetic acid, two pints.

Macerate the bloodroot with the dilute acetic acid for seven days, in a closed glass vessel ; express and filter the liquor and add to the filtered liquor alcohol one fluid ounce. The amount thus produced must measure two pints. Properties : Expectorant, hepatic and alterative. Employed in diseases of the air-passages, syphilitic and cutaneous diseases.

---

**ACETUM SCILLÆ.**

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

Take of Squills, in coarse powder, two ounces ;

Dilute acetic acid, one pint ;

Alcohol, one fluid ounce and a half.

Macerate the squills in dilute acetic acid for seven days, in a covered glass vessel ; express, strain and filter the liquor.

---

**ACIDA.**

---

**ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.**

DILUTE ACETIC ACID.

Take of Acetic acid, two ounces ;

Distilled water, fourteen ounces.

Mix the acetic acid and water.

---

**ÆTHEREA.**

---

**ÆTHER.**

ETHER.

Take of Sulphuric acid, ten fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, fifty fluid ounces ;

Saturated solution chloride of lime, sixteen fluid ounces ;

Lime, recently slacked, one-half ounce.

Pour twelve ounces of alcohol gently over the acid in an open vessel, and then stir them briskly and thoroughly ; transfer the mixture imme-

diately into a glass matrass, connected with a refrigerator, and raise the heat quickly to about  $280^{\circ}$  F. As soon as the ethereal fluid begins to pass over, supply fresh alcohol through a tube into the matrass in a continuous stream, and in such quantity as to equal the volume of the fluid which distills over. This is best done by connecting one end of the tube with a graduated vessel containing the alcohol, passing the other end through a stop cock on the tube to regulate the discharge. When all of the alcohol has been added and forty-two fluid ounces have been distilled, the process may be stopped.

Agitate the impure ether, the saturated solution of chloride of lime containing the half-ounce of slacked lime, when all odor of sulphuric acid has disappeared from off the supernatant liquid, and distill it with a gentle heat so long as what passes has a density of not over 0.735. More ether of equal strength may be obtained from the chloride of lime, and from the residuum of each distillation a weaker ether may be obtained in small quantity, which must be rectified by distilling it gently, again.

---

### ETHER FORTIOR.

STRONGER ETHER.

Take of Ether and water, each three pints;

Chloride of calcium, lime in fine powder, of each one ounce.

Mix the water and ether thoroughly together, and when the water has subsided, separate the ether from it and agitate it well with the chloride of calcium and lime; after standing twenty four-hours, decant the ether into a retort with a Liebig condenser, connected with a receiver refrigerated with ice water, and distill one and a half pints, which should be kept in a well stoppered bottle. The specific gravity should be .728.

---

### OLEUM ÆTHEREUM.

ÆTHEREAL OIL.

Take of Alcohol, four ounces;

Sulphuric acid, eight ounces.

Mix and distill until a black path begins to arise, then remove the retort from the fire, and when cool add water to the fluid in the receiver and remove the oil that may float on the surface. Agitate this with a solution of caustic potassa, and separate the ethereal oil.

---

### CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED CHLOROFORM.

Take of Chloroform, fifty-one troy ounces;

Sulphuric acid, eight and one half troy ounces ;  
 Alcohol, three fluid ounces ;  
 Carbonate of potassium, one troy ounce.

Mix the chloroform and sulphuric acid and shake occasionally. During twenty hours the lighter liquid is to be separated from the heavier, and mixed with the alcohol. Then the carbonate of potassium.

## ALKALOIDS.

### ACONITIA.

#### ACONITINE.

Take of Aconite root, dried and bruised, two pounds ;  
 Alcohol, three gallons ;  
 Diluted sulphuric acid, solution of ammonia, purified animal charcoal, each, sufficient.

Boil the aconite with a gallon of the alcohol, for an hour, in a retort attached to a receiver. Pour off the tincture, and repeat the operation a second and third time. Then express, mix the tinctures, filter, and distill off the alcohol. Evaporate the residue by a water-bath to consistence of an extract. Dissolve this in water, and filter. Evaporate the solution with a gentle heat to consistence of syrup. Add to it the diluted acid mixed with distilled water. Drop in the solution of ammonia, and dissolve the precipitated aconitia in diluted sulphuric acid mixed with water. Then add the animal charcoal, occasionally shaking, for a quarter of an hour. Lastly, filter, and, having again dropped in the solution of ammonia, wash the precipitate and dry it.

### ATROPIA.

#### ATROPINE.

Take recently-dried root of belladonna, exhaust it, by alcohol, 40° Cartier ; add to the tincture a quantity of slaked lime equal to one-twentieth of the weight of the root. After twenty-four hours' contact, filter ; acidify slightly with sulphuric acid, and again filter. Two-thirds of the alcohol is then removed by distillation. Evaporate the residue to one twelfth of the weight of the root employed. Carbonate of potassa is then added until the liquid begins to be rendered opaque by a grayish-brown precipitate, carefully avoiding an excess. The liquid is again filtered, carbonate of potassa added, till it ceases to precipitate, and after twenty-four hours the precipitate is collected on a filter and dried. It is then dissolved in concentrated alcohol, treated with animal charcoal and filtered, evaporated and crystallized. The dose is the fortieth or thirtieth of a grain.

**ATROPIÆ SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF ATROPIA.

Take of Diluted sulphuric acid, two fluid drachms;

Water, half a fluid ounce.

Mix, and gradually add

Atropia, seven scruples and one-half; or sufficient to saturate.

Filter and evaporate, that crystals may form. Chiefly used externally, in the form of an ointment.

**BEBEERINA.**

BEBEERINE.

This is an alkaloid obtained from the bark of a tree growing in British Guiana. It is said to belong to the genus *Nectandra*, and has been named *N. rodaxi*. The bark is in flat pieces, smooth, grayish, hard, heavy, and brittle, with but little odor, though of a very bitter taste. Bebeerine is extracted from this bark in the form of a sulphate, by a process similar to that used to obtain sulphate of quinia. In this form it contains both bebeerine and siperina, and is in thin, somewhat glittering scales of a brownish-yellow color, forming a yellow powder, soluble in cold water, but often forming a turbid solution, which is rendered clear by a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid. Pure bebeerine can be obtained from this solution as follows:

Decompose by ammonia, wash the precipitate, and whilst moist, triturate with moist hydrated oxide of lead; dry on a water-bath, exhaust with alcohol, and distill off the spirit, treat the residue with ether; on the evaporation of the ether, bebeerine will be left of a bright canary-yellow color, but in powder appears nearly white.

Dose of the sulphate is one to three grains as a tonic, and five grains to a scruple as a febrifuge. It is not equal to quinine as an antiperiodic, but is a good substitute for that article.

**BRUCIA.**

BRUCINE.

Take of powdered false Angustura bark, at will.

Treat it three times with water acidulated with muriatic acid, mix the liquids, evaporate, add milk of lime, wash the precipitate, dry, and treat it with alcohol; evaporate this, and combine the residue with sulphuric acid, dissolve the salt in water, treat with animal charcoal, crystallize, re-dissolve in water, and precipitate by means of ammonia.

A highly poisonous alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the *strychnos nux vomica*, or false angustura bark. It is white, very bitter, and read-

ily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in water. Acts on the system like strychnia, but with less energy, and has been given in same class of diseases. Dose, one-quarter to one-half of a grain.

---

**BRUCIÆ ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF BRUCIA.

Take of Brucia, at will ;  
Acetic acid, sufficient.

Put the brucia in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath ; pour a small quantity of water on it, and then add the acid very gradually, constantly stirring till perfect saturation takes place ; filter, evaporate to one-half, and then crystallize.

---

**BRUCIÆ MURIAS.**

MURATE OF BRUCIÆ.

Take of Brucia,  
Muriatic acid each a sufficient quantity.  
Proceed as in the acetate of brucia.

---

**BRUCIÆ SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF BRUCIA.

Take of Brucia,  
Sulphuric acid each a sufficient quantity.

---

**CETRARINE.**

CETRARINE.

Take of Iceland moss, in coarse powder, one pound ;  
Alcohol (.883), four pounds.

Boil for half an hour, permit to cool, till no vapors are given off, express, and add to the fluid muriatic acid three drachms, and four times its bulk of distilled water. Let rest for a night in a closed matrass ; then decant, throw deposit on filter, and press ; while still moist, wash with alcohol or ether ; then treat with boiling alcohol, filter, and permit cetrarine to precipitate.

---

**CINCHONIA.**

CINCHONIA.

An alkaloid existing in Peruvian bark ; most abundant in the pale kind. It is white, translucent, and crystallizable, but little soluble in water ; very bitter, and has much the same properties as quinia.

Take of Pale bark ; one thousand parts ;



Muriatic acid, sixty-four parts ;  
 Water, twelve thousand parts ;  
 Quicklime, one hundred parts.

Exhaust the bark by three successive boilings with a third part of the acid and water, each time ; unite the decoctions, add the lime diffused in water, wash and dry the precipitate ; treat it with alcohol, filter whilst hot, distill in a water-bath, evaporate to dryness, digest in cold alcohol, dissolve the residue in boiling alcohol, with the addition of some animal charcoal, filter whilst hot, and crystallize.

---

### **MURIATE OF CINCHONIA.**

MURIATE OF CINCHONIA.

Take of Cinchonia, at will ;  
 Muriatic acid, sufficient to saturate.  
 Filter, evaporate and crystallize.

---

### **KINATE OF CINCHONIA.**

KINATE OF CINCHONIA.

Take of Alcoholic solution of sulphate of cinchonia, at will ;  
 Aqueous solution of kinate of lime, sufficient to produce full precipitation.  
 Filter, evaporate, re-dissolve, and crystallize.

---

### **SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.**

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

Take of Cinchonia, at will ;  
 Dilute sulphuric acid, sufficient to dissolve the cinchonia.  
 Evaporate, and crystalize.

---

### **CODEIA.**

CODEIA.

An alkaloid obtained from opium, and bearing the same relation to morphia that cinchonia does to quinia. It is precipitated by tannin, and is soluble in ether, but is not thrown down from a dilute solution of its salts by ammonia. It acts somewhat like morphia, but produces great itching of the skin.

Take of Opium, at will.

Macerate in a sufficient quantity of water, decant, treat with chloride of calcium, filter, evaporate and crystallize ; decompose by ammonia, filter, concentrate fluid, crystallize ; dissolve the crystals in water, add a slight excess of caustic potass, dissolve the precipitate in alcohol and

ether, and crystallize. Dose, one to two grains, in neuralgia, &c.

Take of Mother water of morphia (by Gregory's process), at will.

Evaporate and crystallize; dissolve the crystals, and re-crystallize. Treat with solution of potassa, which dissolves the morphia and precipitates the codeia; wash the latter with a little water, dissolve in hot ether, and suffer the solution to evaporate spontaneously.

### CAFFEINA.

#### CAFFEIN.

Take of Powdered coffee a sufficient quantity extract by benzole. Distill this off. Separate the oil which remains with the caffeina by water, from which the alkaloid crystallizes on cooling.

### CAFFEINÆ CITRAS.

#### CITRATE OF CAFFEIN.

Take of Caffein, at will;

Solution of citric acid, sufficient to saturate.

Dissolve at a temperature of  $112^{\circ}$  F., evaporate, and crystallize. This dose is very soluble. Dose, one to three grains.

### DELPHINIA.

#### DELPHINIA.

This alkaloid is prepared from the seeds of different species of delphinium, but generally from those of the *D. staphisagria*.

Take of Larkspur seeds, at will;

Water, sufficient.

Boil, repeat the decoction with another portion of water, till all soluble portions of the seeds are dissolved. Concentrate the united decoctions, add calcined magnesia, and filter after a short ebullition. Wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it; digest it in alcohol on a water-bath, and permit to crystallize.

This is used in the same cases as veratria, in doses of a quarter to one-half of a grain, to the extent of two to three grains a day. It is also employed in ointment, or in solution in alcohol.

### EMETIA.

#### EMETINE.

This is a peculiar alkaloid, found in the various kinds of ipecacuanha, and to which they owe their active properties. There are two varieties, the colored or impure, and the white or pure. The latter is seldom met with in this country.

Take of Ipecacuanha, one part :

Alcohol (.835), four parts.

Macerate for some days, express, and filter ; treat the residue with three parts of alcohol as above, unite the tinctures, distill, dissolve the residue in four parts of cold water, filter, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and finish the drying by a gentle heat. It is reddish-brown, inodorous, bitter, and deliquescent.

### **EMETINA PURIFICATOR.**

PURE EMETINE.

Take of Impure emetine, at will.

Dissolve in water, treat with magnesia, wash with cold water, treat several times with alcohol, on a water bath, evaporate the solution to dryness, dissolve the residues in very dilute sulphuric or acetic acid, boil with a little animal charcoal, add an alkaline solution to saturate the acid, dry the precipitate, dissolve it in alcohol, and evaporate to dryness.

### **HYOSCYAMIA.**

HYOSCYAMIN.

Hyoscyamia is obtained from the juice of hyoscyamus, after coagulation of the albumen by neutralizing it with lime, adding carbonate of potassa, and extracting with ether. It crystallizes in needles of silky lustre, when pure without odor ; its taste is acrid, tobacco-like. With a carefully regulated heat it may be distilled. It has a strong alkaline reaction, dissolves in water, alcohol and ether ; and is easily decomposed when in solution. Of the salts, some few are crystallizable ; they must be evaporated in vacuo to prevent them from becoming oxidized ; they are soluble in water and alcohol, without smell, and have the taste of the base.

### **MORPHIA.**

MORPHIA.

Mix a concentrated infusion of opium with milk of lime (in which the lime is one-fourth the weight of the opium used) ; heat the mixture to boiling ; filter while boiling hot, through linen, and add an excess of muriate of ammonia. As it cools, the morphia is precipitated.

Take of Muriate of morphia, one ounce ;

Distilled water, one pint.

Dissolve, and add solution of ammonia, five fluid drachms, mixed with one fluid ounce of distilled water ; shake together ; wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry by a gentle heat.

One-sixth of a grain is about equal in power to a grain of opium.

**MORPHIÆ ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Powdered morphia, one ounce ;  
 Distilled water, half a pint ;  
 Acetic acid, sufficient.

Mix the morphia with the water, and drop in the acid, constantly stirring, till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate to consistence of syrup on a water-bath. Dry by a gentle heat, and powder.

Dose, one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

**MORPHIÆ BIMECONAS.**

BIMECONATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Meconic acid, two hundred grains ;  
 Boiling water, sufficient.

Dissolve, and add morphia, sufficient to saturate. (About 310 grs.).  
 Evaporate to dryness.

Dose, one-fourth of a grain.

SOLUTION OF BIMECONATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Bimeconate of morphia, ten grains ;  
 Rectified spirit, one fluid drachm ;  
 Distilled water, thirteen fluid drachms.

Mix. About the strength of laudanum.

**MORPHIÆ CITRAS.**

CITRATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Morphia, sixteen grains ;  
 Crystallized citric acid, eight grains ;  
 Distilled water, one ounce ;  
 Colored with tincture of cochineal, two drachms.

Mix. Dose, sixty to thirty drops, in the twenty-four hours.

**MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS.**

HYDRIODATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Muriate of morphia, two parts ;  
 Iodide of potassium, one part.

Make a strong solution of each, and mix ; wash the precipitate in a little cold water, press in bibulous paper, redissolve in hot water, and let crystallize.

**MORPHIÆ MURIAS.**

MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Morphia, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Distilled water, half a pint ;  
 Muriatic acid, sufficient.

---

**MORPHIÆ NITRAS.**

NITRATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Morphia, at will ;  
 Dilute nitric acid, sufficient.  
 Saturate, dissolve, evaporate, and let crystallize.

---

**MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS.**

PHOSPHATE OF MORPHIA.

Make like the last, using dilute phosphoric acid instead of nitric.

---

**MORPHIÆ SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Morphia, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Distilled water, half a pint ;  
 Diluted sulphuric acid, sufficient.

Mix the morphia with the water, drop in the acid, constantly stirring until the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate on water-bath and let crystallize. Dry crystals on bibulous paper.

Dose, one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

---

**MORPHIÆ TARTRAS.**

TARTRATE OF MORPHIA.

Take of Morphia, at will ;  
 Saturate with  
 Solution of tartaric acid, sufficient.  
 Evaporate and crystallize.

---

**NARCOTINA.**

NARCOTINE

Is a crystallizable, white, tasteless, inodorous principle, existing in opium. It forms bitter salts with the acids. It has been used with success as an antiperiodic, in doses of three grains, three times a day.

It may be obtained by treating opium, or the extract of opium, with ether, or by the following process :—

Take of Residue of opium, exhausted by water, at will.



Dry it, powder it coarsely, add cold acetic acid, express and filter; add an excess of ammonia, wash the precipitate with cold water, dissolve in boiling alcohol, decolorize by means of animal charcoal, let cool, and crystallize.

---

**NARCOTINÆ MURIAS.**

MURIATE OF NARCOTINE.

Take of Opium, two pounds;  
Alcohol, twenty pounds.

Rub together, gradually adding the spirit, till the opium is exhausted, decant and press residue; to solution add ammonia, till turbid. Distill off three-fourths of alcohol, and let the product cool; wash the deposit with water, and then with a drachm of muriatic acid mixed with a quart of water. Filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, about the same as of narcotine.

---

**NICOTIA.**

NICOTINE.

Take of Kentucky tobacco, at will.

Cut to pieces and extract it with water; evaporate to an extract, exhaust this with alcohol; distill off the alcohol, treat the soft extract with an excess of potassa in water; agitate this with ether, in separate portions, till the impure nicotine is removed; unite the ethereal liquids, add an excess of pulverized oxalic acid, wash the oxalate of nicotine which precipitates with ether; then treat it with an aqueous solution of potassa, and again agitate the liquid with ether to remove the alkaloid, which is obtained by distilling off the ether, in the form of a light brown, syrupy liquid, and consists of nicotine, ether, water, and some ammonia. The last three bodies may be removed by heating the nicotine in a retort to the temperature of  $284^{\circ}$  F., in a current of hydrogen, for twelve hours; then, by raising the heat to  $356^{\circ}$  F., the nicotine distills over pure.

Nicotine is too strong for internal administration.

---

**PIPERINA.**

PIPERINE.

Take of Alcoholic extract of black pepper, at will;

Treat it with water, containing a hundredth of caustic potassa; wash the residue in cold water; dissolve in alcohol; filter, and permit to evaporate and crystallize.

Dose, from two to ten grains.

**QUINIA.**

## QUININE.

Take of Sulphate of quinia, one part ;  
Boiling water, thirty parts.

Dissolve. Add water of ammonia sufficient to precipitate the quinia, wash the precipitate in warm distilled water, and dry it.

**AMORPHOUS QUINIA, OR CHINOIDINE.**

## CHINOIDINE.

Take of Mother waters of sulphate of quinia, at will ;  
Solution of carbonate of potassa, sufficient to precipitate.

Wash and dry this precipitate ; dissolve in sulphuric ether, decant, and evaporate by a gentle heat.

**QUINIÆ ACETAS.**

## ACETATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Quinia, two parts ;  
Distilled water, three parts.

Heat, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinia, and render the solution somewhat acid. Filter whilst boiling, and set aside to crystallize.

Acts like the other salts of quinia, and is in no way superior to them.

Dose, one to ten grains, according to circumstances.

**QUINIÆ ARSENIAS.**

## ARSENIATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Arsenic acid, one drachm and a half ;  
Distilled water, six fluid ounces ;  
Quinia, five drachms.

Boil till solution takes place. Filter, let crystallize, and purify by re-crystallization. In intermittents ; dose, one-tenth to one-fourth of a grain.

**QUINIÆ HYDRIODAS.**

## IODIDE OF QUINIA.

Add, by drops, a solution of twenty-four parts of iodide of potassium, in eight parts of water, to a strong solution of twenty parts of sulphate of quinia ; wash the precipitate quickly, and dry in the shade.

In obstinate intermittents and scrofulous affections.

## BINIODIDE OF QUINIA.

Take of Sulphate of quinia, one part ;

Dissolve in boiling water, and add

Iodide of potassium, two parts, dissolved in water.

Evaporate on a sand-bath to one-third, and allow the residue to cool ; separate and preserve the resinous deposit.

Used in scrofulous enlargements of the glands.

Dose, half a grain to one grain.

### **QUINIÆ MURIAS.**

MURIATE OF QUININE.

Take of Sulphate of quinine, one ounce and a half ;

Chloride of borium, half an ounce.

Dissolve separately in boiling distilled water ; mix the solutions, filter, and evaporate to crystallization.

### **QUINIÆ NITRAS.**

NITRATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Diluted nitric acid, at will ;

Quinia, sufficient to saturate.

Boil with animal charcoal, filter, evaporate, and let crystallize.

### **QUINIÆ PHOSPHAS.**

PHOSPHATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Quinia, two parts ;

Water, three parts ;

Boil, and add

Phosphoric acid, sufficient to saturate.

Filter while hot, and let crystallize.

### **QUINIÆ SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Yellow bark, in coarse powder, four pounds ;

Muriatic acid, three fluid ounces ;

Lime, in powder, five ounces ;

Water, five gallons ;

Sulphuric acid, sufficient ;

Alcohol, sufficient ;

Animal charcoal, sufficient.

Boil the bark in one-third of the water, with one-third of the muriatic acid, and strain through linen. Repeat this process twice. Mix the decoctions, and, whilst hot, gradually add the lime, mixed with two pints of water, stirring constantly, till the quinia is precipitated. Wash precipitate with distilled water, press, dry, and digest in boiling alcohol ;

decant, and repeat till alcohol is no longer rendered bitter. Mix the liquors, and distill off the alcohol, till a brown, viscid mass remains; add to this half a gallon of distilled water, heat to boiling, and add as much sulphuric acid as will dissolve the impure quinia; then add one ounce and a half of animal charcoal, boil for two minutes, filter while hot, and set aside to crystallize. If the solution be entirely neutral, acidulate slightly with sulphuric acid; if too acid, add more animal charcoal. Separate the crystals, dissolve them in boiling water a little acidulated with sulphuric acid, add a little animal charcoal, and recrystallize; place the crystals on bibulous paper, and dry by a gentle heat. Treat the mother waters with solution of ammonia, and proceed with the precipitate as before.

---

### QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRAS.

SULPHO-TARTRATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Sulphate of quinia, four drachms;  
Tartaric acid, four drachms and a half;  
Distilled water, two fluid ounces.

---

### QUINIÆ TANNAS.

TANNATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Sulphate of quinia, one part;  
Water, twenty parts;  
Diluted sulphuric acid, sufficient.

Dissolve, filter, and add infusion of galls, sufficient to precipitate; collect precipitate, wash and dry it.

Found useful in intermittent neuralgia.

IMPURE TANNATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Powdered Peruvian bark, one part;  
Vinegar, six parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil, and decant. Repeat the process with fresh vinegar. Mix the decoctions, filter when cold, and add infusion of galls as long as precipitation takes place. Collect, wash, and dry the precipitate.

Dose, similar to that of the sulphate.

---

### QUINIÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Quinia, two parts;  
Water, three parts.

Mix, boil, and add tartaric acid, sufficient to dissolve the quinia. Filter whilst hot, and let crystallize.

**QUINÆ VALERIANAS.**

VALERIANATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Fresh precipitated quinia, three parts ;  
 Valerianic acid, one part ;  
 Water, sixty parts.

Mix ; boil ; filter while hot, and let crystallize ; dry the crystals under 122° F.

This may also be prepared by double decomposition, between the muriate of quinia and the valerianate of soda. Said to be more powerful than the sulphate, and not to cause nervous symptoms. It is given in solution, pill, enema, &c.

PILLS OF VALERIANATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Valerianate of quinia, twelve grains ;  
 Powdered tragacanth, six grains ;  
 Water, sufficient.

Rub together, and divide into eight pills.

Dose, one pill every hour, in hemicrania.

**SANGUINARINA.**

SANGUINARIN.

Take of Blood-root ;

Dilute sulphuric acid, of each a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the blood-root with weak sulphuric acid, precipitating by ammonia, dissolving it out by ether, and precipitating by sulphuric acid. It is a white, pearly substance, of an acrid taste, very soluble in alcohol, also soluble in ether, in fixed and volatile oils. With acids it forms soluble salts, which are remarkable for their beautiful red, crimson, and scarlet colors. From this it is inferred that a native salt of this alkaloid is the occasion of the brilliant color of the fresh juice of the plant. The alkaloid is poisonous.

**STRYCHNIA.**

STRYCHNINE—STRYCHNIA.

Take of Powdered nux vomica, nine pounds ;  
 Water,  
 Sulphuric acid, each sufficient ;  
 Powdered quicklime, ten ounces ;  
 Alcohol, fifteen pints.

Mix the nux vomica with sufficient water to form a thin paste, and keep at the temperature of 70 or 80°, until gas ceases to form ; express, and boil the residue in several successive portions of water, and express.



Set liquid aside to deposit; decant, and evaporate to three gallons. Add nine ounces of quicklime, and after six hours' contact, express strongly; heat the liquid to the boiling point, and add a slight excess of sulphuric acid; separate the liquid by decantation, and evaporate to four pints; add one ounce of quicklime, and act as before, adding this precipitate to the former; dry, and powder; digest in five pints of alcohol diluted with five pints of water, at a gentle heat; separate precipitate, and boil in five pints of alcohol twice; mix, and filter solutions; distill off four-fifths, and set aside to crystallize. Very active and dangerous.

Dose, one-sixteenth to one-tenth of a grain, at first, carefully watching the effects, and slowly increasing.

---

**STRYCHNIÆ ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, at will;

Acetic acid, sufficient to dissolve.

Evaporate and crystallize.

---

**STRYCHNIÆ IODAS.**

IODATE OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, at will;

Iodic acid, sufficient to saturate.

Dissolve in boiling alcohol, filter, and crystallize.

Take of Solution of muriate of strychnia, at will;

Solution of iodate of soda, sufficient to precipitate.

Treat as the last.

Dose, one-eighth of a grain, in pill. One, morning and evening, gradually increasing. In paraplegia.

---

**STRYCHNIÆ MURIAS.**

MURIATE OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, at will;

Muriatic acid, sufficient to saturate.

Evaporate and crystallize.

Dose, one-eighth of a grain.

---

**STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS.**

NITRATE OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, at will;

Nitric acid, sufficient to saturate, with the aid of heat.

Filter, while hot, evaporate, and crystallize.

This is as active as strychnia, and is used in similar cases.

Dose, one-eighth of a grain.

### **STRYCHNIÆ SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, at will ;

Sulphuric acid, sufficient to saturate at a gentle heat.

Filter, whilst hot, evaporate, and crystallize.

[The articles hereinafter mentioned as Alkaloids are really Acids, but for the convenience of the Pharmacist they are placed here.]

### **PHLORIDZINA.**

PHLORIDZINE.

A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the apple, pear, cherry and plum-trees, especially from that of the root. It is white, very bitter, and is said to be a powerful febrifuge. It is obtained by boiling the fresh bark of the root for two hours in sufficient water to cover it, decanting the decoction, and renewing the process. The two decoctions are united, permitted to stand for twenty-four hours, when a deposit of phloridzine will take place, and by evaporation, an additional portion will be obtained. This impure product is to be treated with distilled water and animal charcoal, to purify it.

### **POLYGALNA.**

POLYGALIC ACID.

Take of Senega, in powder, at will ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for fourteen days, then place the whole on a displacement filter, and when the liquid ceases to pass, add more alcohol, until six pints of tincture are obtained. Distill off the alcohol till of a syrupy consistence, wash this with ether, to remove fatty matter, and throw the residue into several times its bulk of concentrated alcohol. After standing for twenty-four hours, the polygalic acid will be precipitated as a light brown powder, which is to be collected on a filter, washed with cold, strong alcohol, and dried. It may be rendered more pure by boiling it with alcohol and the animal charcoal, filtering and collecting the powder.

### **VERATRIA.**

VERATRIA.

Take of Cevadilla, bruised, two pounds ;

Alcohol, three gallons ;

Sulphuric acid, sufficient ;  
 Solution of ammonia, sufficient ;  
 Purified animal charcoal, sufficient ;  
 Magnesia, sufficient.

Boil the cevadilla in a gallon of the alcohol, in a retort with a receiver attached, for an hour, and pour off the liquor. To the residue, add another gallon of alcohol, together with the distilled portion, boil for an hour, and pour off the liquor ; repeat a third time. Express, mix, and strain the liquors, and distill off the alcohol, on a water-bath. Boil the residue three or four times in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, mix, and strain the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Add magnesia in slight excess, shake frequently, express, and wash residue. Repeat expression and washing two or three times. Dry the residue. Digest it with gentle heat several times in alcohol, straining after each digestion. Distill off alcohol from the mixed liquors, boil the residue for fifteen minutes in water, with a little sulphuric acid and purified animal charcoal, and strain. Thoroughly wash the residue, mix the washings with the strained liquor, evaporate gently to consistence of syrup, add as much solution of ammonia as will precipitate the veratria, separate this and dry it.

---

### VERATRIÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF VERATRIA.

Take of Veratria, at will ;  
 Muriatic acid, sufficient to saturate.  
 Filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

NITRATE OF VERATRIA, SULPHATE OF VERATRIA.

Are made in the same manner, using the appropriate acids,  
 Dose of each, about one eighth of a grain.

---

### ALUMINUM ALUMIN ERSICCATUM.

DRIED ALUM.

Take of alum, in coarse powder, eight ounces ;  
 Place in a suitable vessel, heat until ebullition ceases, and it becomes dry. When cold, reduce to a fine powder. Employed as a mild escharotic.

---

### ALUMINIO SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINUM.

Take of Alum, four ounces ;  
 Carbonate of soda, four ounces ;

Sulphuric acid, a troy ounce and one hundred and fifty grains ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in six fluid ounces of water, then pour gradually the solution of alum into the solution of carbonate of sodium, and digest by gentle heat until carbonic acid is no longer evolved. Collect the precipitate thus formed, upon a filter, and wash until the water of the washings is no longer affected by chloride of barium ; then dissolve the precipitate in the sulphuric acid, diluted previously with half a pint of water, filter the solution and evaporate until a pellicle begins to form ; then evaporate on a water-bath, with constant stirring until a dry salt is the product. Preserve in a stoppered bottle.

---

**AMMONII BENZOAS.**

BENZOATE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Water of ammonia, three fluid ounces ;

Benzoic acid, two ounces ;

Distilled water, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the benzoic acid in the water of ammonia previously mixed with the water, evaporate at a gentle heat, and set aside that crystals may form.

---

**AMMONII BROMIDUM.**

BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Sulphite of ammonium and bromide, of each a sufficient quantity.

Place the sulphite of ammonium in a Florence flask, and then through a glass funnel having a tube sufficiently long to reach nearly to the bottom of the flask, add small portions of the bromide from time to time, shaking mixture after each addition, and waiting until reaction ceases before adding more ; continue the addition until a slight redness is perceptible, when a little sulphite of ammonium may be added to remove the color ; then boil to drive off excess of sulphite of ammonium filter, and evaporate to dryness, or when follicle is formed set aside to crystallize.

---

**AMMONIÆ CITRAS.**

CITRATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Fresh lemon juice, one fluid ounce ;

Carbonate of ammonia, sufficient to saturate ;

White sugar, one drachm ;

Distilled water, four fluid ounces.

**AMMONII CHLORIDUM PURIFICATUM.**

PURIFIED CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Chloride of ammonium, in small pieces, ten ounces ;  
 Water of ammonium, two fluid drachms and one-half ;  
 Water, one pint.

Dissolve the chloride of ammonium in the water with the aid of heat, then add the water of ammonia and continue the heat for a short time ; while hot, filter and evaporate the solution to dryness with constant stirring and at a moderate heat until it granulates.

**AMMONII IODIDUM.**

IODINE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Iodine of potassium, five troy ounces ;  
 Sulphate of ammonium, two troy ounces ;  
 Boiling distilled water, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, water, of each a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the salts in the boiling water, when cool add one fluid ounce of alcohol, evaporate the solution, then add of water two parts and alcohol one part, evaporate to dryness. Keep in well stoppered bottle.

**AMMONIÆ NITRAS.**

NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Diluted nitric acid, at will ;  
 Carbonate of ammonia, sufficient to saturate.

Evaporate by a gentle heat, till a pellicle forms ; set aside to crystallize.

Soluble in two parts of cold water. In doses of one to two scruples, it reduces the frequency of the pulse and heat of the skin, and also acts as a diuretic.

**AMMONII PHOSPHAS.**

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Stronger water of ammonia, eight fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute phosphoric acid, twenty fluid ounces.

Add the water of ammonia to the phosphoric acid, dissolve by gentle heat the crystalline precipitate which forms, and set the solution aside that crystals may again form ; remove the crystals, and having dried them quickly on filtering paper placed on a porous brick, preserve them in a well stoppered bottle.



**AMMONII VALERIANAS.**

VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Distilled water, thirty-two drachms ;  
 Valerianic acid, one drachm ;  
 Subcarbonate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Alcoholic extract of valerian, two scruples.

Add the subcarbonate of ammonium to neutralize the acid, then add the alcoholic extract of valerian.

**ANTIMONIUM.****ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM.**

CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony, one part ;  
 Muriatic acid, five parts.

Dissolve by aid of a gentle heat, let stand, decant, evaporate, and then distill almost to dryness.

**ANTIMONII SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, two parts ;  
 Sulphuric acid, three parts.

Heat in an earthen vessel, stirring from time to time, leave the mixture on the fire till it has assumed a grayish-white color, wash carefully, to remove the excess of acid, and dry the powder.

**ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRAS.**

TARTAR EMETIC.

*Powder of Tartar Emetic :*

Take of Tartar emetic, one grain ;  
 Sugar, thirty grains.

Mix, and divide into ten powders. One every three or four hours. as a diaphoretic, in fevers, after bleeding.

## AQUÆ.

**AQUA ACIDI CARBOLICI.**

CARBOLIC ACID WATER.

Take of Glycerine, one ounce ;  
 Carbolic acid, two drachms ;  
 Distilled water, fourteen fluid ounces and a half.  
 Mix them.

**AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI.**

CARBONIC ACID WATER.

This is prepared by condensing carbonic acid gas, generated by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on pulverized marble by means of an apparatus manufactured for the purpose. Five volumes of gas are thus condensed into one volume of water.

**AQUA AMMONIÆ.**

WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of Chloride of ammonium in fine powder, lime, of each thirteen ounces ;  
 Water, seven and one-half ounces ;  
 Distilled water, twelve fluid ounces.

Slake the lime with the water and cover until it cools. Triturate it quickly and well with the chloride of ammonium. Put the mixture in a glass retort, to which is attached a receiver with a safety tube, and containing four ounces of distilled water, but capable of containing twice as much. Connect this bottle with another loosely-corked and containing the remaining eight ounces of distilled water. The communicating tubes must descend to the bottom of the bottles at the farther end from the retort, and the receiver and bottles must be kept cold by ice. Apply to the retort a gradually increasing heat till gas ceases to be evolved ; remove the retort, cork the aperture in the receiver where it was connected with the retort, and apply to the receiver a gentle and gradually increasing heat to drive over as much of the gas of the liquid containing in it, but as little water as possible. Should the liquid in the last bottle not have the density .960, reduce it with some of the stronger aqua ammoniæ in the first bottle, or raise it with distilled water so as to form aqua ammoniæ of the prescribed density.

**AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.**

BITTER ALMOND WATER.

Take of Oil of bitter almonds, eight minims ;  
 Carbonate of magnesium, thirty grains ;  
 Distilled water, a pint.

Triturate the oil with the carbonate of magnesium, then with the water, and filter.

---

**AQUA ANISI.**

ANISE WATER.

Take of Oil of anise, fifteen minims ;  
 Carbonate of magnesium, thirty grains ;  
 Distilled water, a pint.

Triturate the oil with the carbonate of ammonium, and then with the water gradually, and filter.

---

**AQUA AURANTII FLORUM.**

ORANGE FLOWER WATER.

Take of Orange flowers, twenty-four ounces ;  
 Water, eight pints.  
 Mix, and distill four pints.

---

**AQUA CALCIS.**

LIME WATER.

Take of Lime, eight ounces ;  
 Distilled water, sixteen pints.

Slake the lime with a little of the water over it, and agitate. Then cover the vessel and put aside for three hours. Preserve the liquor with the remaining lime in a well closed glass bottle, and use the clear liquid as needed.

---

**AQUA CAMPHORÆ.**

CAMPHOR WATER.

Take of Camphor, one drachm ;  
 Alcohol, twenty minims ;  
 Carbonate of magnesia, two drachms ;  
 Distilled water, one pint.

Triturate the camphor with the alcohol, and then add the carbonate of magnesium. Continue the trituration, gradually adding the water, and filter.

**AQUA CHLORINI.**

CHLORINE WATER.

Take of Black oxide of manganese in fine powder, one ounce ;  
 Muriatic acid, six ounces ;  
 Water, eight fluid ounces ;  
 Distilled water, two and one-half pints.

Place the manganese in a glass flask, and pour the muriatic acid, dilute with the four fluid ounces of water, upon it. Apply a gentle heat, and by suitable tubes, cause the chlorine gas, as it is developed, to pass through four fluid ounces of soft water placed in an intermediate small bottle, and thence to the bottom of a gallon bottle containing the distilled water, the mouth of which is loosely stopped with cotton or cork, as soon as the chlorine ceases to be developed ; disconnect the bottle from the apparatus in which the gas has been generated, cork it loosely, and shake until the chlorine gas is absorbed, then introduce the chlorine water thus made, into an orange-colored bottle capable of just containing it, cork closely, and keep in a cool place.

**AQUA CINNAMOMI.**

CINNAMON WATER.

Take of Oil of cinnamon, fifteen minims ;  
 Carbonate of magnesium, half a drachm ;  
 Distilled water, one pint.

Triturate the oil of cinnamon with the magnesium, and then gradually add the water, and filter.

**AQUA CREOSOTI.**

CREOSOTE WATER.

Take of Creosote, half a fluid drachm ;  
 Distilled water, half a pint.

Mix, and agitate until they are intimately combined, and filter.

**AQUA DESTILLATA.**

DISTILLED WATER.

Take of Water, ninety-six pints ;

Distill two pints and reject them ;

Then distill sixty-four pints, and preserve the water in a glass vessel.

**AQUA FŒNICULI.**

FENNEL WATER.

Take of Oil of fennel, fifteen minims ;

Carbonate of magnesium, half a drachm ;

Distilled water, one pint.

Triturate the oil of fennel with the carbonate of magnesium, and then gradually with the water, then filter.

---

**AQUA HEDEOMÆ.**

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of Oil of pennyroyal, half a fluid drachm ;  
Carbonate of magnesium, one drachm ;  
Distilled water, two pints.

Triturate the oil of pennyroyal with the carbonate, and gradually add the water, and filter through paper.

---

**AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**

PEPPERMINT WATER.

Take of Oil of peppermint, fifteen minims ;  
Carbonate of magnesium, half a drachm ;  
Distilled water, one pint.

Triturate the oil of peppermint with the carbonate of magnesium, gradually add the water, and filter.

---

**AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.**

SPEARMINT WATER.

Take of Oil of spearmint, fifteen minims ;  
Carbonate of magnesium, half a drachm ;  
Distilled water, one pint.

Triturate the oil of spearmint with the carbonate of magnesium ; gradually add the water, and filter.

---

**AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**

TAR WATER.

Take of Norway tar, previously washed, and of a semi-liquid consistence, three and a half ounces ;  
Distilled water, six and a half pints.

Introduce the tar into a narrow-necked slack bottle, of the capacity of a gallon, then pour the distilled water, and expose to a heat of from 122° to 140° F., in a closet, in corked bottles.

---

**AQUA PIMENTÆ.**

PIMENTO WATER.

Take of Oil of pimento, fifteen drops ;  
Carbonate of magnesium, half a drachm ;  
Water, one pint.



Triturate the oil pimento with the carbonate of magnesium, and gradually add the distilled water, and filter.

---

**AQUA ROSÆ.**

ROSE WATER.

Take of Petals of pale rose, forty-eight troy ounces ;  
 Water, sixteen pints.  
 Mix and distill eight pints.

---

**AQUA SAMBUCL.**

ELDER FLOWER WATER.

Take of Elder flowers, twenty-four troy ounces ;  
 Distilled water, six pints.  
 Mix and distill three pints.

---

**AQUA VANILLÆ.**

VANILLA WATER.

Take of Vanilla, in coarse powder, four ounces ;  
 Chloride of sodium, twenty ounces ;  
 Water, five pints.

Macerate the vanilla and chloride of sodium in the water for twenty-four hours, and quickly distill two pints.

---

**ARGENTUM.**

**ARGENTI CYANIDUM.**

CYANIDE OF SILVER.

Take of Silver (pure), one ounce ;  
 Nitric acid, two ounces ;  
 Cyanide of potassium, five ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the silver in the nitric acid, and add two ounces of boiling water, after which dilute with two pints of boiling water. Dissolve the cyanide of potassium, first solution, until the whole of the silver is precipitated ; pour off the clear liquid, and wash thoroughly the precipitate.

---

**ARGENTI NITRAS.**

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Take of Silver, in small pieces, two troy ounces ;  
 Nitric acid, two troy ounces and a half ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dilute the acid with a fluid ounce of distilled water; place in a porcelain capsule; add the silver and cover with an inverted funnel, resting within the edge of the capsule; apply a gentle heat until the metal is dissolved, and red vapors cease to be evolved; remove the funnel; increase the heat and evaporate to dryness; melt the mass; continue the heat, constantly stirring with a glass rod, until the free nitric acid is entirely dissipated. Dissolve the dry salt, when cold, in six fluid ounces of water; allow the insoluble matter to subside; decant the clear solution; mix the residue with a fluid ounce of distilled water, and filter; add the nitrate to the decanted solution; evaporate until a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize. Lastly, drain the crystals in a glass funnel until dry, and preserve in a well stoppered bottle.

---

**ARGENTI NITRAS FUSÆ.**

FUSED NITRATE OF SILVER.

Take of Nitrate of silver, a sufficient quantity.

Melt in a porcelain capsule, and continue the heat, constantly stirring until the frothing ceases; then pour into suitable tubes, previously warmed.

---

**ARGENTI OXIDUM.**

OXIDE OF SILVER.

Take of Nitrate of silver, two troy ounces;  
 Distilled water, four fluid ounces;  
 Solution of potassa, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the distilled water, and add the solution of potassa as long as any precipitate falls; collect the precipitate and wash with water until the washings are nearly tasteless. Dry the precipitate, and keep in well stoppered bottles.

---

**ARSENICUM.**

---

**ARSENICI CHLORIDUM.**

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ARSENIC.

Take of Arsenious acid, in small pieces, half a drachm;  
 Muriatic acid, one and a half fluid drachms;  
 Water, twenty fluid ounces.

Boil the arsenic in the muriatic acid, diluted with an ounce of water, until dissolved; then add sufficient water to make one pint (Imp.).

This is much used in Great Britain in lepra and chorea, in doses of three to ten minims, thrice daily.

Each fluid ounce represents one grain and a half of arsenious acid.

**ARSENICI IODIDUM.**

IODIDE OF ARSENIC.

Take of Finely powdered metallic arsenic, one drachm ;  
Iodine, five drachms.

Triturate together, and introduce into a small flask or retort ; place this on a sand-bath, and apply gentle heat till liquefaction is produced. The vessel should be nearly full, to prevent the formation of much iodine vapor, and to enable the operator to bring the fixed mass in contact with every part of it, so as to include any iodine that may have been sublimed. If no iodine odor is perceptible, and the contents assume a reddish-yellow color, and crystallize on the sides of the vessel, the operation is complete.

---

**AURUM.****AURI CHLORIDUM.**

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

Take of Gold, in small pieces, one ounce ;  
Nitromuriatic acid, three ounces.

Dissolve the gold in the acid, evaporate until the vapor of chlorine begins to be evolved, and set aside to crystallize.

---

**BARIUM.****BARII CHLORIDUM.**

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

Take of Carbonate of baryta, one pound ;  
Muriatic acid, twelve fluid ounces ;  
Water, three pints.

Mix the acid with the water, and gradually add the baryta ; towards close of effervescence, apply a gentle heat, and, when action has ceased, filter, and boil down, for crystals to form.

---

**BARII IODIDUM.**

IODIDE OF BARIUM.

Take of Iodine, one hundred parts ;  
Iron filings, thirty parts ;  
Water, sufficient.

Prepare an iodide of iron ; add baryta, dissolved in twenty parts of water, as long as a precipitate is formed ; heat a moment, filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

**BISMUTHUM.****BISMUTHUM.**

## BISMUTHI SUBCARBONAS.

Take of Bismuth in small pieces one troy ounce ;  
 Nitric acid, four ounces and two drachms ;  
 Water of ammonia, two fluid ounces and a half ;  
 Carbonate of sodium, five troy ounces ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

In a suitable and capacious glass vessel, mix two troy ounces and two drachms of nitric acid, and two ounces of distilled water ; having added the bismuth, set the whole aside for twenty-four hours. Dilute the solution with five fluid ounces of distilled water ; mix well and allow it to rest twenty-four hours, and filter. Dilute the filtered liquid with two pints of distilled water, and add slowly the water of ammonia, diluted with two fluid ounces and a half of distilled water ; stir constantly while adding the water of ammonia. Transfer to a strainer, and when the precipitate has been thoroughly drained, wash it with a pint of distilled water, and again drain it. Add the remainder of the nitric acid to the precipitate previously placed in a suitable vessel, and also two fluid ounces of distilled water, and set the solution aside. Allow it to rest for twenty-four hours, and filter. Dissolve with heat the carbonate of sodium in six fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter ; when cold add to the solution of bismuth ; stir constantly. Drain the precipitate on a strainer, and then wash it with distilled water until the washings pass tasteless. Dry with a gentle heat on bibulous paper, and reduce to powder.

**BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.**

## SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Take of Bismuth in small pieces ;  
 Nitric acid, two fluid ounces and a half ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Add the bismuth to the acid, diluted with three fluid ounces of distilled water, in a suitable vessel ; when effervescence has ceased, apply nearly a boiling heat for ten minutes, and decant the clear solution from any remaining undissolved particles of the metal. Evaporate the solution to two fluid ounces, and add four pints of distilled water ; allow it to stand until precipitation has ceased ; pour off the supernatant liquid, and agitate the precipitate with twenty-nine fluid ounces of distilled water ; decant again after two hours ; place the product on a strainer, and dry at a temperature of  $212^{\circ}$  F.

**CADMIUM.****CADMII SULPHAS.**

## SULPHATE OF CADMIUM.

Take of Oxide of cadmium, one ounce ;  
Sulphuric acid, sufficient.

Dissolve, evaporate, and crystallize. *Cottereau.*

It may also be obtained from the carbonate of cadmium by the addition of sulphuric acid.

**CALCIUM.****CALCII CARBONAS PRECIPITAS.**

## PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF CALCIUM.

Take of Solution of Chloride of calcium, two pints and twelve ounces ;  
Carbonate of sodium, thirty-two troy ounces ;  
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the carbonate of sodium in three pints of distilled water ; heat this and the solution of the chloride of calcium separately to the boiling point, and mix them. When the precipitate has formed, decant the supernatant liquid, and wash the precipitate with boiling distilled water until the washing ceases to be affected by a solution of nitrate of silver. Dry the precipitate on a filter.

**CALCII PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATO.**

## PRECIPITATE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Take of Calcined bone, finely powdered, two ounces ;  
Muriatic acid, four ounces ;  
Water of ammonia, six fluid ounces ;  
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dilute the calcined bone in the acid diluted with eight fluid ounces of distilled water, until it is all dissolved ; then filter the solution and add to it eight fluid drachms of distilled water, and afterwards the water of ammonia, gradually adding it until the fluid acquires an alkaline reaction. Collect the precipitate thus obtained on a cloth filter to remove any muriate of ammonia that may be present ; wash it with boiling distilled water as long as the liquid that passes through occasions a precipitate when dropped into a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated with nitric acid. Dry the product at a temperature not exceeding 212° F.



**CRETA PREPARATA.**

PREPARED CHALK.

Take of Chalk, a convenient quantity.

Rub the chalk very fine with a little water; stir this into a large vessel of water, and when the coarse particles of chalk have subsided, pour off the turbid supernatant liquor into another vessel, and let it settle; pour off the water, and dry the powder.

**TESTA PREPARATA.**

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL.

Take of Oyster shell, a sufficient quantity.

Free the shells from extraneous matter by washing with boiling water and powdering, and then proceed the same as for obtaining prepared chalk.

**CARBO.****CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATO.**

PREPARED ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

Take of Animal charcoal, in fine powder;  
Muriatic acid, each six ounces;  
Water, six fluid ounces.

Dilute the acid with the water, and gradually pour it upon the charcoal, and digest with a gentle heat for two days, stirring occasionally; allow the undissolved portion to subside; pour off the supernatant liquor; wash then with water until the washing ceases to give a precipitate upon the addition of nitrate of silver; dry it, heat to redness, and when cool place in well stoppered bottles.

**CERATA.****CERATUM.**

CERATE.

Take of White wax, four troy ounces;  
Lard, eight troy ounces.

Mix and stir constantly until cool. Paraffine may be substituted for the wax, which will prevent any tendency to decomposition.

**CERATUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.**

CARBOLIC ACID CERATE.

Take of Lard, five ounces;

White wax, two ounces and a half;  
 Balsam of fir, carbolic acid, each four drachms.

Melt together lard, wax and balsam of fir; when the mixture begins to cool, add the acid, constantly stirring.

---

**CERATUM CALAMINÆ.**

CALAMINE (TURNER'S) CERATE.

Take of Prepared calamine, half an ounce;  
 Simple cerate, five ounces.

Mix thoroughly.

---

**CERATUM CANTHARIDES.**

CANTHARIDES (BLISTERING) CERATE.

Take of Cantharides, in very fine powder, six ounces;  
 Yellow wax, resin, each three ounces and a half;  
 Lard, five ounces.

Melt the wax, resin and lard together; strain through muslin; add the cantharides, and keep in liquid state until they are intimately mixed by occasional stirring.

---

**CERATUM CETACEL.**

SPERMACETI CERATE.

Take of Olive oil, six ounces;  
 White wax, three ounces;  
 Spermaceti, one ounce.

Gently heat the oil, and gradually add the wax and spermaceti; stir briskly until cool.

---

**CERATUM EXTRACTI CANTHARIDIS.**

CERATE OF THE EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Fine powder, two ounces and a half;  
 Stronger alcohol, twenty fluid ounces;  
 Resin, an ounce and a half;  
 Yellow wax, three ounces;  
 Lard, three ounces and a half.

Pack the cantharides, previously moistened, with two ounces of the alcohol, and pour on the alcohol until it passes nearly colorless. Evaporate the filtered liquid by means of a water bath, to the consistence of a soft extract. Mix this with the resin, wax and lard already mixed and melted; keep the whole at a temperature of  $212^{\circ}$  for fifteen minutes; strain through muslin, and stir constantly until cool.

**CERATUM CROTONIS.**

CROTON OIL CERATE.

Take of Lard, five ounces ;  
 White wax, one ounce ;  
 Croton oil, two ounces.

Melt the lard with the wax ; add the oil and stir until cool.

---

**CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.**

CERATE OF THE SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Solution of subacetate of lead, one fluid ounce and two drachms ;  
 White wax, two ounces ;  
 Olive oil, four ounces ;  
 Camphor, fifteen grains.

Melt the wax with three ounces and a half of the oil ; when the mixture begins to thicken, remove from the fire ; add gradually the solution of lead, stirring constantly until cool with a wooden spatula. Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and add to the cerate.

---

**CERATUM RESINÆ.**

RESIN CERATE.

Take of Resin, five ounces ;  
 Lard, eight ounces ;  
 Yellow wax, two ounces.

Melt together with gentle heat, strain while hot, and stir constantly until cool.

---

**CERATUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND RESIN CERATE.

Take of Resin,  
 Suet,  
 Yellow wax, each six ounces ;  
 Turpentine, three ounces ;  
 Flaxseed oil, three and a-half ounces.

Melt together and strain through muslin, stirring constantly until cold.

---

**CERATUM SABINÆ.**

SAVIN CERATE.

Take of Fluid extract of savin, one ounce ;  
 Lard, three ounces and two drachms ;  
 Yellow wax, one ounce and a half ;  
 Resin, six drachms.

Melt the lard, resin and wax together, and stir constantly until nearly cold, then add the fluid extract, and continue stirring until intimately mixed.

---

**CERATUM SAPONIS.**

SOAP CERATE.

Take of Soap plaster, one ounce ;  
 Yellow wax, one ounce and two drachms ;  
 Olive oil, two ounces.

Melt the wax and the plaster and add the oil ; continue the heat a few minutes, and stir until cool.

---

**CHARTÆ.**

---

**CHARTA CANTHARIDIS.**

CANTHARIDES PAPER.

Take of Aqueous extract of cantharides, four ounces ;  
 Solution of gelatine, one ounce.

Mix, and brush over a waxed paper, adding a second or third layer if necessary ; pass the brush always in the same direction.

---

**CHARTA SINAPIS.**

MUSTARD PAPER.

Take of Mustard in powder, sixty grains ;  
 Solution of gutta percha, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the mustard with sufficient of the solution to make the mass assume a semi-liquid state ; brush this quickly over the prepared paper, and allow it to dry.

---

**COLLODIUM.**

---

**COLLODIUM.**

COLLODION.

Take of Pyroxylon, two hundred grains ;  
 Stronger ether, twelve and one-half fluid ounces ;  
 Stronger alcohol, three and one-half fluid ounces ;

Mix the ether and alcohol in a suitable bottle, and, having added the pyroxylon to the mixture, agitate occasionally until it is dissolved.

---

**COLLODIUM CUM CANTHARIDE.**

CANTHARIDAL COLLODION.

Take of Cantharides, four ounces ;

Pyroxylon, fifty grains ;  
 Canada turpentine, one hundred and sixty grains ;  
 Glycerine, eighty grains ;  
 Stronger ether, twelve ounces ;  
 Stronger alcohol, sufficient quantity.

Place the cantharides in a percolator, press it firmly and gradually pour on the ether ; when seven and a half ounces have passed, set aside the liquid in a close vessel, and continue the percolation with stronger alcohol until four ounces more of the liquid is obtained. Set this in a warm place for spontaneous evaporation, and when it is reduced to half a fluid ounce, mix it with the reserved liquid. Then add the pyroxylon, the Canada turpentine and the glycerine, to mix and agitate until they are dissolved. Keep in a well stopped bottle.

---

**COLLODIUM FLEXILE.**

FLEXILE COLLODION.

Take of Collodion, eight ounces ;  
 Canada turpentine, one hundred and sixty grains ;  
 Glycerine, eighty grains.  
 Mix thoroughly ; keep in well stopped bottle.

---

CONFECTIONES.

**CONFECTIO AROMATICA.**

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

Take of Aromatic powder, two ounces ;  
 White sugar, a sufficient quantity.  
 Rub the aromatic powder and sugar thoroughly.

---

**CONFECTIO AURANTII CORTICIS.**

CONFECTION OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of Grated fresh orange peel, three ounces ;  
 White sugar, nine ounces.  
 Gradually add the sugar, and mix intimately.

---

**CONFECTIO OPII.**

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium in fine powder, one hundred and thirty-six grains ;  
 Aromatic powder, an ounce and a half ;



White sugar, two and a half ounces.

Rub the opium and the powder, add the sugar and mix thoroughly.

---

**CONFECTIO ROSÆ.**

CONFECTION OF ROSE.

Take of Red rose in fine powder, four ounces ;

White sugar, sixteen ounces.

Beat together and mix thoroughly.

---

**CONFECTIO SENNÆ.**

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Take of Purging cassia, bruised, eight ounces ;

Tamarind, five ounces ;

Fig, bruised, six ounces ;

Prune, cut in fine pieces, three and one-half ounces ;

Sugar in coarse powder, twenty-five ounces ;

Senna in powder, four ounces ;

Coriander in fine powder, two ounces ;

Water a sufficient quantity.

Digest the fig, tamarind, purging cassia and prune, for three hours in a close vessel, with half a pint of water ; after separating the coarse portion rub the mass through a coarse and then a fine sieve ; add the sugar and dissolve with heat, then add the senna and coriander. Mix intimately, and if necessary evaporate by water-bath to forty-eight ounces.

---

**CONFECTIO SENNÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Take of Confection of senna, one ounce ;

Pulverized jalap, three drachms ;

Nitrate of potassium,

Flowers of sulphur, each two drachms ;

Extract of butternut, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and form in a mass of pillular consistency, and keep in small glass jars covered with tinfoil.

**CUPRUM.****CUPRI ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF COPPER.

Take of Pulverized verdigris, at will ;  
 Acetic acid, sufficient.  
 Dissolve, filter, evaporate and crystallize.

**CUPRI SUBACETAS PRÆPARATUM.**

VERDIGRIS.

PREPARED SUBACETATE OF COPPER.

Take of Verdigris in powder, at will ;  
 Reduce to powder by trituration in a mortar, and separate the finer parts for use by a sieve.

**CUPRI MURIAS.**

MURIATE OF COPPER.

Take of Chloride of potassium, seven parts ;  
 Sulphate of copper, eleven and one-half parts.

**CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.**

AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Sulphate of copper, half an ounce ;  
 Carbonate of ammonia, six drachms.  
 Rub together in a glass mortar till effervescence ceases, wrap in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat.

**DECOCTA.****DECOCTUM CETRARIE.**

DECOCTION OF ICELAND MOSS.

Take of Iceland moss, half an ounce ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.  
 Boil in a pint of water for fifteen minutes ; strain by compression.

**DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ.**

DECOCTION OF PIPSISSEWA.

Take of Pipsissewa, bruised, an ounce ;  
 Water, a pint.  
 Boil for twenty minutes and then strain.

**DECOCTUM DIGITALIS.**

DECOCTION OF FOXGLOVE.

Take of Digitalis, ten grains ;  
 Boiling water, a pint.  
 Boil for fifteen minutes and strain.

---

**DECOCTUM HORDEI.**

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Clean barley, two ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.  
 Boil in half a pint of water for a short time, and throw away the resulting liquid. Then pour on four pints of water and boil down to two pints and strain.

---

**DECOCTUM QUERCUS ALBÆ.**

DECOCTION OF WHITE OAK.

Take of White oak, bruised, one ounce ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.  
 Boil the white oak in a pint of water ; strain and add water enough to make the decoction measure a pint.

---

**ELIXIRS.****ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.**

AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID.

Take of Alcohol, two pints ;  
 Sulphuric acid, six ounces ;  
 Cinnamon, in coarse powder, one ounce and a half ;  
 Ginger, in coarse powder, an ounce.  
 Gradually drop the acid into the alcohol, digest the mixture with gentle heat for three days in a closed vessel, then add the cinnamon and ginger, digest for six days, and filter through paper.

---

**ELIXIR SIMPLEX.**

SIMPLE ELIXIR.

Take of Orange peel, in powder, four drachms ;  
 Coriander, in fine powder, four drachms ;  
 Cardamom,  
 Cochineal, each a drachm ;  
 Alcohol, twelve ounces ;  
 Glycerine, five ounces ;  
 Syrup, six ounces.

Place the powders in a percolator moistened with the alcohol. Then add the remainder of the alcohol to the filtered liquid. Add the glycerine and syrup.

---

**ELIXIR AMMONII BROMIDI.**

ELIXIR BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Bromide of ammonium,  
 Sugar, of each an ounce ;  
 Simple elixir, an ounce ;  
 Oil of orange,  
 Solution of oil of bitter almonds, of each ten drops ;  
 Tinct. cochineal, a sufficient quantity.

Mix thoroughly.

---

**ELIXIR AMMONII VALERIANATIS.**

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Extract of valerian, forty grains ;  
 Fluid extract valerian, two fluid drachms ;  
 Distilled water, seven fluid ounces ;  
 Valerianate of ammonium, two drachms ;  
 Orange flower water,  
 Simple syrup, of each half an ounce.

Dissolve the extract of valerian in the distilled water and fluid extract of valerian. Filter, and add the valerianate of ammonium and the orange flower water, and simple syrup.

---

**ELIXIR BISMUTHI.**

ELIXIR OF BISMUTH.

Take of Orange flowers, ten minims ;  
 Oil of cinnamon,  
 Oil of cloves, of each one minim ;  
 Oil of anise, two minims ;  
 Deodorized alcohol, a fluid drachm and a half ;  
 Simple syrup, two fluid drachms ;  
 Rose water, one fluid ounce and one half ;  
 Citrate of bismuth, one hundred and thirty-six grains ;  
 Distilled water, two fluid ounces ;  
 Aqua ammonia, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the oils, the syrup, and the deodorized alcohol together, and agitate well. Dissolve the bismuth in distilled water and rose water,

adding sufficient aqua ammonia to make the solution perfect. Mix the two solutions; add one and one half ounces of alcohol; and after standing for half an hour, filter until perfectly clear. If the solution be not bright, add fluid drachm of alcohol.

---

**ELIXIR CALISAYÆ.**

CALISAYA ELIXIR.

Take of Simple elixir, fourteen fluid ounces;  
 Quinia,  
 Cinchonia, of each ten grains;  
 Cinchonidia, fifteen grains;  
 Compound elixir taraxacum, two fluid ounces.  
 Mix thoroughly.

---

**ELIXIR CALISAYÆ FERRATUM.**

ELIXIR CALISAYA FERRATED.

Take of Citrate of iron, four drachms;  
 Quinia, half a drachm;  
 Simple elixir, fourteen fluid ounces;  
 Orange flower syrup, two fluid ounces.  
 Mix them.

---

**ELIXIR CALISAYÆ ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS.**

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND THE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Moderately fine powder calisaya bark, eight ounces;  
 Orange peel, powdered,  
 Cinnamon, powdered,  
 Coriander seed, powdered, of each four ounces;  
 Anise seed, powdered,  
 Caraway seed, powdered,  
 Cardamom seed, powdered, of each a half ounce;  
 Alcohol, four pints;  
 Pyrophosphate of iron, two ounces;  
 Fresh hydrated oxide of iron,  
 Water, of each a sufficient quantity;  
 Simple syrup, two pints.

Place the calisaya bark, orange peel, cinnamon, coriander seed, anise seed, caraway seed, and cardamoms in a percolator, and put the alcohol, diluted with twelve pints of water, through them; filter then gradually; add sufficient hydrated oxide of iron to remove all cinchonic acid. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, with frequent shakings.



Then test a small quantity with the tincture of iron, and if it slackens, add more hydrated oxide of iron, until all the cinchotannic acid is removed. Then add the syrup and pyrophosphate of iron, dissolved in the least possible quantity of water. Let the mixture stand twelve hours, and filter.

---

**ELIXIR CALISAYÆ FERROPHOSPHATUM ET BISMUTHI.**

ELIXIR FERROPHOSPHATE OF CALISAYA AND BISMUTH.

Take of Elixir of calisaya ferrophosphated, one pint ;  
 Citrate of bismuth, one drachm ;  
 Liquor of ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the bismuth in a sufficiency of equal parts of liquor ammonia and water, and add to the elixir.

---

**ELIXIR CALISAYÆ ET FERRI PROTOXIDI.**

ELIXIR CALISAYA AND PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

Take of Calisaya bark, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Cinnamon, in fine powder, an ounce ;  
 Caraway seed, in fine powder, a drachm ;  
 Orange peel, in powder, six ounces ;  
 Carbonate of iron, four ounces ;  
 Muriatic acid, four ounces ;  
 Nitric acid, two ounces ;  
 Water,  
 Liquor ammonia,  
 Crystallized sulphuret of iron, of each a sufficient quantity ;  
 Simple syrup, two pints and eight ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint and eight ounces.

Place the calisaya bark, cinnamon, caraway seed, and orange peel in a percolator, and pass the alcohol, diluted with a pint and eight ounces of water, through the percolator. Then dissolve the carbonate of iron in the muriatic and nitric acids, dilute this solution with eight ounces of water, and filter ; precipitate with sufficient liquor ammonia, and wash the precipitate. Digest the wet precipitate with its percolated tincture for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking. Then test with a few drops of tincture of iron for any cinchotannic acid that may be present. When all the acid has been removed, filter, and add the simple syrup and three grains of the crystallized sulphuret of iron to each fluid ounce of the mixture.

**ELIXIR CHLOROFORMI.**

ELIXIR OF CHLOROFORM.

Take of Chloroform,  
 Tincture of opium,  
 Tincture of camphor,  
 Aromatic spirits of ammonia, of each one ounce ;  
 Oil of cinnamon, fifteen minims ;  
 Best brandy, an ounce and a half.

Mix them.

---

**ELIXIR FERRI PHOSPHATIS ET QUINIAE ET STRYCHNIAE.**

ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA.

Take of Phosphate of iron, a hundred and twenty-eight grains ;  
 Quinia, sixty-four grains ;  
 Strychnia, two grains ;  
 Syrup phosphate acid, two drachms ;  
 Syrup of orange flowers, six ounces ;  
 Rose water, six ounces ;  
 White cocoa cordial, a sufficient quantity.

Mix them, taking sufficient cocoa cordial to make the mixture measure sixteen fluid ounces.

---

**ELIXIR GENTIANÆ.**

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian root, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Mace, in powder,  
 Coriander, in powder, of each a drachm ;  
 Orange peel, in powder, an ounce ;  
 Orange flower water, two ounces ;  
 Simple syrup, six ounces ;  
 Deodorized alcohol,  
 Water, of each four ounces.

Place the gentian, mace, coriander and orange peel in a percolator, and displace with the alcohol, orange flower water, and water ; and after filtering add the syrup. Displace ten ounces.

---

**ELIXIR GENTIANÆ ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS.**

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN AND PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Elixir of gentian, ten fluid ounces ;  
 Pyrophosphate of iron, two hundred and fifty-six grains.

Mix them.

**ELIXIR PEPSINÆ.**

ELIXIR PEPSINE.

Take of Pepsine (starch), one ounce ;  
Simple elixir, fifteen fluid ounces.

---

**ELIXIR PEPSINÆ ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNIÆ.**

ELIXIR PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNIA.

Take of Pepsine (Hawley's), two hundred and fifty-six grains ;  
Glycerine, two ounces ;  
Water, four ounces ;  
Citrate of bismuth, sixty-four grains ;  
Orange flower water, six ounces ;  
Deodorized alcohol, two ounces ;  
Simple syrup, two ounces ;  
Strychnia, one grain ;  
Acetic acid, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the pepsine with glycerine and water. Dissolve the bismuth in two ounces of the orange flower water, add to the pepsine, then add the deodorized alcohol and four ounces of the orange flower water and the syrup ; and lastly, add the strychnia, dissolved in a few drops of acetic acid.

---

**ELIXIR PODOPHYLLI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND ELIXIR PODOPHYLLUM.

Take of Podophyllum, in moderately fine powder, eight ounces ;  
Senna Alexandria, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Leptandria, in moderately fine powder, eight ounces ;  
Butternut bark, in moderately fine powder, eight ounces ;  
Prickly ash bark, in moderately fine powder, four ounces ;  
Orange sugar peel, in fine powder, eight ounces ;  
Nux vomica, in moderately fine powder, two ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and place in conical percolator. Pass twelve pints, being with slightly dilute alcohol, and continue to dilute until the last is nearly clear water. After filtering add the sugar.

---

**ELIXIR POTASSA BROMIDI.**

ELIXIR BROMIDE POTASSIUM.

Take of Simple elixir, sixteen fluid ounces ;  
Bromide of potassium, one ounce ;  
Sugar, one ounce ;  
Solution oil of orange, twenty minims ;

Solution oil of bitter almonds, ten minims.

Dissolve the bromide of potassium in the simple elixir, and add the solution of the oils of orange and bitter almonds.

Mix thoroughly.

### ELIXIR PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.

ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY.

Take of Fluid extract of wild cherry, four fluid ounces ;  
 Curacao cordial, eleven fluid ounces ;  
 Pyrophosphate of iron, four hundred and fifty-six grains ;  
 Boiling water, a fluid ounce.

Mix the fluid extract with Curacao cordial. Dissolve the pyrophosphate of iron in the boiling water, and mix.

### ELIXIR TARAXACI.

ELIXIR DANDELION.

Take of Dandelion root, in powder, six ounces ;  
 Liquorice root, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Simple syrup, two pints and eight ounces ;  
 Alcohol,  
 Water, of each a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the dandelion and liquorice root, and press in a conical percolator ; pass sufficient alcohol, diluted with twice its bulk of water, through the powders, until six and a half pints are obtained ; lastly, add the syrup.

### ELIXIR TARAXACI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR DANDELION.

Take of Dandelion, in fine powder, six ounces ;  
 Wild cherry bark, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Gentian root, “ “ one ounce ;  
 Orange peel, “ “ two ounces ;  
 Cinnamon, “ “ two drachms ;  
 Liquorice root, “ “ two drachms ;  
 Anise seed, “ “ two drachms ;  
 Cardamom seed, “ “ two drachms ;  
 Caraway seed, “ “ two drachms ;  
 Coriander seed, “ “ two drachms ;  
 Simple syrup, two pints and a half ;  
 Alcohol,  
 Water, of each a sufficient quantity.

Place the dandelion, wild cherry, gentian, liquorice, orange peel, cinnamon, coriander, anise, cardamom and caraway seeds in a conical percolator, and pass enough alcohol, diluted with twice its bulk of water, until six and a half pints have passed; filter, and add the syrup.

---

## EMPLASTRA.

### **EMPLASTRUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.**

CARBOLIC ACID PLASTER.

Take of Carbolic acid, one ounce;  
 Glycerine, four ounces;  
 Prepared chalk, fourteen ounces.  
 Mix them thoroughly; and lastly, keep in well stoppered bottles.

---

### **EMPLASTRUM ACONITI.**

ACONITE PLASTER.

Take of Aconite root, in coarse powder, four ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Rosin plaster, three ounces and a half.

Moisten the aconite with six fluid ounces of the alcohol; macerate for twenty-four hours; then gradually add sufficient alcohol to make a pint of tincture. Distill off three-fourths of the alcohol; evaporate the residue, on a water-bath, to a thick syrupy consistence; then add the rosin plaster, in a melted state, until properly incorporated with extract.

---

### **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.**

AMMONIAC PLASTER.

Take of Ammoniac, two ounces and a half;  
 Dilute acetic acid, four ounces.

Dissolve the ammoniac in the dilute acetic acid, and evaporate to the proper consistence, constantly stirring.

---

### **EMPLASTRUM ARNICÆ.**

ARNICA PLASTER.

Take of Arnica flowers, bruised, a pound;  
 Alcohol, three pints;  
 Water, one pint;  
 Resin plaster, four ounces;  
 Burgundy pitch, one ounce.

Add two pints of the alcohol to the arnica, and allow it to macerate for forty-eight hours; pack it in a percolator, and pour on slowly the



remainder of the alcohol and the water, until three pints of the tincture have passed. Distill off two-thirds, and evaporate the remainder to a syrupy consistence, and add the resin plaster and Burgundy pitch.

---

**EMPLASTRUM ARNICÆ CUM CANTHARIDIS.**

ARNICA PLASTER, WITH CANTHARIDES.

Take of Arnica plaster, seven ounces ;  
 Citrate of cantharides, one hundred and eighty grains.  
 Mix them thoroughly, while in a semi-liquid state.

---

**EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ.**

BELLADONNA PLASTER.

Take of Extract of belladonna root, one ounce ;  
 Resin plaster, three ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make the belladonna extract into a soft mass by trituration with a small quantity of alcohol ; and add the resin plaster, previously melted. They should be mixed in a mortar, heated, or surrounded by water at 212° F., and the trituration should be continued until the plaster becomes cool.

---

**EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND PLASTER OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Extract alcoholic belladonna, one ounce ;  
 Extract of conium, an ounce and a half ;  
 Iodine, pulverized, forty grains ;  
 Resin plaster, five ounces.

Place the resin plaster in an earthenware mortar, and place this in hot water. As soon as the plaster begins to melt add the extract of belladonna and conium. Triturate well, then remove from the water, and when nearly cool, add the iodine.

---

**EMPLASTRUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND PLASTER OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Resin, four ounces ;  
 Yellow wax, an ounce ;  
 Tincture of capsicum,  
 Camphor, pulverized, half an ounce ;  
 Oil of sassafras, forty-five drops.

Melt the resin and wax, and add the tincture of capsicum, stir and keep at a gentle heat until the alcohol is evaporated, then remove from the fire ; when nearly cold add the camphor and oil of sassafras, and stir until cold.

**EMPLASTRUM FERRI.**

IRON PLASTER.

Take of Subcarbonate of iron, an ounce and a half;  
 Lead plaster, twelve ounces;  
 Resin, three ounces.

Add the subcarbonate of iron to the lead plaster and resin, previously melted, and stir constantly until cold.

---

**EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND PLASTER OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, four ounces;  
 Turpentine, half an ounce;  
 Burgundy pitch, one ounce and a half;  
 Resin plaster, eighteen ounces.

Add the Burgundy pitch to the galbanum and turpentine melted together and strained, and the resin plaster previously melted, and mix the whole thoroughly.

---

**EMPLASTRUM MYRICÆ.**

BAYBERRY PLASTER.

Take of Canada pitch, two ounces;  
 Bayberry wax, two ounces.  
 Melt together, strain, and stir till cold.

---

**EMPLASTRUM OPII COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND OPIUM PLASTER.

Take of Resin plaster, an ounce;  
 Opium, in fine powder, one drachm;  
 Camphor, one drachm;  
 Olive oil, a sufficient quantity.

Melt the resin plaster, and while cooling add the opium and the camphor previously dissolved in a small quantity of the olive oil; mix thoroughly.

---

**EMPLASTRUM PHYTOLACCÆ.**

PLASTER OF PHYTOLACCA.

Take of Alcoholic extract of phytolacca, an ounce;  
 Resin plaster, three ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make the phytolacca extract into a soft mass by trituration with a small quantity of alcohol, and add the resin plaster previously melted; mix in warm mortar, and triturate until cool.

**EMPLASTRUM PHYTOLACCÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND PLASTER OF PHYTOLACCA.

Take of Phytolacca plaster, four ounces;  
 Iodine, pulverized, twenty grains;  
 Fluid extract of stramonium, half an ounce.

Melt the phytolacca plaster, and add the iodine and extract of stramonium, and stir constantly until cold.

---

**EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND TAR PLASTER.

Take of Burgundy pitch, twenty-four ounces;  
 White turpentine, sixteen ounces;  
 Tar, forty-eight ounces;  
 Mandrake root, in fine powder,  
 Bloodroot, in fine powder,  
 Phytolacca, in fine powder,  
 Indian turnip, in fine powder, of each two ounces.

Melt the Burgundy pitch and the white turpentine, and add to the tar. Mix well and remove from the fire, and add the mandrake, bloodroot, phytolacca and Indian turnip, and stir until all are thoroughly incorporated.

---

**EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.**

LEAD PLASTER.

Take of Oxide of lead, in fine powder, twenty ounces;  
 Olive oil, two pints;  
 Water, half a pint.

Mix them. Heat from 200° to 212° F. Stir constantly until the oil and litharge unite, replacing the water as it evaporates.

---

**EMPLASTRUM OXIDI PLUMBI RUBRI.**

RED OXIDE OF LEAD PLASTER.

Take of Olive oil, two pints;  
 Rosin,  
 Yellow wax, of each an ounce;  
 Red lead, in fine powder, twelve ounces;  
 Camphor, pulverized, eighty grains.

Melt together oil, wax and resin, and when nearly boiling add the red lead; stir constantly, and when the mixture becomes of a shining brown or black color remove from the fire, and when nearly cold add the camphor. Mix well.

**EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ.**

RESIN PLASTER.

Take of Lead plaster, twelve ounces ;  
Resin, in fine powder, two ounces.  
Melt the lead plaster by a gentle heat, and add the resin.

---

**EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.**

SOAP PLASTER.

Take of Hard Castile soap, in powder, one ounce ;  
Lead plaster, nine ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the soap with a sufficient quantity of water to render it quite soft, then add the lead plaster previously melted over a gentle fire ; then heat them together, constantly stirring until they are thoroughly incorporated, and evaporate to a proper consistency.

---

**EMPLASTRUM STRAMONII.**

STRAMONIUM PLASTER.

Take Extract of stramonium leaves, one ounce ;  
Resin plaster, three ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make the extract of stramonium into a soft mass by trituration with a small quantity of alcohol, and add the resin plaster previously melted. This should be mixed in a heated mortar, and the trituration continued until cool.

---

**EMPLASTRUM STRAMONII COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND PLASTER OF STRAMONIUM.

Take of Stramonium plaster, four ounces ;  
Iodide of potassium, in fine powder, two drachms.  
Melt the plaster, and mix well.

## EXTRACTA.

## EXTRACTS.

Extracts are prepared in three different modes. Any deviations will be noticed under the proper head.

## 1.—AQUEOUS.

Take of the substance to be employed, in fine powder of suitable fineness, twelve ounces. Water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the substance with half its weight of water and macerate for twelve hours, then transfer to a percolator and exhaust it until the water which passes is nearly tasteless. Expose this solution to a temperature of  $212^{\circ}$  F., strain and evaporate to a temperature of  $120^{\circ}$  F., to the consistence required. If convenient the evaporation should be conducted in vacuo.

## 2.—ALCOHOLIC.

Take of the substance to be employed, twelve ounces. Dilute alcohol, or alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Macerate for twenty-four hours the substance with half its weight of alcohol, transfer to a percolator. Evaporate as above directed, or as directed in the special formulæ.

## 3.—HYDRO-ALCOHOLIC.

Take of substance to be employed twelve ounces. Alcohol and water, of each a sufficient quantity. Mix the substance with half its weight of alcohol, or enough to moisten it thoroughly. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and transfer to a percolator; exhaust by adding alcohol until it passes nearly tasteless. Remove by the proper apparatus the greater part of the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to a syrupy consistence in vacuo.

To the powder in the percolator gradually add water a sufficient quantity until the liquid passes nearly tasteless; expose the impression to a temperature of  $212^{\circ}$ , strain and evaporate in a vapor-bath to due consistence. Mix the alcoholic and aqueous extracts thus obtained while they are hot, and stir constantly until cold.

Alcoholic extracts as a rule are superior to any other.

Unless otherwise directed, evaporate as quickly as possible.

The softer extracts should be sprinkled with alcohol.

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI.**

## EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Take of Aconite leaves, in fine powder, twelve ounces;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity



Prepare as in the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to the proper consistence, as directed above.

---

### **EXTRACTUM ALETRIDIS.**

EXTRACT OF UNICORN ROOT.

Take of Unicorn root, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a due consistence.

---

### **EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.**

EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

Take of Chamomile flowers, bruised, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a due consistence. Fifteen drops of the oil of chamomile should be thoroughly incorporated with the extract.

---

### **EXTRACTUM APOCYNI.**

EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP, AMERICAN.

Take of Apocynum, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate to a due consistency.

---

### **EXTRACTUM ARNICÆ.**

EXTRACT OF ARNICA.

Take of Arnica, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare as in the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate to due consistence.

---

### **EXTRACTUM ASCLEPIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Take of Pleurisy root, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare as by the general formula, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a due consistence.

**EXTRACTUM BAPTISTÆ.**

EXTRACT OF WILD INDIGO.

Take of Wild indigo, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Fresh belladonna leaves, twelve ounces.

Bruise the leaves in a stone mortar with a little water, express the juice, heat to the boiling point, strain and evaporate to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM.**

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Belladonna leaves, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a due consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM BETÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BEET.

Take of Fresh beet, cut into slices and mashed, twelve ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;

Boiling water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the beet in as much of the alcohol as will cover it for two weeks, then transfer to a percolator and pack tightly, and continue the percolation until a pint of tincture is obtained ; set this aside and continue the percolation with the water until the liquid passes nearly tasteless ; evaporate separately to the proper consistence by a water-bath, and mix intimately. When dried and powdered, this is the Betin of the markets.

---

**EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.**

EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP.

Take of Indian hemp, in moderately fine powder, twelve ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the Indian hemp in enough alcohol to moisten it thoroughly, and cover it for six days ; transfer to a percolator, and gradually add

alcohol until the alcohol passes nearly tasteless. Evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM CAULOPHYLLI.**

EXTRACT OF BLUE COHOSH.

Take of Blue cohosh, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula, and evaporate the tincture to a due consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BLACK COHOSH.

Take of Black cohosh, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with alcohol (95) and pack closely in a percolator, and gradually add more alcohol until the resinous portion is exhausted ; evaporate this to dryness, reduce the product to powder and pass it through a fine sieve. Proceed to gradually add the dilute alcohol until the liquid passes tasteless ; evaporate the resulting solution to nearly the required consistence of a good extract, and while warm mix the powdered resinous portion with the extract, stirring constantly until cold.

---

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Take of Yellow cinchona, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;

Alcohol, three pints ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the cinchona for six days in twenty fluid ounces of alcohol ; transfer to a percolator, and add gradually the remainder of the alcohol. When the liquid ceases to pass, then pour upon it water enough to keep the surface covered until three pints have passed ; set this aside and continue to percolate until six pints more have passed. Distill off the alcohol from the tincture, evaporate the infusion until the liquids have acquired a syrupy consistence ; mix all together, and evaporate to a due consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.**

ACETIC EXTRACT OF COLCHICUM.

Take of Colchicum root, in moderately fine powder, twelve ounces ;

Acetic acid, four fluid ounces ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the colchicum root with the acid previously diluted with a pint of water ; transfer the whole to a percolator, and gradually add water until the water passes nearly tasteless ; evaporate the resulting liquid in a porcelain vessel to a due consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.**

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Colocynth, thirty-six ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, four pints.

Macerate the colocynth in the dilute alcohol for thirty-six hours, stirring occasionally ; express the liquor strongly, and strain ; evaporate to a proper consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Extract of colocynth, in fine powder, an ounce ;

Aloes, in fine powder, three ounces ;

Resin of scammony, seven drachms ;

Cardamom, in fine powder, two drachms ;

Soap, in fine powder, six drachms.

Mix thoroughly, and keep in well stopped bottles.

---

**EXTRACTUM CONII.**

EXTRACT OF CONIUM.

Take of Fresh conium leaves, sixteen ounces.

Macerate (for one hour) the leaves in a little water ; bruise and express the juice, heat to the boiling point, filter and evaporate in vacuo to a due consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM.**

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF CONIUM.

Take of Conium leaves, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM CORNUS.**

EXTRACT OF DOGWOOD.

Take of Dogwood, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;

Alcohol,

Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture resulting to a due consistence for a good extract.

**EXTRACTUM CORDALIS.**

EXTRACT OF TURKEY CORN.

Take of Turkey corn, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture resulting to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM CYPRIPEDI.**

EXTRACT OF LADIES' SLIPPER.

Take of Cypripedium, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare as directed by the general formula, and evaporate the tincture resulting to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS.**

EXTRACT OF DIGITALIS.

Take of Digitalis, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
Alcohol, a pint ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powder with half of the alcohol, and macerate for forty-eight hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add the remainder of the alcohol ; when the liquid has all been absorbed by the powder, add dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed, set aside and let it evaporate spontaneously until reduced to three fluid ounces ; continue the percolation until two pints more have passed, and evaporate the resulting tincture to a syrupy consistence. Mix the three fluid ounces of the first tincture with the last, and continue the percolation until the whole mixture is reduced to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM DIOSCOREÆ.**

EXTRACT OF WILD YAM.

Take of Wild yam, coarsely powdered, twelve ounces ;  
Alcohol, two pints ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the wild yam and the alcohol in a closed vessel for fifteen days ; filter, add to this tincture half its weight of water ; carefully distill off the alcohol ; the resinoid principle will be left in the water ; collect this resinoid, dry, and pulverize this.



**EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BITTERSWEET.

Take of Bittersweet, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare by the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the resulting tincture to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.**

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity. \*

Prepare in accordance with the general formula for aqueous extracts ; evaporate the resulting infusion to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM GERANII.**

EXTRACT OF GERANIUM.

Take of Geranium, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Alcohol, two pints.

Macerate in a closed vessel the geranium in the alcohol for fifteen days ; filter, evaporate to a syrupy consistence, and spread on glass plates to dry ; when dry, scrape the extract off of the glass, and preserve in bottles.

---

**EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII RADICIS.**

EXTRACT OF COTTON ROOT.

Take of Cotton root bark (fresh), in small pieces, twelve ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for aqueous extracts, and evaporate the resulting infusion to a due consistence for a good extract.

This may also be prepared by alcohol and water, as the extract of cinicifuga, which see ; but the first formula is preferable.

---

**EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.**

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of Logwood, twelve ounces ;  
Boiling water, a pint.

Macerate forty-eight hours in a closed vessel, and boil to four pints. Strain, and evaporate to a due consistence.

**EXTRACTUM HELENII.**

EXTRACT OF ELECAMPANE.

Take Elecampane, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, in sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for alcoholic extracts, evaporate the resulting tincture to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI.**

EXTRACT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Black hellebore (recent), in fine powder, twelve ounces ;

Alcohol, a pint ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the hellebore in the alcohol in a closed vessel for forty-eight hours ; transfer to a percolator, pour on dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has been obtained ; set this aside to evaporate spontaneously to three fluid ounces. Continue the percolation until two pints more have been obtained, which evaporate to a syrupy consistence. To this add the three fluid ounces first obtained, and evaporate the whole to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM HYDRASTI.**

EXTRACT OF GOLDEN-SEAL.

Take of Golden-seal, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to regular formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the resulting tincture to a due consistence for a good extract. The extract may also be prepared according to the general formula for aqueous extracts. The latter, in inflammatory conditions of the stomach, is to be preferred to the former extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.**

EXTRACT OF HYOSCYAMUS.

Take of Fresh hyoscyamus leaves, sixteen ounces.

Bruise the leaves in a stone mortar with a little water. Express the juice, heat to boiling, and strain and evaporate to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLICUM.**

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HYOSCYAMUS.

Take of Hyoscyamus leaves, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and carefully evaporate the tincture resulting to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM IGNATIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF IGNATIA.

Take of Ignatia, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate in a warm place the ignatia in sixteen fluid ounces of alcohol for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring ; transfer to a percolator, and pour on alcohol until three pints have passed. Distill off the alcohol until the tincture is reduced to half a pint ; evaporate this to a due consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM IRIDIS.**

EXTRACT OF BLUE FLAG.

Take of Blue flag, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for alcoholic extracts. Evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a due consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.**

EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, in fine powder, six ounces ;  
Alcohol, two pints ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Place the powder in a percolator, and add alcohol until two pints of the tincture have been obtained ; then add water until three pints of the infusion have been obtained. Evaporate both solutions to a syrupy consistence. Mix, and continue the evaporation to a pilular consistence or dryness.

---

**EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS.**

EXTRACT OF BUTTERNUT.

Take of Recent butternut bark, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the resulting tincture to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF RHATANY.

Take of Rhatany, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for aqueous extracts; evaporate the infusion to such an extent that the extract will be dry when cold.

---

**EXTRACTUM LAPPÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BURDOCK.

Take of Burdock root, in coarse powder, twelve ounces;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for aqueous extracts, and evaporate the resulting infusion to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM LEPTANDRIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF CULVER'S ROOT.

Take of Recent leptandria, in coarse powder, twelve ounces;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a proper consistence. The extract may also be prepared by the following formula:

Take of Leptandria, in fine powder, twelve ounces;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Place the powder previously moistened with alcohol in a percolator, and add alcohol until it passes nearly tasteless. Evaporate the solution sufficiently to express the alcohol. Then add sufficient water to precipitate the resin; filter, and evaporate the watery solution on a water-bath to a syrupy consistence, and spread on glass plates to dry.

Occurs in bright brownish scales.

---

**EXTRACTUM LEONURI.**

EXTRACT OF MOTHER-WORT.

Take of Mother-wort, in coarse powder, twelve ounces;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the resulting tincture to a proper consistence for a good extract.

---

**EXTRACTUM MYRICÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BAYBERRY.

Take of Bayberry, in moderately fine powder, twelve ounces;  
Alcohol, three pints.

Macerate the bayberry with the alcohol for fifteen days, and filter. Distill off a portion of the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to a syrupy consistence, and dry on glass plates.

**EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.**

EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

Take of Nux vomica, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the nux vomica in a pint of alcohol for twenty-four hours, transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until the liquid passes without bitterness. Distill off the alcohol by means of a water-bath until the tincture is reduced to half a pint, and then evaporate to a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM OPII.**

EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium, six ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the opium in eight fluid ounces of water, and reduce it to a uniform pulpy mass by trituration. Express the liquid, and to the residue add another eight fluid ounces of water, and successively add three more half-pints of water and express each time, allowing it to macerate twenty-four hours. Mix all the liquids together, filter, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS.**

EXTRACT CALABAR BEAN.

Take of Calabar bean, in moderately fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in half a pint of alcohol for six days, in a closed vessel. Transfer to a percolator, and pour on alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Distill off the alcohol until the tincture is reduced to half a pint. Evaporate this to a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM PHYTOLACCÆ.**

EXTRACT OF POKE.

Take of Recent poke leaves, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for alcoholic extracts ; evaporate the tincture resulting to the proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI.**

EXTRACT OF MANDRAKE.

Take of Mandrake, in moderately fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.



Prepare according to the general formula given for hydro-alcoholic extracts ; make three pints of tincture, and continue to percolate with water until the liquid passes nearly tasteless. Reduce both the tincture and the infusion separately to a syrupy consistence ; then mix and continue the evaporation to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM POLYGONI.**

EXTRACT OF WATER PEPPER.

Take of Water pepper, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for aqueous extracts ; evaporate the infusion resulting to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.**

EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY.

Take of Wild cherry bark, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in a pint of alcohol for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until the liquor passes without the taste of the bark ; evaporate by a very gentle heat to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM PTELEÆ.**

EXTRACT OF WAFER ASH.

Take of Ptelea, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Take of Quassia, in fine powder, twenty-four ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for aqueous extracts, boil the infusion to two-thirds its bulk, strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence

---

**EXTRACTUM RHEI.**

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a pint.

Macerate the rhubarb with the alcohol in a closed vessel for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until the liquid passes nearly tasteless ; evaporate in vacuo to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM RUMECIS.**

EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK.

Take of Yellow dock, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Bloodroot, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts ; evaporate the tincture obtained to the proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM SCUTELLARIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF SKULLCAP.

Take of Scullcap, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture to a proper consistence.

---

**EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ**

EXTRACT OF SENEKA.

Take of Seneka, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the seneka in a pint of dilute alcohol for twenty-four hours, transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until it passes nearly tasteless. Evaporate the tincture to a proper consistence

---

**EXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ.**

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA.

Take of Stillingia, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture to a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM STRAMONIL.**

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM.

Take of Stramonium leaves, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Acetic acid, four fluid ounces.

Mix the acetic acid with a pint of dilute alcohol, and macerate the leaves in the mixture for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until the leaves are exhausted ; evaporate the tincture at a low temperature to a proper consistence

**EXTRACTUM STRAMONII SEMINIS.**

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

Take of Stramonium seed, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Place the powder, previously moistened with dilute alcohol, in a percolator, and proceed according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, and evaporate the tincture to a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.**

EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

Take of Dandelion, a suitable quantity.

Cut the dandelion into small slices, and place them to macerate in just enough water to cover them ; let them remain for twelve hours, then bruise to a pulp, and express, strain, and evaporate to the proper consistence. Dandelion used for making an extract, should be gathered in September.

**EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ.**

EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a pint ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the Valerian in the alcohol for twenty-four hours, transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until the strength is exhausted ; evaporate the tincture to a proper consistence, at a low temperature.

**EXTRACTUM VIBURNI.**

EXTRACT OF HIGH CRANBERRY.

Take of High cranberry bark, in coarse powder, twelve ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Prepare according to the general formula given for alcoholic extracts, evaporate the tincture thus obtained to a required consistence.

## EXTRACTA FLUIDA.

The great necessity of reliable medicinal preparations is apparent to every observing mind. The climate of North America and Great Britain is too variable, too great extremes of heat and cold, of moisture and dryness; and even our best methods of curing and preserving our crude remedies are imperfect, which renders them unfit to be generally used in grave cases of disease, besides their bulk and disagreeable taste. Even stronger and more serious objections can be urged against solid extracts, as their want of solubility in morbid states of the system. Concentrated remedies so called, or the isolated medicinal properties separated and then reunited in one article, are really nothing but a solid extract in a fine state of trituration. From this source alone our profession have been fearfully victimized, and suffering humanity outraged. Tinctures, though extremely elegant, are unfitted for all cases of general practice. So, taking everything into consideration, fluid extracts, if properly manufactured, are the *ne plus ultra* of scientific therapeutics. As regards concentration, they are definite, palatable, possess powerful therapeutic efficacy, promptness of action, and are very convenient of administration. They possess these inestimable properties in a high degree, when prepared according to the method laid down by us.

It is a fact worthy of note that throughout the United States there are a large number of highly respectable firms engaged in manufacturing fluid extracts, and only one\* that adopts our method. The physician can always depend upon a reliable article when so prepared. The heat which is employed cannot destroy any property; and by the process used every item of medicinal power is obtained, and can thus be preserved for an indefinite period of time.

We do most emphatically condemn all other processes, and especially those where heat of great intensity is applied to save the alcohol, which to their mighty minds is cash.

We, therefore, on behalf of suffering humanity—as a means of ameliorating and aiding nature in curing diseases—endorse that which is best, reliable, definite and prompt in action—and that is, fluid extracts prepared according to the following method:

---

\*The only reliable fluid extracts are those prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan,—they use exclusively the method described in this work.

## ON THE MANUFACTURE OF FLUID EXTRACTS.

Fluid extracts are designed to be the most concentrated liquid representatives of our vegetable drugs. The officinal standard of strength, with two exceptions, has been the use of sixteen troy ounces of the drug to sixteen fluid ounces of the fluid extract, thus producing a preparation which represents in liquid form, weight for weight, all the medicinal properties of the drug, while discarding all its inert and woody constituents. This standard is a convenient one for the practitioner, as it is sufficiently concentrated for any therapeutical purpose, and at the same time corresponds so closely to the drug itself in strength—ounce for ounce, drachm for drachm and minim for grain—that its dose is readily calculated when that of the crude article is known.

To produce, however, reliable and permanent preparations of this strength is an art peculiar to pharmacy, and especially to the great manufacturing laboratories where educated and skilled employees, commanding large salaries, are continually stimulated to improve and perfect existing processes.

Several plans, mostly theoretical, or rather unpractical, have been periodically placed before the profession, and have been adopted by manufacturers according to their own ideas of practicability, economy or profit. From such a variety of processes we naturally look for a like diversity in results; and we are not surprised in finding a serious want of uniformity in the various brands of fluid extracts now in the market. It is true, however, that the value of these extracts depends upon other causes than the mere process of manufacture, and in the consideration of this subject we examine each step in detail, enumerating them as follows:

1. Careful selection of material.
2. Careful regulation of heat in the drying room previous to the grinding process.
3. Grinding the drug to the proper degree of fineness.
4. Selection of the proper menstruum.
5. Process of maceration, or percolation.
6. Final process, by means of hydraulic pressure or evaporation in stills.

First: Crude material. Though the first step, this is the foundation, and perhaps the most important part of the whole manipulation. Everything depends on the collection of the plant in proper season, its absolute freshness, and its careful curing and garbling. Large manufacturers have great advantage in this respect over the smaller houses and druggists in general, in that they are enabled by means of their



enormous purchases to engage and oversee the collection of their supplies, while druggists and small manufacturers must necessarily depend on the wholesale dealers—second or third hands at the best.

Second: In drying the plants as a preliminary step to the milling process, great care must be exercised to prevent injury to the delicate principles on which their medicinal properties depend.

Third: Each drug must be ground to a degree of fineness indicated by its peculiar character and the process of manufacture to which it is to be subjected. In the difficult process of percolation the best of judgment must be exercised, else the results will be wholly unsatisfactory. Should a gummy or mucilaginous drug be ground too fine it will pack too tight in the percolator, preventing the flow of the menstruum. If too coarse, the menstruum will run through rapidly, without solvent action. The proper medium in all cases can only be determined in the school of that best and most practical of teachers,—experience.

Fourth: In the selection of the menstruum we must be guided by the following considerations: (*a*). The character and solvent properties of the constituents of the drug which we desire to extract. (*b*). To prevent fermentation and other chemical changes affecting the future permanency of the preparation. (*c*). To insure permanency in the solution of the medicinal principles, thereby preventing precipitation. For these purposes alcohol, sugar, glycerine, acetic acid, methylic alcohol and ether, have all been recommended, either singly or in combination. Sugar is still used in such preparations as chestnut leaves, cherry bark and others, where there is a great tendency to decomposition, and where the employment of alcohol is objectionable. Glycerine has been thoroughly tried, and found useless, except in a few cases where it may replace alcohol, but with doubtful advantage. Acetic acid, methylic spirit and ether are used only in combination to produce special solvent power, as in colchicum root, ergot, cubebs, male fern, etc. Alcohol stands now, as heretofore, by all means the most effective and satisfactory solvent for the medicinal principles we desire to extract and preserve, while it may be used in the various degrees of strength suited to the properties of each drug. As in the case of valerian, cubebs, mandrake, cannabis indica, nux vomica, blue flag and many others, we should use strong alcohol to solve the oils, resins, acids or alkaloids which constitute their medicinal properties, we should gradually reduce its strength with water to meet the requirement of those drugs whose remedial value exists in compound principles, extractive or gummy matter. Comfrey, marsh mallow,

chestnut leaves and others, will require a menstruum possessing as little alcoholic strength as is consistent in view of their liability to after fermentation.

Fifth: Maceration or percolation. So much has been written on this subject, that we confine ourselves merely to a definition of the terms used, and a short comparison of their respective merits in practice.

Maceration consists simply in the careful incorporation of the ground drug and the menstruum by personal or mechanical admixture, until the menstruum is brought in contact with every particle of the drug. The macerated drug in a proper receipt is placed in a warm room, to remain a period of from two to four weeks. At the expiration of this period the macerated product is subjected to hydraulic pressure, or to the process of percolation. In the former case it is customary to macerate with a slight excess of menstruum, say one hundred and five pints to one hundred pounds of the drug, and then to apply sufficient pressure to recover pint for pound of the drug used, in this manner obtaining the same degree of concentration as in the process of percolation, but avoiding the use of heat.

Percolation is decidedly more complicated, difficult in manipulation, and unsatisfactory in its results, unless the greatest care and skill are exercised in its management. Large iron, copper or wooden percolators are used, of the shape of an inverted truncated cone. A perforated diaphragm at the lower and smaller end prevents the descent of the mass of drug, yet permits the fall of the displaced menstruum, which is received into a proper receptacle. The ground drug is first moistened with the menstruum, and is then carefully packed in the percolator, an act requiring great care and skill. A quantity of the menstruum is now poured into the top of the percolator, which by well known laws displaces the other liquid, forcing it through the diaphragm into a graduated vessel. When three-fourths of the required amount have been collected, this percolate is set aside. The process is now continued by adding sufficient menstruum until the drug is exhausted of its medicinal properties, and when this point is reached this percolate is evaporated in a still until its bulk is reduced to one-fourth the required bulk of the fluid extract, when it is added to the first percolate and allowed to settle. The resulting clear product is the required fluid extract.

This process is faulty: first, in the great skill and care required; second, in the employment of heat; third, in the precipitation caused by the admixture of the two percolates, the last one containing little or no alcohol.

After a careful consideration of the merits of the several plans offered for the purpose, we are disposed to give precedence to that invented by Mr. George S. Davis, and now employed in the great manufacturing laboratory of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit. Its simplicity, theoretical and practical value, and the uniformity and perfection of its results as demonstrated by the manufactures of the above-named firm, will recommend it to the consideration of all who may be interested.

The theory upon which this process is based is as follows: The medicinal principles of all plants are contained in minute cells, and protected by walls of woody fibre, or vegetable albumen or fibrine. The process of grinding as usually conducted is not sufficient to wholly crush these cells, so as to expose their contents to the action of the menstruum. When now we submit the comminuted drug to the action of alcohol, the tendency of that solvent is to close the cells by its coagulating action on the albumen or fibrine. This being done, the menstruum passes through the drug with little or no action on the medicinal matter imprisoned in the uncrushed cells. To bring the menstruum into intimate contact with the medicinal principle of the drug, is then the chief object to be sought. It is also very desirable to avoid the use of the difficult and unsatisfactory process of percolation, and particularly the use of heat.

In practice the drug is carefully and suitably ground to the required degree of fineness. It is then placed in a strong copper vessel of sufficient capacity, and made perfectly air-tight. The vessel is connected by means of separate tubes with an air-pump and with a vessel containing the proper menstruum. The air is now exhausted from the ground drug, forcing the cells to part with their contained air through the bursting of their woody walls. The menstruum, having been previously warmed to about  $100^{\circ}$  F., is now admitted by means of a stop-cock, and penetrates the mass thoroughly. The air vessel is now removed to a warm room, where it remains for fourteen days. The drug is then taken out and submitted to an enormous hydraulic pressure, crushing the woody fibre, and forcing the exit of the menstruum, which now contains in solution all the medicinal properties of the plant.

We have in the resulting liquid a fluid extract which will be found a permanent and perfect substitute for the drug, clear and free from future precipitation.

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Take of Aconite leaves, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI RADICIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF ACONITE ROOT.

Take of Aconite root, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Reserve the first eight ounces, and proceed according to the formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

Take of Chamomile, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM ACHILLEÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF YARROW.

Take of Yarrow, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces :  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Bicarbonate of potassium, half a drachm.

Moisten the powder with six fluid ounces of the alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours. Then pack tightly in a proper percolator, and pour on dilute alcohol until twenty-four fluid ounces have passed. Evaporate this to sixteen fluid ounces, and add the bicarbonate of potassium.

---

**EXTRACTUM APII SEMINIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF CELERY.

Take of Celery seeds, in coarse powder, eight ounces;  
 Alcohol (deodorized), a sufficient quantity;  
 Carbonate of magnesium, two drachms.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

Set aside the eight fluid ounces and evaporate the remainder to eight fluid ounces, and mix the tinctures. Then triturate with the carbonate of magnesium, and filter.

**EXTRACTUM ASPARAGI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF ASPARAGUS.

Take of Asparagus, bruised, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Belladonna leaves, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM BRYONIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BRYONY.

Take of Bryony, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Take of Buchu, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM BUCHU COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Take of Fluid extract of buchu, sixteen fluid ounces ;  
 Spirit of nitrous ether, four fluid ounces ;  
 White sugar, ten ounces ;  
 Oil of cubebs,  
 Oil of juniper, each fifteen minims.  
 Dissolve the sugar by the aid of heat in the fluid extract of buchu,  
 add the syrup of nitrous ether, previously mixed with the oil.

---

**EXTRACTUM CASTANÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF CHESTNUT.

Take of Chestnut, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.



**EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF COLUMBO.

Take of Columbo, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM CARDUI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BLESSED THISTLE.

Take of Blessed thistle, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with sixteen fluid ounces of dilute alcohol and pack in a suitable percolator, and cover the surface with fine clean sand ; pour on dilute alcohol until a pint of liquid has passed. Set aside in a warm place until, by spontaneous evaporation, it is reduced to ten fluid ounces. Continue the percolation until two pints more of the tincture have passed ; add the glycerine to the tincture last obtained, and reduce by a water-bath to six fluid ounces. Mix the two tinctures. If the liquid becomes turbid, add a few drops of alcohol, and filter.

---

**EXTRACTUM CANNABIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP.

Take of Cannabis, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM CHIMIPHILÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF PIPSISSEWA.

Take of Pipsissewa, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of alcohol, four fluid ounces of water, and three fluid ounces of glycerine. Moisten the powder with eight ounces of the mixture, and proceed according to the general formula given. Add the remainder of the glycerine to the second percolate upon evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BLACK COHOSH.

Take of Cimicifuga, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with alcohol and pack in a suitable percolator, and pour on alcohol until eight fluid ounces have been obtained ; set this aside in a closed vessel to prevent evaporation, and proceed with dilute alcohol until the root is completely exhausted ; evaporate over a water-bath until the alcohol is driven off ; set aside to cool, that the resinous portion may be deposited, which separate, and add to the tincture first obtained ; continue the evaporation until reduced to eight fluid ounces ; mix the two solutions and set aside for twenty-four hours, and filter.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Take of Yellow cinchona, in very fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Simple syrup,  
 Glycerine, each four fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the cinchona with six fluid ounces of dilute alcohol, and allow it to stand in a covered vessel for six hours ; transfer to a conical percolator, and gradually pour dilute alcohol upon it until twelve fluid ounces of tincture have been obtained ; set this aside, and continue the percolation until the powder is exhausted. To the last percolation add the glycerine and syrup, and evaporate by means of a water-bath to ten fluid ounces ; to this add the reserved tincture, and continue the evaporation to fourteen fluid ounces. Remove from the water-bath, and when nearly cool add sufficient alcohol to make the whole measure sixteen ounces.

**EXTRACTUM COCÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF COCA.

Take of Coca, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM CONII FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

Take of Conium leaves, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Acetic acid, half a fluid ounce ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the acid with three pints of the dilute alcohol, and moisten the powder with eight fluid ounces of the mixture, and proceed according to the general formula.

---

**EXTRACTUM CORNUS FLORIDA FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF DOGWOOD.

Take of Dogwood, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, four pints ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Moisten the powder with eight fluid ounces of alcohol, and pack finely in a conical percolator ; pour on alcohol until four fluid ounces have passed, which set aside ; continue the percolation with the remainder of the alcohol, and evaporate the resulting tincture to four ounces ; set this also aside, then gradually add water to the powder in the percolator until the dogwood is exhausted ; add the sugar to the solution, and evaporate to eight fluid ounces, and while warm, mix with the reserved tincture.

---

**EXTRACTUM CORYDALIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF TURKEY CORN.

Take of Turkey corn, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine before evaporating the second tincture.

---

**EXTRACTUM CUBEBAE FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF CUBEBS.

Take of Cubebs, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF DIGITALIS.

Take of Digitalis, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BITTERSWEET.

Take of Bittersweet, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF ERGOT.

Take of Ergot, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether, eight fluid ounces ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
Alcohol, twenty-four fluid ounces ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the ergot with three fluid ounces of ether, and set aside in closed vessel for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add the remainder of the ether ; when this has passed through, set aside to evaporate spontaneously ; gradually add the alcohol, and when it has passed, evaporate to eight fluid ounces ; again add, to the powder in the percolator, water, until the powder is exhausted. To the solution add the glycerine, and evaporate to eight fluid ounces ; mix while hot the alcohol and aqueous solution, and when cool add the evaporated ethereal tincture, and thoroughly mix by agitation. Or

Take of Ergot, in fine powder, eight ounces ;  
Glycerine, two fluid ounces ;  
Acetic acid, two fluid drachms ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a mixture of fluid glycerine and eight of dilute alcohol, and proceed according to the general formula given ; add the acid and the remainder of the glycerine to the solution before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM EUPATORII FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF THOROUGHWORT.

Take of Thoroughwort, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM ERIGERONTIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF FLEABANE.

Take of Fleabane, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF AUSTRALIAN GUM.

Take of Eucalyptus, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM GELSEMINI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF GELSEMINUM.

Take of Recent gelseminum, in very fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM GERANII FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF GERANIUM.

Take of Geranium, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
Glycerine, fine, four ounces;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with two fluid ounces of the glycerine and eight fluid ounces of the dilute alcohol. Then proceed according to the general formula given. Add the remainder of the glycerine to the second tincture evaporated.

---

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Liquorice, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces;  
Glycerine, four ounces.

Macerate the liquorice in a pint of water for twelve hours; pour off the solution and again macerate in another pint of water for twelve hours; mix the solution and evaporate to twelve fluid ounces; add the glycerine and again evaporate until the extract measures sixteen fluid ounces.



**EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII RADICIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF COTTON ROOT.

Take of Bark of cotton root, in very fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a mixture of three fluid ounces of glycerine and fourteen fluid ounces of dilute alcohol, and proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF GOLDEN-SEAL.

Take of Golden-seal, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, ten fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given. Add the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF HENBANE.

Take of Recent henbane, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM IRIDIS FLUIDUM.**

EXTRACT OF BLUE FLAG.

Take of Blue flag, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a pint and a half ;  
 Water, twelve fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in alcohol, previously mixed with the water, for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a proper percolator and pour on dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed ; mix the glycerine with this, and evaporate to sixteen fluid ounces.

**EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, in very fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHATANY.

Take of Rhatany, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Glycerine, two fluid ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given. Add the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM LAPPÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BURDOCK.

Take of Burdock, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Glycerine, ten fluid ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with eight fluid ounces of dilute alcohol, and pack in a suitable glass percolator ; cover the surface with a piece of muslin, and pour on the menstruum and continue the percolation to solution. Reserve the first ounce and a half and evaporate the remainder ; first having added the glycerine to eleven fluid ounces, add the reserved tincture and mix thoroughly.

**EXTRACTUM LEPTANDRIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF CULVER'S ROOT.

Take of Culver's root, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the formula given.

**EXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF LOBELIA.

Take of Lobelia, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Acetic acid, a fluid ounce ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder in eight fluid ounces of a mixture composed of three pints of dilute alcohol and the acid ; transfer to a percolator ; cover the powder with muslin and gradually pour on dilute alcohol, reserving the first twelve ounces passed, and continue the percolation until the powder is exhausted. Evaporate the solution to four fluid ounces, and mix with reserved tincture and filter.

**EXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ FLUIDUM COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LOBELIA.

Take of Lobelia seeds, in coarse powder,  
 Bloodroot, in coarse powder,  
 Skunk cabbage, in coarse powder,  
 Lobelia leaves, in coarse powder, each four ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with alcohol and pour in a cylindrical percolator, and set aside for twenty-four hours; then add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed; return this, and cause it to repass; set the first twelve ounces aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powders are exhausted. Evaporate the tincture thus obtained to four fluid ounces, which mix with the reserved tincture, and filter.

**EXTRACTUM LUPULINÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF LUPULIN.

Take of Lupulin, sixteen ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM LYCOPI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUGLE WEED.

Take of Bugle weed, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Proceed according to the general formula given. Add the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM MATICÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF MATICO.

Take of Matico, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Glycerine, two fluid ounces;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given, adding the glycerine to the second tincture before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM MEZEREI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF MEZEREON.

Take of Mezereon, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

23 P  
 2/4

**EXTRACTUM PAREIRA FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF PAREIRA.

Take of Pareira, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Alcohol, three fluid ounces ;  
 Glycerine, a fluid ounce.

Macerate the pareira in the water for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and pour on water until the powder is exhausted. Add the glycerine and evaporate the solution to thirteen fluid ounces, and add the alcohol and filter.

---

**EXTRACTUM PHYTOLACCÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF POKE ROOT.

Take of Poke root in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Fine sand.

Mix the poke root with four or five ounces of the sand, and proceed according to the general formula given. Add the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF MAY APPLE.

Take of May apple, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Glycerine, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM POLYMINÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BEARSFOOT.

Take of Bearsfoot, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Glycerine, two fluid ounces.

Proceed according to the general formula given, adding the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM POLYGONI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF WATER PEPPER.

Take of Water pepper, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the water pepper in eight ounces of the alcohol for twenty-four hours; transfer to a percolator, and pour on alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed, returning some of the first passed until it passes clear; reserve the twelve fluid ounces, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powder is exhausted; evaporate this to four fluid ounces, and add to the tincture first obtained.

---

**EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY.

Take of Sweet almonds, bruised, three ounces;  
 Wild cherry, in coarse powder, twenty-four ounces;  
 Glycerine, six fluid ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in two pints of alcohol for eight hours; transfer to a percolator, and pour on alcohol until five pints have passed; add the glycerine, and evaporate this to a syrupy consistence; add half a pint of water, and evaporate until the alcohol is entirely removed. Beat the almonds into a smooth paste with a little water, and add sufficient to make the emulsion measure a pint and a half; pour this into a bottle containing the extract of the bark, cork securely; agitate occasionally for twenty-four hours; filter. Water should be added to the dregs, and expressed until the whole amount measures twenty-eight ounces.

---

**EXTRACTUM PULSATILLÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF PULSATILLA.

Take of Pulsatilla, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Stronger alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in four fluid ounces each of glycerine, alcohol and water for four days; transfer to a percolator, and pack firmly; pour on alcohol until sixteen fluid ounces are obtained.



**EXTRACTUM RHEI ET POTASSÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB AND POTASSA.

Take of Rhubarb, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Bicarbonate of potassium, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Cinnamon, eight ounces ;  
 Golden-seal, eight ounces ;  
 Sugar, twenty-four ounces ;  
 Oil of peppermint, half a fluid drachm ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the rhubarb, golden-seal, and cinnamon with alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until a pint and a half of tincture has passed ; continue the percolation with dilute alcohol, until the powders are exhausted ; evaporate to eight fluid ounces, and add the reserved tincture. Dissolve the sugar and bicarbonate of potassium in sufficient water to make two pints ; heating moderately, add this to the tincture ; make the extract measure four pints, allow it to stand forty-eight hours ; filter, and add to the oil of peppermint dissolved in a little alcohol.

**EXTRACTUM RHUIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SUMACH.

Take of Sumach, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in eight ounces of alcohol for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have been obtained ; continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the sumach is exhausted ; evaporate to four fluid ounces, and add to the reserved tincture.

**EXTRACTUM RUBI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY.

Take of Blackberry, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Bloodroot, in very fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Glycerine, three fluid ounces.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM SABINÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SAVINE.

Take of Savine, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Stronger alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Liquorice root, in moderately fine powder, two ounces ;  
Mezereon, in moderately fine powder, one ounce ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
Yellow dock, in moderately fine powder, one ounce ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in alcohol for twenty four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until the powders are exhausted ; add the glycerine, and evaporate to sixteen fluid ounces.

---

**EXTRACTUM SAXIFRAGÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SAXIFRAGE.

Take of Saxifrage, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SQUILLS.

Take of Squills, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces ;  
Glycerine, an ounce ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in the alcohol ; transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed ; set aside and proceed according to the general formula given ; add the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SQUILLS.

Take of Squills, in moderately fine powder, eight ounces ;  
 Seneka, in moderately fine powder, eight ounces.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SKUTELLARIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SKULLCAP.

Take of Skullcap, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, three fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate in twelve fluid ounces of alcohol for twenty-four hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed ; set this aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Add the glycerine before evaporating, and proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SENECEONIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF LIFE ROOT.

Take of Life root, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the life root in a mixture of three fluid ounces of glycerine and twelve fluid ounces of alcohol for forty-eight hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed ; set this aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Add the remainder of the glycerine to this tincture, and proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENEKA.

Take of Seneka, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, two fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given. Add the glycerine before evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given. Add the glycerine before evaporation.

---

**EXTRACTUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Jalap, in coarse powder, eight ounces ;  
 Carbonate of potassium, six drachms ;  
 Oil of cloves, forty minims ;  
 Oil of anise, twenty minims ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the jalap and senna, previously moistened with alcohol, in a percolator, and add alcohol until sixteen fluid ounces have passed ; set this aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Evaporate this tincture, first adding the glycerine, to eight fluid ounces. Dissolve the carbonate of potassium in the reserved tincture, to which add the oils of cloves and anise, previously dissolved in a little alcohol ; lastly, mix the two solutions.

---

**EXTRACTUM SENNÆ ET RHEI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA AND RHUBARB.

Take of Fluid extract of senna, twelve ounces ;  
 Fluid extract of rhubarb, eight ounces ;  
 Oil of cloves, eight ounces ;  
 Oil of anise, sixteen minims ;  
 Bicarbonate of potassium, half an ounce ;  
 Fluid extract of ginger, an ounce.

Add the bicarbonate of potassium to the fluid extract, and dissolve the oils in the mixture.

---

**EXTRACTUM SERPENTARIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF SERPENTARIA.

Take of Serpentaria, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM SOLIDAGINIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF GOLDEN ROOT.

Take of Golden root, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF PINKROOT.

Take of Pinkroot, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in twelve fluid ounces of alcohol for twenty-four hours; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed; set this aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powder is exhausted. To this add the glycerine, and proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF PINKROOT AND SENNA.

Take of Fluid extract of pinkroot, ten fluid ounces;  
 Fluid extract of senna, six fluid ounces;  
 Carbonate of potassium, four drachms;  
 Oil of caraway, ten minims;  
 Oil of anise, ten minims.

Dissolve the carbonate of potassium and the oils in the fluid extracts.

---

**EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF PINKROOT.

Take of Pink root, in fine powder, two and three-quarter ounces;  
 Swamp milk weed, in fine powder, two and three-quarter ounces;  
 May apple, in fine powder, two and three-quarter ounces;  
 Culver's root, in fine powder, two and three-quarter ounces;  
 Balmony, five ounces;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powders in twelve fluid ounces of alcohol; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed; set this aside, and continue the percolation until the powders are exhausted, and proceed according to the general formula given.



**EXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA.

Take of Stillingia, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder for twenty-four hours in twelve fluid ounces of alcohol ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed ; set this aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Add the glycerine, and proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA.

Take of Stillingia, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Turkey corn, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Blue flag, in fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Saxifrage, in fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Pipsissewa, in fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Glycerine, two fluid ounces ;  
 Coriander, in fine powder, an ounce ;  
 Prickly ash, in fine powder, an ounce ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in twelve fluid ounces of alcohol for forty-eight hours ; transfer to a percolator, and add alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have passed. Set this aside, and continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until the powders are exhausted. Evaporate, first adding the glycerine to four fluid ounces, which add to the reserved tincture, and filter if necessary.

---

**EXTRACTUM STRAMONII FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM.

Take of Stramonium, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM TARAXACI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

Take of Dandelion, in moderately fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in a mixture of glycerine and dilute alcohol for twenty-four hours; transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until sixteen fluid ounces have passed.

---

**EXTRACTUM RUMEX CRISPUS COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM.**

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK.

Take of Yellow dock, in coarse powder, four ounces;  
 Dandelion, in coarse powder, two ounces;  
 Bittersweet, in coarse powder, two ounces;  
 Comfrey, in coarse powder, two ounces;  
 Fog alder, in coarse powder, two ounces;  
 May apple, in fine powder, one ounce;  
 Blue flag, in fine powder, one ounce;  
 Chlorate of carbon, thirty grains;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity;  
 Glycerine, two ounces;  
 Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Macerate the articles (except the carbon) for three days in a mixture of the glycerine and alcohol; transfer to a percolator, and add dilute alcohol until ten fluid ounces; continue the percolation with dilute alcohol until sixteen fluid ounces have passed. Evaporate this to four fluid ounces, and add to the reserve tincture. Continue the percolation with water until the powder is exhausted, and evaporate to two fluid ounces; add this to the tincture, filter, and add the chlorate of carbon.

---

**EXTRACTUM URTICÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF NETTLE.

Take of Nettle, in coarse powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF UVA URSI.

Take of Uva ursi, in fine powder, sixteen ounces;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the powder in a mixture of glycerine and ten fluid ounces of the dilute alcohol for three days, transfer to a percolator, and proceed according to the general formula given.

**EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM VERATRI VERIDIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF VERATRUM.

Take of Veratrum, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM XANTHOXYLI FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF PRICKLY ASH.

Take of Prickly ash, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

---

**EXTRACTUM ZINGIBERIS FLUIDUM.**

FLUID EXTRACT OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Proceed according to the general formula given.

**FERRUM.****FERRI ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF IRON.

Take of Carbonate of iron, one ounce ;  
 Acetic acid, six ounces.  
 Digest for three days, and filter.

---

**FERRI CHLORIDUM.**

CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iron filings, one ounce ;  
 Muriatic acid, six ounces ;  
 Nitric acid, one ounce.

In a capacious glass flask add to the iron four ounces of the muriatic acid, and digest with a gentle heat until gas ceases to be evolved. Filter the solution, and add the remainder of the muriatic acid and the nitric acid, and heat until the red fumes are no longer evolved, and a

drop of liquor no longer yields a blue precipitate with potassium. It should be evaporated in a small percolone capsule with gentle heat, until it is reduced four ounces, and set aside covered with glass to crystallize. Break into pieces, and keep in a well closed bottle.

---

**FERRI CITRAS.**

CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Hydrated sesquioxide of iron (moist), four ounces ;  
 Crystallized citric acid, two ounces ;  
 Distilled water, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the citric acid in the distilled water, heat to near the boiling point, add the hydrated oxide of iron, adding a little more than the acid will dissolve. When cool filter, and by a water-bath evaporate to a syrupy consistence. and spread on plates of glass to dry

---

**FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.**

CITRATE OF IRON AND AMMONIUM.

Take of Citric acid, three ounces ;  
 Water, one pint ;  
 Water of ammonia, three fluid ounces ;  
 Recently precipitated sesquioxide of iron, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the citric acid in the water ; add the sesquioxide of iron until the acid is saturated ; then filter. To the filtrate add the water of ammonium, and evaporate at  $140^{\circ}$  to a syrupy consistence. Spread on glass to dry, and when dry keep in well stopped bottles.

---

**FERRI ET AMMONII SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF IRON AND AMMONIUM.

Take of the Solution of tersulphate of iron, one pint ;  
 Sulphate of ammonium, two ounces and two drachms.

Heat the solution to the boiling point, and add the sulphate of ammonium ; stir constantly ; and when dissolved set the liquid aside to crystallize. Wash the crystals quickly with cold water, and wrap in bibulous paper and dry in open air.

---

**FERRI ET QUINIE CITRAS.**

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUINIA.

Take of Recently precipitated quinia, an ounce ;  
 Citric acid, two drachms ;  
 Distilled water, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix all in a glass or porcelain vessel and apply heat, but not sufficient to boil; stir constantly. When the articles are all dissolved, carefully concentrate to a honey consistence, and dry it on glass.

---

### FERRI ET STRYCHNIÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF IRON AND STRYCHNIA.

Take of Citrate of iron, four hundred and ninety grains;  
Strychnia, five grains;  
Citric acid, five grains;  
Water, five fluid ounces.

Dissolve the citrate of iron in four and one-half fluid ounces of water, and the citric acid and strychnia in remaining half fluid ounce of water by boiling. Mix the solution, evaporate by means of a water-bath, and with a heat not more than  $140^{\circ}$ , to a syrupy consistence. Spread on glass and dry.

---

### FERRI FERROCYANIDUM.

FERROCYANIDE OF IRON.

Take of Ferrocyanide of potassium, nine troy ounces;  
Solution of tersulphate of iron, a pint;  
Water, three pints.

Dissolve the ferrocyanide of potassium in two pints of the water, and add it gradually and with constant stirring to the tersulphate of iron, previously diluted with the remainder of the water. Filter the mixture, and wash it with boiling water on the filter until the washings pass nearly tasteless. Dry, and rub it into powder.

---

### FERRI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iodine, six ounces;  
Iron filings, two ounces;  
Water, four pints and eight fluid ounces.

Place the articles in a Florence flask, boil until the liquid loses its dark color; then filter it rapidly into another clean flask, and immediately place the flask over a spirit lamp and evaporate the liquid at a boiling heat. The boiling may be allowed to proceed for some time with very little attention, but when the liquor changes from a green shade into a black it demands close attention. Continue the heat until when a piece of glass is placed over the mouth of the flask moisture is no longer condensed. Close the mouth of the flask. The product may be removed by breaking the flask when cool; and should without the least delay be coarsely bruised in a warm, dry mortar, and immediately placed in small well corked bottles.



**FERRI LACTAS.**

LACTATE OF IRON.

Take of Lactic acid, half a fluid ounce ;  
Iron filings, two drachms ;  
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the acid with half a pint of the distilled water in a vessel ; add the iron and digest the mixture on a water-bath, supplying occasionally distilled water to preserve the measure. When the action has ceased, filter the solution while hot into a porcelain capsule, and set aside to crystallize. After forty-eight hours, decant the liquid ; wash the crystals with a little alcohol, and dry them on bibulous paper.

---

**FERRI OXALAS.**

OXALATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, an ounce ;  
Oxalic acid, two hundred and eighteen grains ;  
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in thirty fluid ounces and the oxalic acid in fifteen fluid ounces of distilled water ; filter the solutions ; mix with agitation, and set aside until the precipitate is deposited. Decant the clear liquid ; wash the precipitate until the washings cease to redden. Filter, and dry with a gentle heat.

---

**FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM.**

HYDRATED OXIDE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, four ounces ;  
Sulphuric acid, three and a half fluid ounces ;  
Nitric acid, nine fluid drachms ;  
Stronger aqua ammonia, three and a half fluid ounces.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in the water ; add the sulphuric acid and boil the solution ; add the nitric acid in small portions, boiling the liquid for a moment or two after each addition, until it acquires a yellowish brown color, and yields a precipitate of the same color, with ammonia ; filter, let the liquid cool, and add in a full stream the aqua ammoniæ, stirring briskly ; collect the precipitate on a calico filter ; wash it with water until the washings cease to precipitate with nitrate of baryta ; mix the precipitate with sufficient water to make the mixture measure a pint, and transfer to a wide-mouthed bottle, which keep well corked.

**FERRI PEROXIDUM.**

PEROXIDE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, a sufficient quantity.

Expose the sulphate of iron to heat until the water of crystallization is expelled. Then heat it by an intense fire as long as acid vapors arise ; wash the peroxide until the washings when examined by litmus appear free from acid. Lastly, dry on bibulous paper.

---

**FERRI PHOSPHAS.**

PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, ten ounces ;

Phosphate of sodium, thirteen ounces ;

Water, sixteen pints.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in eight pints of water ; set aside until the precipitate has subsided ; pour off the supernatant liquid ; wash with cold water, drain and dry with a gentle heat.

---

**FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS.**

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Pyrophosphate of sodium, two ounces ;

Solution of the tersulphate of iron, four ounces ;

Citric acid, one ounce and three drachms ;

Water of ammonia, three ounces and three drachms ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the pyrophosphate of sodium in sixty ounces of water, by means of heat ; cool the solution to 50° F, and filter it into a bottle of the capacity of two hundred and fifty ounces. Then add the solution of the tersulphate of iron ; shake the mixture well, fill the bottle up with water again, agitate, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Decant the clear liquid from the precipitate upon a muslin strainer, drain it for twenty-four hours, and wash it with water until the washings pass nearly tasteless, and transfer to a weighed porcelain capsule. To the citric acid contained in a suitable vessel, pour the water of ammonia, a little at a time, with constant stirring until the crystals are all dissolved, and the acid accurately saturated : then add this solution to the precipitate in the weighed capsule, and apply heat ; stir the mixture constantly until the precipitate is perfectly dissolved, and evaporate to twenty-four ounces, and filter through paper. Pour the solution upon glass plates, and dry the salt by a moderate heat, and keep in well closed bottles.

**FERRUM REDACTUM.**

REDUCED IRON.

Take of Peroxide of iron,  
Zinc, in small pieces,  
Sulphuric acid,  
Water, of each a sufficient quantity.

Introduce into a gun-barrel or reduction tube as much of the peroxide of iron as will occupy the length of about ten inches, confining it to the middle portion by asbestos plugs. Let the gun-barrel be placed now in such a furnace as is used for organic analysis; one end of it being fitted by means of a cork into a bent adapter, whose further extremity dips into water, while the other end (of the barrel) covered with a bottle containing the zinc and water, with intervention, a desiccation tube including solutions of caustic potassa, and a small bottle half filled with sulphuric acid. Now pour a little of the sulphuric acid into the bottle containing the water and zinc, to develop hydrogen sufficient to expel the air from the interior of the apparatus. As soon as this is considered to have been accomplished, the part of the tube containing the peroxide of iron must be surrounded with ignited charcoal, and when it has been brought to a proper heat, the sulphuric acid is to be gradually added to the zinc, so as to cause a steady current of hydrogen to pass through the sulphuric acid and desiccation tube into the gun-barrel. As soon as the reduction of the oxide is completed, which may be judged to have taken place upon the gas bubbles escape at apparently the same rate through the water in which the adapter terminates, and through the bottle containing the sulphuric acid, the fire is to be removed, (a slow current of hydrogen being still continued), and when the gun-barrel has assumed the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, its metallic contents should be extracted, reduced and preserved in accurately stopped bottles.

---

**FERRI SUBCARBONAS.**

SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, thirty-two ounces ;  
Carbonate of sodium, seventeen ounces ;  
Boiling water, twelve pints.

Dissolve the carbonate of sodium and sulphate of iron, each in six pints of water ; mix the solutions together while hot, and set aside to precipitate ; pour off the supernatant liquid, and precipitate repeatedly with water, and dry it.

**FERRI SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Iron filings, four ounces;  
 Sulphuric acid, a sufficient quantity;  
 Water, twenty-four fluid ounces.

Mix the iron, six ounces sulphuric acid and water in a glass flask; stir frequently with a wooden or porcelain spatula, and allow it to digest for one day; the vessel is now placed on the fire and heated as long as any gas is evolved; then filter, the hot filtrate mixed with one fourth part sulphuric acid, and allow to stand two days in a cool spot; the crystals which have formed are freed from the mother liquor, and spread out on paper, if possible in the sun, to dry. Last, keep in a well-stopped bottle.

**FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA.**

DRIED SULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, six ounces.

Expose it to a moderate heat in a porcelain or earthen vessel (unglazed) until it is converted into a grayiot, which mass last reduce to powder. Keep in a well stopped bottle.

**GLYCERITA.****GLYCERITUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.**

GLYCERITE OF CARBOLIC ACID.

Take of Carbolic acid, one ounce;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces.  
 Mix thoroughly till the acid is dissolved.

**GLYCERITUM ATROPIÆ.**

GLYCERITE OF ATROPIA.

Take of Atropia, four grains;  
 Glycerine, a fluid ounce.  
 Triturate the atropia with the glycerine in a glass or porcelain mortar, transfer to bottle and keep well stopped.

**GLYCERITUM ACIDI GALLICI.**

GLYCERITE OF GALLIC ACID.

Take of Gallic acid, one ounce;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Rub together in a mortar, heat gently in a glass capsule until the acid is dissolved.

---

**GLYCERITUM ACIDI TANNICI.**

GLYCERITE OF TANNIC ACID.

Take of Tannic acid, one ounce ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Rub together and heat in a glass capsule till the acid is dissolved.

---

**GLYCERITUM BISMUTHI.**

GLYCERITE OF BISMUTH.

Take of Carbonitrate of bismuth, one ounce ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Mix.

---

**GLYCERITUM CHLOROFORMI.**

GLYCERITE OF CHLOROFORM.

Take of Chloroform, two and a half fluid drachms ;  
Glycerine, eight fluid ounces.

Quickly triturate in a glass mortar until thoroughly mixed, and immediately transfer to a well stopped bottle.

---

**GLYCERITUM IODINI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND GLYCERITE OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, a drachm ;  
Iodide of potassium, a drachm ;  
Glycerine, four fluid ounces.

Triturate thoroughly the iodide of potassium with the glycerine, and then add the iodine and continue the trituration until dissolved. Keep in a well closed bottle.

---

**GLYCERITUM PEPSINI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND GLYCERITE OF PEPSINE.

Take of Oleoresin of water ash, two drachms ;  
Dry pepsine, four drachms and sixteen grains ;  
Glycerine, a pint.

Rub the oleoresin of water ash in a mortar with the glycerine ; filter and add the pepsine. Mix thoroughly.



**GLYCERITUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**

GLYCERITE OF TAR.

Take of Tar, an ounce ;  
 Carbonate of magnesium, in powder, two ounces ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the alcohol and glycerine with ten fluid ounces of water. Rub the tar in a mortar, with the carbonate of magnesium gradually added, until a smooth pulverulent mixture is obtained ; then add gradually, in small portions, six fluid ounces of the mixture of alcohol, glycerine, and water ; strain with expression. Return the residue to the mortar and repeat the trituration with five fluid ounces of the same liquid ; again strain and express ; again beat the dregs in the same manner with the remainder of the fluid mixture, and after expression reduce the residue by trituration to a uniform condition ; and, finally, pack firmly in a percolator ; gradually pour upon this the expressed liquids previously mixed, and continue the percolation with water until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

**GLYCERITUM SODII BORATIS.**

GLYCERITE OF THE BORATE OF SODIUM.

Take of Borate of sodium, in powder, an ounce ;  
 Glycerine, four ounces.  
 Triturate until the borate of sodium is dissolved ;

**GLYCERITUM POTASSII CHLORATIS.**

GLYCERITE OF THE CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Chlorate of potassium, in powder, an ounce ;  
 Glycerine, ten ounces.  
 Agitate in a bottle until the chlorate is dissolved.

**HYDRARGYRUM.****HYDRARGYRI ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Protonitrate of mercury, one part ;  
 Distilled water, six parts.

Dissolve the salt in water acidified with a little nitric acid ; add a solution of acetate of soda, or potassa ; filter, wash, and dry the precipitate.

**HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.**

WHITE PRECIPITATE.

Take of Corrosive sublimate, six ounces ;  
 Distilled water, one gallon ;  
 Solution of ammonia, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water with the aid of heat, and when cold add the solution of ammonia, frequently stirring. Wash the precipitate thoroughly, and dry it.

**HYDRARGYRI BORAS.**

BORATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Calomel, twenty-two parts ;  
 Borate of soda, twenty-six parts.

Triturate together ; in a quarter of an hour add a little water ; then gradually, more, constantly rubbing ; permit to settle ; decant ; wash the precipitate till the washings are insipid and dry.

**HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM.**

BROMIDE OF MERCURY.

There are two bromides of mercury ; one the protobromide, answering to calomel ; the other the bibromide, like corrosive sublimate, an irritant poison.

**HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.**

CALOMEL.

Take of Sulphate of mercury, ten ounces ;  
 Mercury, seven ounces ;  
 Chloride of sodium, dried, five ounces ;  
 Boiling distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the sulphate of mercury with the water, and rub it and the mercury together until the globules are no longer visible. Add the chloride of sodium, and mix the whole thoroughly by continued trituration ; sublime this mass by a proper apparatus into a chamber of such size that the calomel, instead of adhering to its sides, will fall to the floor in a fine powder. Wash this powder with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to be darkened by a drop of hydrosulphuret of ammonia. Finally, dry at a heat not exceeding 212 degrees of Fahrenheit, and preserve in a bottle impervious to light.

**HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM.**

CYANURET OF MERCURY.

Take of Ferrocyanuret of iron, four ounces ;  
 Red oxide of mercury, three ounces ;  
 Distilled water, three pints.

Put the ferrocyanuret of iron and the oxide of mercury, well powdered and mixed, into a glass vessel, and pour on them two pints of the water. Boil, and stir, and if in half an hour a blue color remains, add a small portion of oxide of mercury, and continue boiling until the mixture becomes of a yellowish color; then filter, wash the residue in a pint of distilled water, and again filter; mix the solutions, and evaporate, and crystallize. Purify these by dissolving in distilled water, filtering and evaporating.

---

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.**

GREEN IODIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, one ounce;  
 Iodine, five drachms;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the mercury and iodine together, adding sufficient alcohol to form a soft paste, and continue rubbing till globules disappear. Dry the iodide in the dark, with a gentle heat, and keep from the light, in a well stopped bottle.

---

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.**

RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Corrosive sublimate, one ounce;  
 Iodide of potassium, ten drachms;  
 Distilled water, two pints.

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in a pint and a half, and the iodide in half a pint, of the water, and mix the solutions. Filter, and wash the collected precipitate with distilled water. Dry by a gentle heat, and keep in a well stopped bottle.

---

**HYDRARGYRI NITRAS.**

NITRATE OF MERCURY.

NITRATE OF THE PROTOXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury,  
 Nitric acid, equal parts.

Dissolve, with aid of a gentle heat, then boil until a yellow sediment is formed; decant, and permit to crystallize.

---

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.**

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

RED PRECIPITATE.

Take of Mercury, thirty-six ounces;  
 Nitric acid, eighteen fluid ounces;  
 Water, two pints.

Dissolve the mercury with a gentle heat, in the acid and water, and evaporate to dryness. Rub to powder, and heat in a shallow vessel, as long as red vapors arise.

---

**HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS.**

PHOSPHATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Solution of nitrate of mercury, at will.

Add to it a solution of phosphate of soda, as long as any precipitate is formed; decant, wash the precipitate well, and dry it.

---

**HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVA.**

YELLOW SULPHATE OF MERCURY.

TURPETH MINERAL.

Take of Persulphate of mercury, one part;

Warm water, twenty parts.

Rub together in an earthenware mortar, and pour off the supernatant liquid; wash the yellow powder with warm distilled water, as long as the washings are precipitated by caustic potassa. Dry.

---

**HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM.**

RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

CINNABAR.

Take of Mercury, forty ounces;

Sulphur, eight ounces.

Melt the sulphur, and mix the mercury with it over the fire. When mass begins to swell, remove from fire, and cover the vessel, to prevent combustion; when cool, powder and sublime.

---

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.**

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

Take of Mercury, three ounces;

Resin, six drachms;

Prepared chalk, five ounces;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make a paste with the resin, and a small quantity of alcohol; then add the mercury, which may be extinguished in a short time; add the chalk and alcohol gradually, so as to keep up the pasty consistence; then add sufficient alcohol to dissolve out the resin, and wash the powder on a filter, and dry.

**HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.**

AMMONIATED MERCURY.

WHITE PRECIPITATE.

Take of Hydrargyri corrosivum sublimatum, six ounces ;  
 Aqua ammonia, eight fluid ounces ;  
 Distilled water, eight pints.

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate of mercury in the distilled water by heat, and when the solution cools add the aqua ammonia, stirring frequently. Wash the precipitate with water until the washings become tasteless. Dry it.

---

**INFUSA.****INFUSUM BUCHU.**

INFUSION OF BUCHU.

Take of Buchu, an ounce ;  
 Boiling water, a pint ;  
 Macerate for three hours, and strain.

**INFUSUM EPIGLÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND INFUSION OF TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Take of Trailing arbutus, half an ounce ;  
 Queen-of-the-meadow root, half an ounce ;  
 Dwarf elder bark, half an ounce ;  
 Marshmallow root, half an ounce ;  
 Holland gin, a pint ;  
 Boiling water, a pint ;  
 Simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Pour the boiling water and gin on the plants, and digest with a gentle heat for six hours ; remove, and strain ; add sufficient simple syrup to render it pleasantly sweet.

---

**INFUSUM EUPATORII.**

INFUSION OF THOROUGHWORT.

Take of Thoroughwort, an ounce ;  
 Boiling water, a pint.  
 Macerate for two hours, and strain.

---

**INFUSUM GERANII COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CRANESBILL.

Take of Cranesbill, half an ounce ;  
 Witch hazel, half an ounce ;



Black cohosh, half an ounce ;

Golden-seal, half an ounce ;

Boiling water, two pints.

Mix the articles together, and digest with a gentle heat in a closed vessel for two hours. Remove from the fire, and stir.

---

### **INFUSUM HUMULI.**

INFUSION OF HOPS.

Take of Hops, an ounce ;

Boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and stir.

---

### **INFUSUM JUNIPERI.**

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

Take of Bruised juniper, an ounce ;

Boiling water, a pint ;

Macerate for an hour in a closed vessel, and stir.

---

### **INFUSUM PAREIRÆ.**

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Take of Pareira brava, an ounce ;

Boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

---

### **INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**

INFUSION OF TAR.

Take of Tar, a pint ;

Water, four pints.

Mix them ; shake the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours. Pour off and filter.

---

### **INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.**

INFUSION OF WILD CHERRY.

Take of Wild cherry, in fine powder, half an ounce ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with six fluid ounces of water, and let it stand for an hour ; pack it jointly in a conical percolator. Pour water upon it until it measures a pint.

**INFUSUM SALVIÆ.**

INFUSION OF SAGE.

Take of Sage, half an ounce ;  
Boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for half an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

---

**INFUSUM SENNÆ.**

INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, an ounce ;  
Coriander, bruised, sixty grains ;  
Boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

---

**LINIMENTA.****LINIMENTUM ACONITI.**

ACONITE LINIMENT.

Take of Aconite, in powder, four ounces ;  
Glycerine, two fluid ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the aconite in half a pint of alcohol for twenty-four hours ; then pack it in a percolator, and add alcohol gradually until a pint of tincture has passed ; distill off twelve fluid ounces, and evaporate the residue until it measures twelve fluid drachms ; to this add alcohol, two fluid drachms, and the glycerine. Mix.

---

**LINIMENTUM ACONITIÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ACONITA.

Take of Aconita, a grain ;  
Glycerine, a fluid drachm ;  
Hydrocyanic acid, a fluid drachm.

Rub the glycerine and aconita thoroughly together ; add the hydrocyanic acid. Mix, and keep in well stopped bottle.

---

**LINIMENTUM ACONITI ET CHLOROFORMI.**

LINIMENT OF ACONITE AND CHLOROFORM.

Take of Fluid extract of aconite, two fluid drachms ;  
Water of ammonia, two fluid drachms ;  
Chloroform, two fluid drachms ;  
Soap liniment, a fluid ounce.

Mix well.

**LINIMENTUM ACONITI COMPOSITUM.**

Take of Tincture of aconite, an ounce ;  
Tincture of belladonna, an ounce.

Mix.

---

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.**

AMMONIA LINIMENT.

Take of Water of ammonia, half a fluid ounce ;  
Olive oil, an ounce.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Stronger water of ammonia, five fluid ounces ;  
Tincture of camphor, two fluid ounces ;  
Spirit of rosemary, one fluid ounce.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM ARNICÆ.**

ARNICA LINIMENT.

Take of Tincture of arnica, a fluid ounce ;  
Olive oil, eight fluid ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM ARNICÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

Take of Olive oil, four ounces ;  
Arnica, four ounces ;  
Chloroform, two ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ.**

BELLADONNA LINIMENT.

Take of Extract belladonna, four drachms ;  
Glycerine, an ounce ;  
Soap liniment, six fluid ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM CADJUPUTI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CADJUPUT.

Take of Oil of cadjuput, an ounce ;  
Oil of hemlock, an ounce ;  
Oil of sassafras, an ounce ;  
Soap liniment, a pint.

Mix well.

**LINIMENTUM CALCIS.**

LIME LINIMENT.

Take of Solution of lime, six ounces ;  
Olive oil, six ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.**

CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, an ounce ;  
Olive oil, four ounces.

Dissolve the camphor in olive oil.

---

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, an ounce ;  
Hydrate of chloral, an ounce ;  
Alcohol, a fluid ounce.

Mix well in a mortar, and keep in well stopped bottles.

---

**LINIMENTUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Tincture of capsicum, two fluid ounces ;  
Tincture of opium, three fluid drachms ;  
Water of ammonia, three fluid drachms ;  
Oil of cinnamon, a fluid drachm ;  
Tincture of camphor, a fluid drachm.

Mix.

---

**LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI.**

LINIMENT OF CHLOROFORM.

Take of Purified chloroform, three ounces ;  
Olive oil, four ounces.

Mix.

---

**LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CHLOROFORM.

Take of Chloroform, a fluid ounce ;  
Fluid extract aconite, a fluid ounce ;  
Fluid extract belladonna, a fluid ounce ;  
Olive oil, four fluid ounces.

Mix well.

**LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI CUM ARNICA.**

LINIMENT OF CHLOROFORM WITH ARNICA.

Take of Fluid extract of arnica, a fluid ounce ;  
 Chloroform, three fluid drachms ;  
 Olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM OLEI CONII.**

LINIMENT OF THE OIL OF HEMLOCK.

Take of Oil of hemlock, a fluid ounce ;  
 Camphor, half an ounce ;  
 Opium, half an ounce ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM CROTONIS.**

CROTON OIL LINIMENT.

Take of Croton oil, a fluid drachm ;  
 Stronger ether, two fluid drachms ;  
 Tincture of iodine, five fluid drachms.

Mix them.

---

**LINIMENTUM CROTONIS FORTIOR.**

STRONGER CROTON OIL LINIMENT.

Take of Croton oil, two drachms ;  
 Stronger ether, four drachms ;  
 Tincture of iodine, two fluid drachms ;  
 Iodine of potassium, forty grains ;  
 Iodine, ten grains.

Mix them.

---

**LINIMENTUM MORPHIA.**

LINIMENT OF MORPHIA.

Take of Morphia, three grains ;  
 Oil of almonds, an ounce ;  
 Camphor liniment, an ounce.

Warm the oil of almonds and triturate it with the morphia until the morphia is dissolved. Then add an ounce of camphor liniment.

---

**LINIMENTUM NIGRUM.**

BLACK LINIMENT.

Take of Olive oil, one and a half fluid ounce ;



Sulphuric acid, a fluid drachm ;  
 Oil of turpentine, four fluid drachms.

Mix the acid and olive oil, and then add the oil of turpentine.

---

### **LINIMENTUM OPII.**

LINIMENT OF OPIUM.

Take of Tincture of opium, an ounce ;  
 Soap liniment, an ounce.

Mix.

---

### **LINIMENTUM PETROLEI.**

LINIMENT OF PETROLEUM.

Take of Petroleum, an ounce ;  
 Soap liniment, an ounce.

Mix them.

---

### **LINIMENTUM PETROLEI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF PETROLEUM.

Take of Petroleum, six fluid ounces ;  
 Water of ammonia, a fluid ounce ;  
 Tincture of opium, a fluid ounce ;  
 Camphor, a drachm.

Mix.

---

### **LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.**

SOAP LINIMENT.

Take of Soap in shavings, two ounces ;  
 Camphor, an ounce ;  
 Oil of rosemary, two fluid ounces ;  
 Water, three fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a pint.

Dissolve the soap in the water ; the camphor and oil in the alcohol.

Mix the two and filter.

---

### **LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM.**

CAMPHORATED SOAP LINIMENT.

Take of Soap liniment, a pint ;  
 Camphor, an ounce ;  
 Water of ammonia, a fluid ounce ;  
 Alcohol, four fluid ounces.

Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, and mix with soap liniment and water of ammonia.

**LINIMENTUM STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF STILLINGIA.

Take of Oil of stillingia, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of cadjuput, half a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of lobelia, two fluid drachms ;  
 Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM SUCCINI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of stillingia, a fluid ounce ;  
 Rectified oil of amber, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of lobelia, three fluid drachms ;  
 Olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.**

TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

Take of Resin cerate, twelve ounces ;  
 Oil of turpentine, half an ounce.

Melt the cerate, and add the oil.

---

**LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

Take of Oil of turpentine, two fluid ounces ;  
 Oil of spike, two fluid ounces ;  
 Oil of organum, two fluid ounces ;  
 Oil of hemlock, two fluid ounces ;  
 Olive oil, two fluid ounces ;  
 Water of ammonia, two fluid ounces ;  
 Oil of wormwood, two fluid ounces ;  
 Camphor, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.

Mix well.

---

**LINIMENTUM XANTHOXYLÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF PRICKLY ASH.

Take of Tincture of prickly ash, a fluid ounce ;  
 Tincture of capsicum, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of turpentine, a fluid ounce ;  
 Olive oil, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of hemlock, a fluid ounce ;

Powdered capsicum, an ounce ;  
 Camphor, two ounces ;  
 Aqua ammoniæ, two pints ;  
 Alcohol, two pints ;  
 Dilute acetic acid, four pints.

Mix well. Keep in well stopped bottles.

## LITHIUM.

### LITHII CITRAS.

CITRATE OF LITHIUM.

Take of Carbonate of lithium, fifty grains ;  
 Citric acid, one hundred grains ;  
 Distilled water, a fluid ounce.

Having warmed the water dissolve the acid in it, and gradually add the carbonate until perfectly dissolved ; heat the solution until effervescence ceases. Evaporate by means of a sand-bath to a syrupy consistence, in an oven at a temperature of about 240° F. Quickly pulverize, and keep in a well stopped bottle.

## LIQUORES.

### LIQUOR ACIDI CARBOLICI.

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION.

Take of Carbolic acid, a drachm ;  
 Oil of lemon, three drachms ;  
 Alcohol, twelve and one-half ounces.

### LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.

SOLUTION OF THE ACETATE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Dilute acetic acid, a pint ;  
 Carbonate of ammonium, a sufficient quantity.

Gradually add the carbonate until effervescence ceases and the acid is neutralized.

### LIQUOR ARSENICI.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIC.

Take of Arsenious acid, in small pieces, sixty-four grains ;  
 Muriatic acid, two fluid drachms ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil the acids in four fluid ounces of distilled water, until the arsenious acid is entirely dissolved. When cool, add enough distilled water to make it measure a pint.

**LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.**

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF ARSENIC AND MERCURY.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.

Take of Iodide of arsenic,  
 Red iodide of mercury, each thirty-five grains;  
 Distilled water, half a pint.

Rub the iodides with half a fluid-ounce of water, then add rest of water, heat to boiling point, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-eighth of a grain of arsenic, and one-fourth of a grain of deutoxide of mercury. This preparation is said to be useful in obstinate cutaneous diseases, as lepra, lupus, &c. The dose is from five minims to half a fluid drachm, two or three times a day.

**LIQUOR ATROPIÆ.**

SOLUTION OF ATROPIA.

Take of Atropia, four grains;  
 Alcohol, a fluid drachm;  
 Distilled water, seven fluid drachms.

Mix the alcohol and water, and in it dissolve the atropia.

**LIQUOR BARI CHLORIDI.**

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

Take of Chloride of barium, one ounce;  
 Distilled water, three fluid ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

Has been used in small doses in cancer and scrofula. Dose, five drops, two or three times a day, cautiously increasing.

**LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.**

SOLUTION OF THE CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

Take of Marble, in small pieces, three ounces;  
 Muriatic acid, six ounces;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the acid with four fluid ounces of distilled water, and add gradually to the marble. When effervescence has nearly ceased apply a gentle heat, and when the action has ceased pour off the clear liquid and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residue in one and a half times its weight of distilled water.

**LIQUOR FERRI CHLORIDI.**

SOLUTION OF THE CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iron wire, in small pieces, an ounce ;  
 Muriatic acid, five ounces and six drachms ;  
 Nitric acid, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Put the iron with three ounces and five drachms of the muriatic acid in a flask of the capacity of a pint ; let the mixture stand until effervescence ceases ; then heat to the boiling point, decant and filter ; then rinse the flask with a small quantity of boiling hot distilled water ; pour the washings on the filter ; put the filtered liquid into a porcelain capsule of a capacity of two pints ; mix with the residue of muriatic acid, and having heated the mixture nearly to a boiling point, add half an ounce of nitric acid. When the effervescence has ceased, drop nitric acid in until it no longer occasions effervescence ; when the liquid cools add enough distilled water to make it measure five ounces.

**LIQUOR FERRI CITRATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Citric acid, in coarse powder, two ounces and four hundred and twenty grains ;  
 Solution of tersulphate of iron, eight fluid ounces ;  
 Water of ammonia, ten fluid ounces ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the water of ammonia with a pint of distilled water ; mix the tersulphate of iron with another pint of distilled water. Mix the two solutions, stirring constantly ; transfer the precipitate to a muslin strainer, and wash it with water until the washings pass almost tasteless ; drain the precipitate and put half of it into a porcelain capsule, or a water-bath heated to about  $140^{\circ}$  F. Now add the citric acid, and stir until the precipitate is nearly dissolved ; then add enough of the reserved precipitate to neutralize the acid. Filter and evaporate at  $140^{\circ}$  F. until it is reduced to a half pint.

**LIQUOR FERRI NITRATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE NITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Iron wire, in small pieces, an ounce ;  
 Nitric acid, three fluid ounces ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix in a wide-mouth bottle sixteen fluid ounces of distilled water with the acid, and add the iron. Before introducing the iron place the bottle in a dish of cold water. When effervescence ceases filter the solution, and add enough distilled water to make it measure a pint and a half.



**LIQUOR FERRI SUBSULPHATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE SUBSULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, in coarse powder, six ounces;  
 Sulphuric acid, four drachms and fifteen grains;  
 Nitric acid, six drachms and thirty grains;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the acids with four ounces of distilled water in a large porcelain capsule; heat the mixture to the boiling point, and add the sulphate of iron, one-fourth at a time, stirring after each addition until effervescence ceases. Briskly boil the solution until nitrous vapors are no longer perceptible. The liquor assumes a ruby red tint. When the liquid is cool add enough distilled water to make it measure six fluid ounces.

**LIQUOR FERRI TERSULPHATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE TERSULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, in coarse powder, six ounces;  
 Sulphuric acid, an ounce and thirty grains;  
 Nitric acid, six drachms and seven grains;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the acids with four fluid ounces of water in a large porcelain capsule, the mixture being heated to the boiling point; add the sulphate of iron from time to time, stirring after each addition until effervescence ceases, until all has been added, and nitrous fumes are no longer evolved; add water enough to make the liquid measure ten ounces.

**LIQUOR GUTTÆ PERCHÆ.**

SOLUTION OF GUTTA PERCHA.

Take of Gutta percha, in thin slices, three ounces;  
 Purified chloroform, thirty-four ounces;  
 Carbonate of lead, in fine powder, four ounces.

To twenty-four ounces of chloroform, in a bottle, add the gutta percha; shake occasionally until dissolved; mix the carbonate of lead with the remaining chloroform and mix the two solutions; shake occasionally and set aside; let it stand for two weeks, or until all insoluble matter has subsided; then decant and keep in a close stopped bottle.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE NITRATE OF MERCURY.

ACID NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, two ounces;  
 Pure nitric acid, one and a half fluid ounces;  
 Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix the acid with the water; dissolve in them the mercury by the aid of heat, and evaporate to the bulk of two ounces and a half, (imp. meas.); or,

Take of Mercury, by weight, four parts;  
Nitric acid (1.321), by weight, eight parts.

Dissolve, and evaporate the solution to nine parts. This solution is much used as a caustic. The part to which it is applied becomes white, and in a few days a yellow scab falls off.

### **LIQUOR IODINI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND LIQUOR OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, three drachms;  
Iodide of potassium, six drachms;  
Rose water, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the iodide of potassium and the iodine in the rose water by agitation.

### **LIQUOR MORPHIÆ.**

SOLUTION OF MORPHIA.

Take of Sulphate of morphia, sixteen grains;  
Acetic acid, four drops;  
Distilled water, one ounce;  
Alcohol, one drachm.

Mix. Dose, six to twenty drops.

### **LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.**

SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Acetate of lead, sixteen ounces;  
Powdered litharge, nine ounces and a half;  
Distilled water, four pints.

Boil together for half an hour, adding distilled water, so as to preserve the measure; filter, and keep in close stopped bottles.

The diluted solution, or lead water, is made by mixing two fluid drachms of the above solution to a pint of distilled water.

### **LIQUOR POTASSÆ.**

SOLUTION OF POTASSA.

Take of Bicarbonate of potassium, four ounces;  
Lime, two ounces;  
Water, forty-five fluid ounces.

Let the lime slake in and be converted into the milk of lime in seven fluid ounces of water; dissolve the bicarbonate in the remainder of the

water; boil the solution, and add it to the milk of lime in successive portions, about an eighth at a time, boiling briskly for a few moments after each addition; pour the whole into a steep, narrow vessel, and let it remain for twenty-four hours; then, with a syphon, withdraw the clear liquid, which should be thirty-five fluid ounces, with a specific gravity of 1.072.

---

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS.**

ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

Take of Arsenious acid, in small fragments,  
 Pure carbonate of potassa, each sixty-four grains;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity;  
 Compound spirit of lavender, half a fluid ounce.

Boil the arsenious acid and carbonate of potassa with twelve fluid ounces of the water, in a glass vessel, till the acid is entirely dissolved. To the solution, when cold, add the spirit of lavender, and afterwards, sufficient distilled water to make it fill exactly the measure of a pint.

---

**LIQUOR POTASSII CITRATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE CITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Citric acid, two drachms;  
 Oil of lemons, two minims;  
 Water, four fluid ounces;  
 Bicarbonate of potassium, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the acid and oil of lemons with the water, and add the bicarbonate until effervescence no longer takes place.

---

**LIQUOR POTASSII PERMANGANATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Permanganate of potassium, thirty-two grains;  
 Water, eight fluid ounces.

Mix and dissolve.

---

**LIQUOR SODÆ.**

SOLUTION OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of sodium, thirteen ounces;  
 Lime, four ounces;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the carbonate of sodium in twenty-eight fluid ounces of distilled water, and heat to a boiling point. Mix the lime with twenty-four fluid ounces of distilled water, this being also heated to boiling, add it to the hot solution of the carbonate; boil ten minutes. Place

the whole on a muslin strainer, and when the liquid has passed add enough distilled water to make it measure three pints. Keep it well stopped in covered bottles. Specific gravity 1.071.

---

**LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE ARSENIATE OF SODIUM.

Take of Crystallized arseniate of soda, one grain ;

Distilled water, one fluid ounce.

Dissolve. Dose, twenty drops.

---

**LIQUOR SODII CHLORINATÆ.**

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED SODA.

Take of Carbonate of sodium, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Chloride of sodium, in fine powder, four ounces ;

Binoxide of manganese, in fine powder, three ounces ;

Sulphuric acid, two fluid ounces and a half ;

Distilled water, forty-eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the carbonate of sodium in thirty-two fluid ounces of distilled water ; then put the chloride of sodium and binoxide of manganese into a retort, and add the sulphuric acid, previously mixed with three fluid ounces of distilled water, and cool. Heat the mixture, and pass the chloride first through five fluid ounces of distilled water, and afterwards into the solution of the carbonate of sodium.

---

**LIQUOR STRYCHNIÆ NITRATIS.**

SOLUTION OF THE NITRATE OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, in crystals, four grains ;

Nitric acid, six minims ;

Distilled water, a fluid ounce.

Add first the strychnia and then the acid to the water, and agitate until the strychnia is dissolved.

---

**LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI.**

SOLUTION OF THE CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Zinc, in small pieces, three ounces ;

Nitric acid, seventy-five grains ;

Precipitated carbonate of zinc, seventy-five grains ;

Muriatic acid, a sufficient quantity ;

Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Place in a glass vessel the zinc, and add just enough muriatic acid to dissolve it ; strain, and add the nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness.

Dissolve the dry mass in two and a half fluid ounces of distilled water, add the precipitated carbonate of zinc, and agitate the mixture occasionally during twenty-four hours. Filter, and add enough distilled water through the filter to make the liquid measure a pint.

---

## LOTIONES.

### **LOTIO ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LOTION OF ETHER.

Take of Ether, an ounce and a half;  
 Alcohol, an ounce and a half;  
 Solution of acetate of ammonia, an ounce and a half;  
 Rose water, three fluid ounces and a half.

Mix.

---

### **LOTIO AMMONII MURIATIS.**

LOTION OF MURIATE OF AMMONIUM.

Take of Muriate of ammonium, two drachms;  
 Water, a fluid ounce.

Mix.

---

### **LOTIO GLYCERINÆ.**

LOTION OF GLYCERINE.

Take of Glycerine, half an ounce;  
 Rose water, seven fluid ounces.

---

### **LOTIO ZINCI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND LOTION OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of zinc, twenty grains;  
 Alum, twenty grains;  
 Rose water, two pints.

---

## MAGNESIUM.

### **MAGNESIA.**

MAGNESIA.

Take of Carbonate of magnesia, a suitable quantity.

Place this on an earthen crucible, and expose it to a red heat until the carbonic acid is completely expelled from it. Rub it constantly during calcination with an iron spatula.



## MELLITA.

**MEL DESPUMATUM.**

CLARIFIED HONEY.

Melt the honey, and remove the scum.

---

**MEL ROSÆ.**

HONEY OF ROSE.

Take of Coarsely-powdered red roses, two ounces ;  
 Clarified honey, twenty fluid ounces ;  
 Boiling water, twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate the roses for four hours in eight fluid ounces of the water, and express ; macerate the residue in four fluid ounces of boiling water for half an hour, and again express. Mix the last infusion with four fluid ounces of the first and with the honey, and evaporate to one pint. Add the reserved infusion, and strain.

---

**MEL SODII BORATIS.**

HONEY OF THE BORATE OF SODIUM.

HONEY OF BORAX.

Take of Powdered borax, one drachm ;  
 Clarified honey, one ounce.

Mix.

---

## MISTURÆ.

**MISTURA ACIDI NITRICI.**

ACID NITRIC MIXTURE.

Take of Nitric acid, two fluid scruples ;  
 Opium, two grains ;  
 Water, two fluid ounces ;  
 Syrup of cinnamon, half a fluid ounce.

Mix.

---

**MISTURA ACIDI NITRO-MURIATICI.**

WHITE LIQUOR PHYSIC.

Take of Sulphate of sodium, eight ounces ;  
 Water, one and a half pints ;  
 Nitromuriatic acid, two fluid ounces ;  
 Alum, in fine powder, sixty-eight grains.

Dissolve the sulphate of sodium in the water; add the acid, and lastly the alum.

---

**MISTURA AMMONIACI.**

AMMONIAC MIXTURE.

Take of Ammoniac, two drachms;  
Water, half a pint.

Rub the ammoniac with the water gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

---

**MISTURA AMMONIACI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF AMMONIAC.

Take of Ammoniac mixture, five fluid ounces;  
Oxymel of squills, half a fluid ounce;  
Antimonial wine, twenty-six minims;  
Distilled vinegar, three fluid drachms.

Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally in cough, or humoral asthma.

---

**MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.**

ALMOND MIXTURE.

Take of Blanched almonds, an ounce.

Pound in a marble mortar, and gradually add water, sixteen ounces.  
Strain.

Take of Blanched almonds, two ounces;  
White sugar, half an ounce.

Pound in a marble mortar, and add boiling water, twelve fluid ounces. Strain, and add orange flower water, two drachms.

---

**MISTURA ANGELICA COMPOSITA.**

WARBURG'S TINCTURE.

Take of Aloes, in powder, sixteen ounces;  
Angelica seed, in fine powder, four ounces;  
Inula, in fine powder, four ounces;  
Fennel seed, in fine powder, four ounces;  
Gentian, in fine powder, four ounces;  
Cubebs, in fine powder, four ounces;  
Rhubarb (E. I.), in fine powder, four ounces;  
Confectio demsclatis,\* in fine powder, four ounces;  
Camphor, in fine powder, four ounces;  
Saffron, in fine powder, two ounces;  
Prepared chalk,† in fine powder, two ounces;

---

\*This confection, which consists of an immense variety of aromatic substances, was once officinal, and is to be found in the Ph. Lond., 1746.

†Dr. Warburg says that this ingredient was added to correct the otherwise extremely acid taste of the tincture. Many other substances were tried, but none answered so well as prepared chalk.

Zodary, in fine powder, one ounce ;  
 Myrrh eclat, in fine powder, one ounce ;  
 Polyporus,\* in fine powder, one ounce.

The above ingredients to be digested with five hundred ounces of proof spirit in a water-bath for twelve hours; then expressed and ten ounces of disulphate of quinine added; the mixture to be replaced in the water-bath until all quinine is dissolved. The liquor, when cool, is to be filtered, and is then fit for use.

### **MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ.**

ASSAFÆTIDA MIXTURE.

Take of Assafœtida, two drachms ;  
 Water, half a pint.

Add the water gradually to the assafœtida, and rub them together until they are thoroughly dry.

### **MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF ASSAFÆTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, one drachm ;  
 Water, four fluid ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add tincture of tolu, half a fluid ounce ; tincture of opium, forty to fifty drops. Mix well. A teaspoonful every two hours, in whooping-cough, and a dessertspoonful or more to an adult.

### **MISTURA CHLOROFORMI.**

MIXTURE OF CHLOROFORM.

Take of Purified chloroform, an ounce ;  
 Camphor, two drachms ;  
 Glycerine, three drachms ;  
 Water, twelve fluid ounces.

Rub the glycerine, and the camphor previously dissolved, and the chloroform together in a mortar, and gradually add the water.

### **MISTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor water, a fluid ounce ;  
 Peppermint water, a fluid ounce ;  
 Spearmint water, a fluid ounce ;  
 Camphorated tincture of opium, ten fluid drachms.

Mix.

\* This is the *Polyporus laricis* (*P. officinalis*, *Boletus purgans*, or *Larch agaric*). "formerly," says Pereira, "a drastic purgative, and still kept by the herbalists."

**MISTURA CADJUPUTI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF CADJUPUT.

Take of Oil of cadjuput, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of cloves, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of peppermint, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of anise, a fluid ounce ;  
 Alcohol, four ounces.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol.

---

**MISTURA COPAIBÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF COPAIBA.

Take of Copaiba, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of cubeb, a fluid ounce ;  
 Oil of anise, a fluid ounce ;  
 Tincture of opium, a fluid ounce ;  
 Muriated tincture of iron, a fluid ounce.

Mix.

---

**MISTURA CRETÆ.**

CHALK MIXTURE.

Take of Prepared chalk, one drachm and a half ;  
 White sugar,  
 Gum Arabic, each one drachm ;  
 Oil of cinnamon, two drops ;  
 Tincture of opium, forty to fifty drops ;  
 Distilled water, four fluid ounces.

Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in diarrhoea and dysentery.

---

**MISTURA CRETÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND CHALK MIXTURE.

Take of Chalk mixture, five fluid ounces ;  
 Aromatic confection, one drachm ;  
 Solution carbonate ammonia, one fluid drachm ;  
 Laudanum, twenty minims.

Mix. A tablespoonful, occasionally, in diarrhoea.

---

**MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND IRON MIXTURE.

Take of Myrrh, one drachm ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, twenty five grains ;  
 Rose-water, seven fluid ounces and a half ;  
 Powdered sulphate of iron, one scruple ;

Spirit of lavender, half a fluid ounce ;  
White sugar, one drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the rose-water, gradually added, mix with the spirit of lavender, sugar, and carbonate of potassa, and, lastly, with the iron ; pour into a well-stopped bottle, and keep closed.

### **MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Extract of liquorice, in powder, ten drachms ;  
Gum Arabic, in fine powder, two drachms ;  
White sugar, in fine powder, two drachms ;  
Camphorated tincture of opium, a fluid ounce ;  
Tincture of bloodroot, half a fluid ounce ;  
Spirit of nitrous ether, two fluid drachms ;  
Water, six fluid ounces.

Triturate the liquorice, gum Arabic and white sugar with the water, and when dissolved add gradually the other ingredients.

### **MISTURA MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, one drachm ;  
Sulphate of iron, one scruple ;  
Carbonate of potassa, one drachm ;  
Sugar, two drachms ;  
Water, six fluid ounces.

Make mixture.

### **MISTURA POTASSII CITRATIS.**

MIXTURE OF THE CITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Lemon juice, fresh, four ounces ;  
Bicarbonate of potassium, a sufficient quantity.

Gradually add the bicarbonate to the lemon juice until the acid is completely neutralized, and strain through muslin.

### **MISTURA SANGUINARIÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Syrup of ipecacuanha, an ounce ;  
Syrup of squills, an ounce ;  
Tincture of bloodroot, an ounce ;  
Syrup of balsam tolu, an ounce ;  
Camphorated tincture of opium.

Mix.



**MISTURA TEREBINTHINÆ.**

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

Take of Turpentine, one ounce ;  
 Cinnamon water, four fluid ounces ;  
 Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Simple syrup, one ounce ;  
 Extract of belladonna, one grain.

Mix, and make emulsion.

---

**MISTURA TEREBINTHINÆ OLEI.**

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

Take of Oil of turpentine, one hundred and twenty drops ;  
 Powdered gum Arabic,  
 Powdered sugar, each two drachms ;  
 Laudanum, sixty drops ;  
 Compound spirit of lavender, two fluid drachms ;  
 Cinnamon water, five fluid ounces.

Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in low forms of fever, &c.

---

**MISTURA SPIRITÆ VINI GALLICI.**

BRANDY MIXTURE.

Take of Brandy, four fluid ounces ;  
 Cinnamon water, four fluid ounces ;  
 Refined sugar, one ounce ;  
 Oil of cinnamon, two minims.

Mix.

---

**MUCILAGINES.****MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.**

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, two ounces ;  
 Water, four fluid ounces.

Dissolve the gum Arabic in water, and strain.

---

**MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.**

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, half an ounce ;  
 Boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate the tragacanth in water for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally. Heat the mixture, in order to render it of a uniform consistence, and strain through muslin with pressure.

**MUCILAGO ULMI.**

MUCILAGE OF SLIPPERY ELM.

Take of Slippery elm bark, bruised, half an ounce ;  
 Boiling water, eight fluid ounces.  
 Macerate in a closed vessel, and strain.

---

**NEUTRALES.****NEUTRALS.**

The attention of the medical profession and pharmacutists has long been directed to the active principles of the vegetable kingdom. Manufacturers all over the country have sprung into existence, and made immense fortunes by presenting to the profession a class of remedies which they have been pleased to designate "*Concentrated Remedies*,"—active principles, etc., which in a large number of cases are nothing more nor less than solid extracts in a state of trituration, whether they be neutrals, resinoids, or combined proximate principles. It is now time that our profession and suffering humanity be swindled no more by names, as concentrations, either in powder or tincture, nor in essential tinctures, which are simply fluid extracts. Human life is too precious to be jeopardized by the low grovelling nature of such impostors.

It is true that there has long been a need for a class of preparations which would represent the medicinal properties of many crude vegetable drugs, in the form of a highly concentrated powder. Such preparations if properly made would be very convenient, portable and efficacious, and would possess advantages over any other pharmaceutical agents. To meet this want manufacturers have offered to the profession from fifty to sixty articles which have been designated as "concentrations," "alkaloids and resinoids," "combined proximate principles," etc. In order to distinguish these agents more particularly the termination "*in* or *ine*" has been adopted, as in the case of Podophyllin, representing Podophyllum ; Leptandrin, representing Leptandra ; etc.

We think, however, that this termination is especially unfortunate, from the danger of confusing this class of remedies with the pure alkaloids, which are known by the affixes *in*, *ine* and *ia*. Hence we recommend that such action be taken by our representative medical and pharmaceutical bodies as will secure the adoption of a safer and more correct nomenclature.

## PREPARATION :

The object we have in view is to produce, at moderate cost, a powder which shall contain all the proximate medicinal principles of each drug in as small a bulk as possible, rejecting all the woody and inert extractive matter. When the peculiar properties of the drug reside in a resin, or easily isolated alkaloid, this end is readily attained in the separation of the principles in question, as in the case of jalap, the resin of which (jalapin so called) may be easily separated and purified, yielding a powder which will produce the characteristic effects of the drug in about one-tenth the usual dose. The same may be said of the resin from mandrake, also the resin from blue flag, and the white and yellow alkaloids from golden-seal. Where, however, the medicinal properties reside in a number of proximate principles, in the extractive matter, or in a delicate alkaloid difficult of separation, we find that the expense of purification will add so largely to the cost of the product as to defeat our object of economy in price. As an example, we will take the alkaloids hyoscyamin, aconitia and atropia, which require so much time and manipulation to produce in the pure condition as to render them too costly for popular practice. Then, too, their doses are at the opposite extreme, dangerously minute—from one-fiftieth to one-hundredth of a grain—requiring great care and accuracy to prevent error or over dose. From aconite, belladonna and henbane, then, we would recommend the production of the impure alkaloid in combination with a certain proportion of the extractive matters of the drug, thus yielding a definite product, easily manipulated by the physician or pharmacist.

It is therefore impossible to lay out a definite rule for procedure in all cases, in view of the great variation in the characteristics of drugs, but we must be guided by the necessities in each case. In this respect our large manufacturers, by long study, skill and experience in manufacture, have improved their processes until they are nearly perfect. We ourselves have been much pleased with the appearance of those articles received from the house of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, which have always in our hands proved of uniform strength and very satisfactory in practice, and we would recommend those of our friends who desire active and valuable medicinal agents, to try these preparations. For the guidance of those who prefer to make their own concentrations we offer the following suggestions:—First, ascertain the several constituents of the drugs. After grinding the drug to the proper degree of fineness, macerate with a menstruum which is calculated to solve the medicinal ingredients. After macerating for fourteen days, subject the mass to powerful hydraulic pressure until the menstruum is completely recovered. Place this liquid (which is now

supposed to contain all the active principles of the drug) in a condensing still, and recover the alcohol in vacuo. The liquid remaining in the still is now to receive the final treatment, according to the form of the article to be produced.

If a resin is to be isolated, as in mandrake or jalap, this liquid is poured in a very fine stream into water (acidulated in the former case) until the resin is wholly precipitated. The precipitate is then collected on strainers, dried and powdered for market. Other resins are powdered in the same manner, with the exception that precipitates cannot be dried or powdered without being calcined by the use of a high degree of heat. In order to abstract and absorb this oily matter a sufficient quantity of magnesia, sugar of milk, or the powdered drug itself is added, which amount should always be stated on the label.

Alkaloids are separated by various and complicated processes, which are beyond the province of this work.

The remaining class of concentrations are those which contain several proximate principles which we desire to retain in combination. In such cases as in Black Cohosh, Culver's Root, Bitternut, etc., the liquid from the still is carefully concentrated in vacuo until it parts with its contained moisture. The *inert* extractive matter is then to be removed by proper treatment, and the mass dried at a low temperature, and powdered for market.

In conclusion, we have to caution physicians against demanding as a *sine qua non* requisite of these articles, that they be produced and remain permanently in powder. Too often are they considered as valueless because of their "caking" in the vial by absorption of moisture, or warm exposure. This caking is an evidence of *medicinal quality* rather than of inferior grade. It surely is a guarantee of not being "calcined or kiln" dried in the process. Leptandrin, for instance, by its natural characteristics will absorb moisture, and can only be rendered permanent by burning in process of drying, or by the addition of some absorbing agent, as powdered Culver's root.

---

### ÆSCULINUM.

#### ÆSCULIN.

A peculiar principle obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut tree.

The bark is exhausted by alcohol of eighty per cent., a little evaporated and set aside for several weeks, the powder washed with ice-cold water, and purified from a mixture of one part of ether and five of alcohol.

It is a colorless powder, microscopic needles, without smell, bitterish taste, little soluble in cold water, nearly insoluble in ether, soluble in alkalis. A very dilute solution, containing one millionth part, opalesces with blue color in reflected light; acids destroy this property, alkalis restore it, chlorine destroys it, coloring the solution red.

By the action of dilute acids it is converted into sugar and *æsculetin*.

---

### ALOINUM.

#### ALOIN.

Aloes is exhausted by boiling water, the decoction acidulated with muriatic acid, filtered, evaporated to a syrupy consistence, and set aside in a cool place to crystallize. The crystals, after a fortnight, are separated and purified by recrystallization from boiling water. Socotrine aloes yields 10 per cent. aloin. These crystals are to be dried by bibulous paper at a moderate heat; when thoroughly dry aloin is permanent in the air, but with moisture and heat conjoined, has a tendency to lose its crystalline form, assuming the amorphous character of aloes.

Aloin is in crystals of a sulphur-yellow color, bitter taste, and no odor, soluble in 60 parts of cold water, and in 5 parts of boiling water; extremely soluble in alcohol, muriatic and acetic acids, caustic potassa, and ammonia, giving a brown solution with alkalis. It is insoluble in ether, benzine, oil of turpentine, and chloroform, although softened by these into a mass. Heated in olive oil it fuses unchanged. It turns red by  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_2$ , and dissolves into a red solution. By heat it readily fuses, darkens in color, decomposes, and passes into a black voluminous charcoal.

Its purgative powers have been denied, but the experience of numerous practitioners here and in Europe, confirms its utility as a mild though pretty certain cathartic in doses of from two to three grains.

---

### AMYGDALINUM.

#### AMYGDALIN.

This interesting principle is obtained from bitter almonds by the following process: Bitter almonds, powdered and expressed, to free them from fixed oil, are to be boiled in successive portions of alcohol till exhausted. The liquors thus obtained are placed in a still, and evaporated at a low heat, the alcohol being recovered. The syrupy residue is then to be diluted with water and mixed with yeast, and subjected to fermentation to separate sugar. Again evaporate, at a moderate temperature, to the consistence of syrup, cool, and add 95 per cent. of alcohol. The amygdalin will then precipitate.



and may be collected on a strainer; it is then to be purified by repeated resolution in hot alcohol, and crystallization. Any oil it may contain may be separated by shaking the solution with ether before or after the fermentation. One pound of almonds yields at least two drachms of amygdalin. Heat decomposes it, giving off the odor of hawthorn; heated with alkaline solutions, it evolves ammonia and forms amygdalic acid.

---

### COLOCYNTHINUM.

#### COLOCYNTHIN.

The fruit of colocynth, in fine powder, is to be mixed with and packed upon animal charcoal, is displaced with alcohol and evaporated spontaneously; a garnet colored, pulverizable mass, extremely bitter, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Active cathartic in the dose of one and a half grain.

It is obtained pure by treating the aqueous solution of the alcoholic extract successively with acetate and subacetate of lead, sulphuretted hydrogen and tannin; the latter precipitated, after dissolving in alcohol, again with lead and sulphuretted hydrogen; after being evaporated spontaneously, the residue is well washed with anhydrous ether.

---

### DIGITALINUM.

#### DIGITALIN.

Take of Powdered foxglove, at will.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a sufficiency of sulphuric ether, decant, repeat the operation several times, the last on a water-bath. Unite, and filter the tinctures, and distill off most of the ether, over a water-bath. Treat the residue with distilled water. Add, very gradually, finely powdered litharge, till there is no acid reaction. Evaporate to dryness, treat with sulphuric ether, and evaporate to crystallizing point.

---

### ELATERINUM.

#### ELATERIN.

Take of Ecbalium elaterium, at will.

Treat with water, dissolve the residue in alcohol, evaporate to consistence of syrup, purify the crystals that form by washing with ether. Dose, one-sixteenth of a grain.

---

### GENTIANIN.

#### GENTIANIN.

Take of Powdered gentian, at will.

Macerate in cold ether, and repeat till exhausted; unite the tinctures,

and distill ; treat the residue several times with cold alcohol, distill the tinctures, evaporate the residue to dryness ; mix it with an excess of magnesia, treat with sulphuric ether, then with oxalic acid, then again with the ether, and distill.

Dose, one to two grains.

---

**SALICINUM.**

SALICIN.

Take of Decoction of willow bark, at will.

Treat with slaked lime, filter and evaporate to consistence of syrup ; add alcohol, again filter, evaporate, and let crystallize ; wash the crystals with cold water.

---

**OLEA DESTILLATA.**

---

Put the plant, root, bark or other substance from which oil is to be obtained into a suitable vessel for distillation ; distill into a refrigerator, and by a graduated heat separate the water that passes over from the oil.

---

**OLEUM ANISI.**

OIL OF ANISE.

This oil is obtained by distilling anise by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS.**

OIL OF CHAMOMILE.

This oil is obtained by distilling the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis* by formula at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM CADJUPUTI.**

OIL OF CADJUPUT.

This oil is procured from the leaves of *Melaleuca cadjuputi* by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM CARI.**

OIL OF CARAWAY.

This oil is obtained from caraway, bruised, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI.**

OIL OF CLOVES.

Obtained from bruised cloves, by the formula given at the head of this article.

**OLEUM CHENOPODII.**

OIL OF WORMSEED.

Obtained from wormseed, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM COPAIBÆ.**

OIL OF COPAIBA.

Take of Copaiba, twelve ounces ;  
Water, sixteen pints.

Mix the copaiba with the water in a convenient distilling apparatus. Distill, preserving the water. When most of the water has passed over, heat and return it into the still, and resume the distillation. Repeat this process as long as a sensible quantity of the oil passes over with the water.

---

**OLEUM CUBEBÆ.**

OIL OF CUBEBS.

Obtained from bruised cubebs, by the formula given at the head of this article

---

**OLEUM ERECHTHITI.**

OIL OF FIREWEED.

Obtained from the fireweed, by the general formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM ERIGERONTIS.**

OIL OF ERIGERON.

Obtained from erigeron, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM FÆNICULI.**

OIL OF FENNEL.

Obtained from fennel, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ.**

OIL OF WINTERGREEN.

Obtained from wintergreen, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM HEDEOMÆ.**

OIL OF PENNYROYAL.

Obtained from pennyroyal, by the formula given at the head of this article

**OLEUM JUNIPERI.**

OIL OF JUNIPER.

Prepared from crushed juniper, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM JUNIPERI VIRGINIANÆ.**

OIL OF CEDAR.

Obtained from the tops and leaves of red cedar, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM LAVANDULÆ.**

OIL OF LAVENDER.

Obtained from lavender, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM MENTHÆ PEPPERITÆ.**

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

Obtained from peppermint, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.**

OIL OF SPEARMINT.

Obtained from spearmint, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM MORANDÆ.**

OIL OF HORSEMINT.

Obtained from horsemint, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM ORIGANI.**

OIL OF ORIGANUM.

Obtained from origanum, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM PIMENTÆ.**

OIL OF PIMENTO.

Obtained from pimento, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM ROSMARINI.**

OIL OF ROSEMARY.

Obtained from rosemary, by the general formula given at the head of this article.

**OLEUM RUTÆ.**

OIL OF RUE.

Obtained from fresh rue, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM SABINÆ.**

OIL OF SAVINE.

Obtained from the tops and leaves of savine, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM SASSAFRAS.**

OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

Obtained from sassafras, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.**

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of amber, half a pint.

Mix them, and distill until two pints of the water have passed over. Separate the oil from the water.

---

**OLEUM TABACI.**

OIL OF TOBACCO.

Take of Tobacco, in coarse powder, six ounces.

Put into a retort of green glass, and connect with a refrigerated receiver, having also attached a proper table for the escape of any incondensable products. Gradually heat the retort to a dull redness, as this temperature must be maintained until the empyreumatic oil ceases to pass over. Separate the oil in the receiver from the water, and put in a well stopped bottle.

---

**OLEUM TANACETI.**

OIL OF TANSY.

Obtained from tansy, by the formula given at the head of this article.

---

**OLEUM VALERIANÆ.**

OIL OF VALERIAN.

Obtained from valerian, by the formula given at the head of this article.



## OLEORESINÆ.

**OLEORESINA ASARI.**

OLEORESIN OF WILD GINGER.

Take of Wild ginger, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the wild ginger in a covered percolator, filter to a receptacle suitable for volatile liquids ; gradually pour ether upon it until the powder is exhausted. Recover three-fourths of the ether by distillation on a water-bath. Continue the evaporation in a capsule until the ether is evaporated. Keep the oleoresin in a well stopped bottle.

**OLEORESINA CAPSICI.**

OLEORESIN OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Capsicum, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the capsicum in a percolator having a cover and receptacle proper for volatile liquids, and add ether until the powder is exhausted. Recover three-fourths of the ether by distillation, and evaporate the remainder in a capsule until the ether is removed. Remove by straining any fatty matter that separates on standing.

**OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ.**

OLEORESIN OF CUBEBS.

Take of Cubebs, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the cubebs in a percolator arranged with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids, and add ether until the powder is exhausted. Recover by distillation three-fourths of the ether, and evaporate the remainder in a capsule until the ether is removed. Let this stand in a closed vessel until a waxy crystalline matter has been deposited ; then decant, and preserve the oleoresin in a well closed bottle.

**OLEORESINA CYPRIPEII.**

OLEORESIN OF LADIES' SLIPPER.

Take of Ladies' slipper, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;  
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the powder in a percolator arranged with a cover and receptacle suitable for volatile liquids, and add alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Recover by distillation two-thirds of the alcohol. Add the residue to three times its volume of water, and allow it to stand until the

oleoresin precipitates. Collect this, wash with clear water, and separate by decantation and filtration.

---

**OLEORESINA FILICIS.**

OLEORESIN OF MALE FERN.

Take of Male fern, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the male fern in a percolator arranged with a cover and receptacle proper for volatile liquids. Add ether until the powder is exhausted. Recover three-fourths of the ether by distillation. Allow the remainder of the ether to evaporate spontaneously. Keep in closely stopped bottles.

---

**OLEORESINA INULÆ.**

OLEORESIN OF ELECAMPANE.

Take of Elecampane, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the elecampane in a percolator arranged with a cover and receptacle suitable for volatile liquids. Add alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Recover by distillation two thirds of the alcohol, and express the remainder in a water-bath until the alcohol is evaporated. Keep the oleoresin in closely stopped bottles.

---

**OLEORESINA IRIDIS.**

OLEORESIN OF BLUE FLAG.

Take of Blue flag, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the blue flag in a percolator arranged with a cover and receptacle, add alcohol until the powder is exhausted ; then recover three-fourths of the alcohol by distillation, add to the remainder three times its volume of water, and allow it to stand until the oleoresin precipitates. Wash this in water and separate by decantation and filtration.

---

**OLEORESINA LUPULINÆ.**

OLEORESIN OF LUPULIN.

Take of Lupulin, sixteen ounces ;

Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the lupulin in a percolator arranged with a cover and receptacle suitable for volatile liquids ; add ether until the powder is exhausted ; recover three fourths of the ether by distillation ; expose the remainder in a capsule until the ether is evaporated. Keep the oleoresin in a well closed bottle.

**OLEORESIN PETROSELINI.**

OLEORESIN OF PARSLEY.

Take of Parsley, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the parsley in a percolator arranged with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids. Add ether until the powder is exhausted, and recover the most of the ether by distillation, and allow the remainder of the ether to evaporate spontaneously; keep in well closed bottles.

**OLEORESINA PIPERIS.**

OLEORESIN OF BLACK PEPPER.

Take of Black pepper, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the black pepper in a percolator with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids. Add ether until the powder is exhausted. Recover by distillation the greater part of the ether and expose the remainder in a capsule and allow it to evaporate spontaneously. Separate the oleoresin from the piperin which has been deposited, by a muslin strainer.

**OLEORESINA PTELIÆ.**

OLEORESIN OF WATER ASH.

Take of Water ash, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the water ash in a percolator arranged with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids. Add alcohol until the powder is exhausted. Recover two-thirds of the alcohol by distillation, add to the remainder three times its volume of water and allow the mixture to stand until the oleoresin precipitates. Collect by decantation and filtration.

**OLEORESINA PYRETHRI.**

OLEORESIN OF PELLITORY.

Take of Pellitory in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether a sufficient quantity.

Pack the pillitory in a percolator arranged with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids. Add ether until the powder is exhausted, recover by distillation the greater part of the ether, and expose the remainder in a capsule to evaporate spontaneously. Keep the oleoresin in a well closed bottle.

**OLEORESINA SENECIONIS.**

OLEORESIN OF LIFE-ROOT.

Take of Life-root, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Ether a sufficient quantity.

Pack the life-root in a percolator arranged with a cover and receiver. Add ether until the life root is exhausted ; recover the greater portion of ether by distillation, and expose the remainder in a capsule to evaporate spontaneously. Keep in well closed bottle.

**OLEORESINA XANTHOXYLI.**

OLEORESIN OF PRICKLY ASH.

Take of Prickly ash, in fine powder, sixteen ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the prickly ash in a percolator arranged with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids ; recover three-fourths of the alcohol by distillation, and add the remainder to two-thirds its volume of water ; allow this to stand until the oleoresin precipitates and collect it by decantation and filtration.

**OLEORESINA ZINGIBERI.**

OLEORESIN OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, in fine powder, twelve ounces ;  
Stronger ether, twelve fluid ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the ginger in a percolator, arranged with a cover and receiver suitable for volatile liquids. Pour on the stronger ether, and when this has been absorbed by the powder, add alcohol until the powder is exhausted ; recover the greater part of the ether by distillation, and expose in a capsule until the volatile part has evaporated.

**PHOSPHORUS.****HYPOPHOSPHITIS OLEI ET GLYCERINÆ.**

HYPOPHOSPHATE OF OLEUM AND GLYCERINE.

Take of Cod liver oil, eight hundred grains ;  
Glycerine, three hundred grains ;  
Lard oil, three hundred grains ;  
Extract of beef, three hundred grains ;  
Phosphorus, sixteen grains ;  
Dry oxygen, a sufficient quantity.

Gently heat the cod liver oil, glycerine, and lard oil, and in this mix-

ture dissolve the phosphorus and add the extract of beef. Having intimately mixed the compound formed, introduce, very slowly and carefully, dry oxygen until the mixture ceases to be luminous in the dark. The mixture may be crystallized by a direct current of electricity.

---

## PILULÆ.

---

### PILULÆ ACIDI ARSENIOSI.

ARSENICAL PILLS.

Take of White arsenic, two grains ;  
 Powdered opium, three grains ;  
 White soap, eight grains ;  
 Powdered liquorice root, a sufficient quantity.

Mix well, and divide into twenty pills. Each of these pills contains one-tenth of a grain of arsenic.

---

### PILULÆ ACIDI ARSENIOSI COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND ARSENICAL PILLS.

Take of White arsenic, fifty-five grains ;  
 Powdered black pepper, nine drachms ;  
 Conserve of roses, sufficient quantity ;  
 Mix, and make eight hundred pills.

---

### PILULÆ ACIDI ARSENIOSI CUM OPII.

PILLS OF ARSENIC WITH OPIUM.

Take of Arsenious acid, two grains ;  
 Powdered opium, eight grains ;  
 Soap, one scruple.

Beat together, and divide into twenty-four pills.

---

### PILULÆ ACIDI GALLICI.

PILLS OF GALLIC ACID.

Take of Gallic acid, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Extract gentian, a sufficient quantity to form pills of two to five grains each.

---

### PILULÆ ACIDI TANNICI.

TANNIC ACID PILLS.

Take of Tannic acid, eight or twelve grains ;  
 Mucilage, sufficient to make eight pills.



**PILULÆ ACIDI TANNICI CUM OPII.**

PILLS OF TANNIC ACID WITH OPIUM.

Take of Tannic acid, half a drachm;  
 Extract of opium, three-quarters of a grain;  
 Conserve of roses, a sufficient quantity to make twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ACONITI EXTRACTII.**

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Take of Alcoholic extract of aconite, one grain;  
 Powdered liquorice, twelve grains;  
 Syrup, sufficient to form a consistent mass.  
 Divide into six pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALOES.**

ALOE PILLS.

Take of Powdered aloes,  
 Soap, each an ounce.  
 Form a mass with water, to be divided into two hundred and fifty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF ALOES.

Take of Powdered aloes, half a drachm;  
 Powdered rhubarb, one drachm;  
 Oil of cloves, four drops;  
 Soap, eight grains;  
 Syrup of rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.  
 Rub well together, and form forty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ.**

PILLS OF ALOES AND ASSAFÆTIDA.

Take of Powdered aloes,  
 Assafœtida,  
 Soap, each half an ounce.  
 Beat with water to form a mass; divide into one hundred and eighty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI.**

ALOE AND IRON PILLS.

Take of Barbadoes aloes, two parts;  
 Sulphate of iron, three parts;  
 Aromatic powder, six parts;  
 Conserve of roses, eight parts.

Pulverize the aloes and sulphate of iron, mix the whole ingredients and beat into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALOE ET MASTICHIS.**

PILLS OF ALOES AND MASTIC.

Take of Aloes, six drachms ;  
 Mastic,  
 Red rose-leaves, each two drachms.  
 Syrup of wormwood, sufficient to form a mass.  
 Divide into three-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.**

PILLS OF ALOES AND MYRRH.

ALOES AND MYRRH PILLS.

Take of Powdered aloes, two ounces ;  
 Powdered myrrh, one ounce ;  
 Saffron, half an ounce ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.  
 Beat together, to form a mass ; divide into four hundred and eighty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ALUMINIS COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF ALUM.

Take of Alum,  
 Catechu, equal parts ;  
 Extract of gentian, sufficient to make pills of two grains each.

---

**PILULÆ ALUMINIS ET ACIDI BENZOICI.**

PILLS OF ALUM AND BENZOIC ACID.

Take of Alum, one scruple ;  
 Benzoic acid, five grains ;  
 Gum Arabic,  
 White sugar, each ten grains.  
 Mix, with sufficient water to form thirty-five pills.

---

**PILULÆ AMMONIACI.**

PILLS OF AMMONIAC.

Take of Ammoniac,  
 Myrrh, each two drachms ;  
 Extract of horehound, one drachm ;  
 Extract of liquorice, three drachms.  
 Mix. Make two-grain pills.

**PILULÆ AMMONIACI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND AMMONIAC PILLS.

Take of Ammoniac, one drachm ;  
 Blue pill, fifteen grains ;  
 Powdered squills, six grains ;  
 Simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make sixteen pills.

---

**PILULÆ AMMONIACI ET RHEL.**

PILLS OF AMMONIAC AND RHUBARB.

Take of Ammoniac,  
 Soap,  
 Rhubarb, each two drachms.  
 Triturate, and make with water three-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ AMMONIACI ET MYRRHÆ.**

PILLS OF AMMONIAC AND MYRRH.

Take of Ammoniac,  
 Pil. aloes and myrrh, each one drachm ;  
 Soap,  
 Extract of conium, each a drachm and a half.  
 Triturate, and form into three-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ ANTHEMIS COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Take of Assafoetida, one scruple and a half ;  
 Extract of chamomile, one drachm ;  
 Powdered rhubarb, one scruple.  
 Make mass, and divide into thirty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ANTIMONII SULPHURETI.**

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony, one ounce ;  
 Guaiacum, two drachms ;  
 Extract of fumitory, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make pills of two grains each.

---

**PILULÆ PULVERIS ANTIMONIALIS COMPOSITÆ.**

PILLS OF ANTIMONIAL POWDER AND CALOMEL.

Take of Antimonial powder, ten grains ;  
 Powdered opium,

Calomel, each two grains ;  
 Conserve of roses, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make four pills.

---

**PILULÆ ARGENTI NITRATIS.**

PILLS OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

Take of Nitrate of silver, ten grains ;  
 Opium, four grains ;  
 Extract of gentian,  
 Extract of liquorice, each a drachm and a half.  
 Make pills the twentieth of a grain each.

---

**PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ.**

PILLS OF ASSAFÆTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, one drachm and a half ;  
 Powdered orris root,  
 Mucilage of gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity of each.  
 Beat together, and divide into thirty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ ET FERRI.**

PILLS OF ASSAFÆTIDA AND IRON.

Take of Assafœtida,  
 Sulphate of iron,  
 Extract of chamomile, each half an ounce.  
 Mix well, and divide into one hundred and eighty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ ET OPII.**

PILLS OF ASSAFÆTIDA AND OPIUM.

Take of Assafœtida, half an ounce ;  
 Powdered opium,  
 Powdered ipecacuanha, each four grains ;  
 Oil of peppermint, eight drops ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Beat well together, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ AURI CHLORIDI.**

PILLS OF THE CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

Take of Chloride of gold, ten grains ;  
 Powdered liquorice, three drachms ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make one hundred and fifty pills.

**PILULÆ AURI ET SODII CHLORIDI.**

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

Take of Chloride of gold and sodium, ten grains ;  
 Potato starch, four grains ;  
 Gum Arabic,  
 Distilled water, each one drachm.

Mix, and make one hundred and twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Extract of belladonna,  
 Blue pill,  
 Powdered ipecacuanha, each twelve grains.

Mix, and make twelve pills.

---

**PILULÆ BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ.**

PILLS OF BELLADONNA AND CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, three drachms ;  
 Assafoetida, three drachms ;  
 Extract of belladonna, one drachm ;  
 Extract of opium, fifteen grains ;  
 Syrup of gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and make one hundred and twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ CAMPHORÆ.**

CAMPHOR PILLS.

Take of Powdered camphor,  
 Sugar,  
 Starch,  
 Crumb of bread, each one scruple.

Mix, and make twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND CAMPHOR PILLS.

Take of Powdered camphor, twenty-four grains ;  
 Powdered musk, eight grains ;  
 Powdered opium, two grains ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat into a mass, and divide into twelve pills.



**PILULÆ CAMPHORÆ ET LACTUCARII.**

PILLS OF CAMPHOR AND LACTUCARIUM.

Take of Camphor,  
 Lactucarium, each fifty grains.  
 Mix, and make twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ CAMPHORÆ ET MOSCHI.**

PILLS OF CAMPHOR AND MUSK.

Take of Camphor, one scruple ;  
 Musk, ten grains ;  
 Ammoniac, two scruples ;  
 Opiura, four grains.  
 Mix, and divide into four-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ CANTHARIDIS ET FERRI.**

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES AND IRON.

Take of Powdered cantharides, one scruple ;  
 Subcarbonate of iron, two scruples ;  
 Extract of liquorice, one drachm.  
 Form a mass, and divide into pills of one grain each.

---

**PILULÆ CANTHARIDIS ET CAPSICI.**

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES AND CAPSICUM.

Take of Powdered cantharides, five grains ;  
 Powdered capsicum, eight grains ;  
 Powdered camphor, one scruple ;  
 Powdered guaiacum, one drachm ;  
 Tincture of colocynth, a sufficient quantity.  
 Form mass, and divide into eighty pills.

---

**PILULÆ CHIMAPHILÆ.**

PIPSISSEWA PILLS.

Take of Extract of pipsissewa,  
 Resin of guaiacum, each one drachm and a half ;  
 Precipitated sulph. of antimony, twelve grains.  
 Beat together, and make pills of two grains.

---

**PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIS COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS.

Take of Compound extract of colocynth, powdered, half an ounce ;  
 Extract of jalap, in powder,

Calomel, each three drachms ;  
 Gamboge, in powder, two scruples.

Mix, and with water form mass, to be divided into one hundred and eighty pills.

---

**PILULÆ COLCYNTHIS ET ALOES.**

PILLS OF COLOCYNTH AND ALOES.

Take of Aloes,  
 Scammony, each eight parts ;  
 Powdered colocynth, four parts ;  
 Sulphate of potassa,  
 Oil of cloves, each one part ;  
 Rectified spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Pulverize the aloes, scammony and sulphate of potassa together ; mix the colocynth with them, add oil of cloves, and with the rectified spirit beat into a mass, to be divided into five-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ COPAIBÆ.**

PILLS OF COPAIBA.

Take of Copaiba,  
 Powdered cubebs, each one drachm ;  
 Mucilage of gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ COPAIBÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF COPAIBA.

Take of Oil of copaiba,  
 Oil of cubebs,  
 Oil of turpentine, each one fluid drachm ;  
 Magnesia, two drachms.  
 Mix, and form sixty pills.

---

**PILULÆ ELATERII.**

ELATERIUM PILLS.

Take of Elaterium, ten grains ;  
 Extract of gentian, three drachms.  
 Mix, and form pills of four grains each.

---

**PILULÆ FERRI AMMONIATI.**

PILLS OF AMMONIATED IRON.

Take of Ammoniated iron,  
 Galbanum, each one drachm ;

Assafœtida, two drachms ;  
 Castor, one scruple ;  
 Tincture of valerian, a sufficient quantity.  
 Beat into mass, and form pills of three grains.

---

**PILULÆ FERRI BROMIDI.**

PILLS OF BROMIDE OF IRON.

Take of Bromide of iron, twelve grains ;  
 Conserve of roses, eighteen grains ;  
 Gum Arabic, twelve grains.  
 Mix, and form twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS.**

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of iron, eight ounces ;  
 Carbonate of soda, ten ounces ;  
 Clarified honey, three ounces ;  
 Sugar, two ounces ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Boiling water, two pints.

Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate each in a pint of water, adding to each solution one fluid ounce of syrup ; mix the two solutions in a bottle just large enough to hold the mixture, close accurately with a stopper, and set by to let the carbonate of iron subside ; decant, wash precipitate with water sweetened with syrup, in the proportion of a fluid ounce to the pint, until the washings cease to be saline ; express, in flannel, as much of the water as possible, and mix with the honey. Heat over a water-bath, to proper consistence. This is known as Vallet's carbonate of iron.

---

**PILULÆ FERRI IODIDI.**

PILLS OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

Take of Crystallized sulphate of iron, twenty-four grains ;  
 Iodide of potassium, thirty-two grains ;  
 Gum tragacanth, four grains ;  
 Sugar, fifteen grains ;  
 Syrup of marshmallow,  
 Powder of marshmallow, each a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the sulphate to a fine powder, then the iodide of potassium ; triturate the mixture, then add the gum, sugar, and syrup, and, if necessary, the powder of marshmallow. Mix, and make thirty-six pills.

**PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND SULPHATE OF IRON PILLS.

Take of Sulphate of iron, one scruple ;  
 Powdered senna, half a scruple ;  
 Powdered jalap,  
 Powdered cream of tartar, each half a scruple ;  
 Powdered ginger, twelve grains ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Form mass, and divide into twenty-five pills.

---

**PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

Take of Galbanum,  
 Myrrh, each six drachms ;  
 Assafoetida, two drachms ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat into mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills.

---

**PILULÆ GAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF GAMBOGE.

Take of Powdered gamboge, one drachm ;  
 Powdered aloes, one drachm and a half ;  
 Powdered ginger, half a drachm ;  
 Soft soap, two drachms.

Beat into mass.

---

**PILULÆ GUAIIACI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF GUAIIACUM.

Take of Powdered guaiacum resin, one drachm ;  
 Powdered aloes, thirty six grains ;  
 Powdered rhubarb, two drachms ;  
 Canada balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Form mass, and divide into forty-eight pills.

---

**PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.**

BLUE PILLS.

Take of Mercury, one ounce ;  
 Confection of roses, one ounce and a half ;  
 Powdered liquorice root, half an ounce.

Rub the mercury with the confection till all the globules disappear, add the liquorice root, and beat into mass. Divide into four hundred and eighty pills.

**PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND MERCURIAL PILLS.

Take of Blue pill, five grains ;  
 Powdered ipecacuanha, two grains ;  
 Camphor, one grain and a half ;  
 Syrup of ginger, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make two pills.

---

**PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI SUBLIMATI.**

PILLS OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Take of Corrosive sublimate, five grains ;  
 Distilled water, thirty to forty drops ;  
 Confection of roses, one scruple ;  
 Powdered liquorice, a sufficient quantity.  
 Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water, and add the other articles, and rub well together. Make forty pills.

---

**PILULÆ HYOSCYAMI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF HENBANE.

Take of Extract of henbane,  
 Extract of opium,  
 Extract of belladonna,  
 Extract of hemlock, each one ounce.  
 Beat together, and form pills of one grain each.

---

**PILULÆ JALAPÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap,  
 Rhubarb,  
 Aloes, each one ounce ;  
 Soap, two ounces ;  
 Syrup of ginger, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and form mass. Dose, twenty to thirty grains.

---

**PILULÆ LUPULINÆ.**

PILLS OF LUPULIN.

Take of Lupulin, two drachms ;  
 Gum tragacanth,  
 Water, each a sufficient quantity.  
 Make mass, and divide into pills of two grains.



**PILULÆ MYRRHÆ.**

PILLS OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh,  
 Sulphate of iron, each two scruples ;  
 Carbonate of potassa,  
 Soap, each half a drachm.  
 Rub into mass, and form forty pills.

---

**PILULÆ OPII.**

PILLS OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, one drachm ;  
 Soap, twelve grains.  
 Beat into a mass with water, and divide into sixty pills.

---

**PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, four grains ;  
 Extract of henbane,  
 Extract of hemlock, each fifteen grains.  
 Mix, and divide into ten pills.

---

**PILULÆ OPII ET CAMPHORÆ.**

PILLS OF OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

Take of Extract of opium, three grains ;  
 Camphor, six grains ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make six pills.

---

**PILULÆ OPII AROMATICÆ.**

AROMATIC PILLS OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of opium,  
 Saffron,  
 Powdered cinnamon,  
 Powdered nutmeg,  
 Powdered cardamom, each one drachm ;  
 Syrup of orange flowers, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make pills of three grains.

---

**PILULÆ PHOSPHORI.**

PILLS OF PHOSPHORUS.

Take of Phosphorus, six grains ;  
 Suet, six hundred grains.  
 Melt the suet in a stoppered bottle capable of holding twice the quan-

tity indicated ; put in the phosphorus, and when liquid, agitate the mixture until it becomes solid ; roll into three-grain pills, and cover with gelatine.

---

**PILULÆ PODOPHYLLI RESINÆ.**

PILLS OF THE RESIN OF PODOPHYLLUM.

Take of Resina podophylli, ten grains ;  
 Extractum podophylli, thirty grains.  
 Mix, make a mass, divide into ten pills.

---

**PILULÆ QUININÆ SULPHATIS.**

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUINIA.

Take of Sulphate of quinia, one ounce ;  
 Powdered gum Arabic, two drachms ;  
 Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the sulphate and gum, and beat with the honey into a mass, and divide into four hundred and eighty pills.

---

**PILULÆ RHEI.**

PILLS OF RHUBARB.

Take of Powdered rhubarb, six drachms ;  
 Soap, two drachms.

Beat them with water, so as to form a mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills.

---

**PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS.

Take of Powdered rhubarb, one drachm and a half ;  
 Sulphate of iron, half a drachm ;  
 Soap, two scruples ;  
 Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Beat into mass, and divide into forty pills.

---

**PILULÆ RHEI ET IPECACUANHÆ.**

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND IPECACUANHA.

Take of Powdered rhubarb, one scruple ;  
 Powdered ipecacuanha, ten grains ;  
 Opium, three grains ;  
 Oil of cinnamon, five drops ;  
 Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together, and divide into ten pills.

**PILULÆ SABINÆ.**

PILLS OF SAVINE.

Take of Extract of savine, half an ounce ;  
 Powdered savine, two drachms ;  
 Oil of savine, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and form pills of two grains each.

---

**PILULÆ SAPONIS.**

PILLS OF SOAP.

Take of White soap, one hundred and twenty-five parts ;  
 Marshmallow root, powdered, sixteen parts ;  
 Nitrate of potassa, four parts.  
 Beat together till well incorporated, and divide into four-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF SOAP.

Take of Powdered white soap, two drachms ;  
 Extract of ox-gall, one drachm.  
 Mix, and incorporate  
 Powdered guaiacum,  
 Calomel, each half a drachm ;  
 Powdered guaiacum wood, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make four-grain pills.

---

**PILULÆ SCAMMONII.**

PILLS OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Powdered scammony, fifteen grains ;  
 Sugar, ten grains ;  
 Rub together, and add oil of caraway, four minims.  
 Make ten pills.

---

**PILULÆ SCAMMONII COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Powdered scammony,  
 Extract of henbane,  
 Powdered gamboge,  
 Compound extract of colocynth,  
 Soap, each twelve grains ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.  
 Beat into mass, and form twelve pills.

**PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND PILLS OF SQUILL.

Take of Calomel, three grains ;  
 Fresh squill,  
 Ammoniac, each one scruple ;  
 Dover's powder, half a drachm ;  
 Conserve of roses, a sufficient quantity.  
 Make mass, and divide into thirty pills.

---

**PILULÆ SCILLÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ.**

PILLS OF SQUILL AND IPECACUANHA.

Take of Powdered squill, half an ounce ;  
 Powdered ipecacuanha, two drachms ;  
 Extract of opium, fifteen grains ;  
 Butter of cocoa, one ounce ;  
 Syrup of gum, a sufficient quantity.  
 Beat together, and make pills of four grains.

---

**PILULÆ STRAMONII SEMINIS.**

PILLS OF STRAMONIUM SEED.

Take of Powdered stramonium seed, ten grains ;  
 Powdered camphor, one drachm ;  
 Powdered savine, five scruples ;  
 Extract of seneka, four scruples.  
 Mix, and make pills of two grains.

---

**PILULÆ STRAMONII COMPOSITÆ.**

COMPOUND STRAMONIUM PILLS.

Take of Extract of stramonium, one drachm ;  
 Soap, two drachms ;  
 Powdered gum Arabic, one scruple ;  
 Powdered liquorice, two scruples ;  
 Mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.  
 Make mass, and divide into sixty pills.

---

**PILULÆ TARAXACI.**

PILLS OF DANDELION.

Take of Extract of dandelion, half a drachm ;  
 Powdered liquorice, a sufficient quantity.  
 Mix, and make eight pills.

**PILULÆ TARAXACI ET HYDRARGYRI.**

PILLS OF DANDELION AND BLUE MASS.

Take of Extract of dandelion, half a drachm ;  
 Blue pill, five to ten grains ;  
 Powdered uva ursi, sufficient.

Mix, and make ten pills.

---

**PILULÆ VERATRİÆ.**

PILLS OF VERATRIA.

Take of Veratria, half a grain ;  
 Syrup of gum,  
 Powdered gum Arabic, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and make six pills.

---

**PILULÆ VERATRİÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

PILLS OF VERATRIA AND HENBANE.

Take of Veratria, one grain ;  
 Extract of henbane,  
 Powdered liquorice, each twelve grains.

Mix, and make twelve pills.

---

**PLATINUM.****PLATINI BICHLORIDUM.**

BICHLORIDE OF PLATINA.

Made by dissolving platinum in nitro-muriatic acid, and evaporating the solution to dryness by a gentle heat.

---

**SODII CHLORO-PLATINAS.**

CHLOROPLATINATE OF SODIUM.

Mix a solution of six parts of chloride of sodium with a solution of seventeen parts of bichloride of platina ; evaporate, and crystallize. The crystals are of a deep yellow color, soluble in water and alcohol. They are similar in their medical properties to the analogous salt of gold. Dose, one grain.



## PLUMBUM.

### PLUMBI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF LEAD.

Take of Solution of iodide of potassium,  
Solution acetate of lead, each sufficient.

Add one solution gradually to the other, till there is no longer a precipitate; wash this in cold water, and dry it. Or

Take of Iodide of potassium,  
Nitrate of lead, each one ounce;  
Water, a pint and a half.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in one-half of the water; mix the solutions, collect the precipitate on a filter of linen or muslin, and wash it with water. Boil the powder in three gallons of water, acidulated with three fluid ounces of pyroligneous acid. Let any undissolved matter subside, maintaining the temperature near the boiling point, and pour off the clear liquor, from which the iodide of lead will crystallize on cooling.

## POTASSIUM.

### POTASSII BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Bromine, two ounces;  
Iron filings, one ounce;  
Carbonate of potassa, two ounces and one drachm;  
Distilled water, four pints.

To a pint and a half of the water, first add the iron and then the bromine. Set them aside for half an hour, occasionally stirring. Apply a gentle heat, and when the liquid becomes greenish, add the carbonate of potassa dissolved in a pint and a half of the water. Strain, and wash what remains in a pint of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to crystallization.

### POTASSII IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Iodine, sixteen ounces;  
Distilled water, eight pints;  
Sulphuret of barium, a sufficient quantity;  
Sulphate of potassa, twelve ounces.

Mix the iodine with the water, and gradually add the powdered sul-

phuret, until the solution becomes colorless, constantly stirring. Heat to the boiling point, add the sulphate of potassa, boil for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Evaporate to crystallization.

Take of Iodine, one hundred grains ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, seventy-five grains ;  
 Water, two drachms ;  
 Iron filings, thirty grains.

Mix, and heat slightly, then to redness ; the resulting red powder is to be treated with water, filtered, and evaporated to dryness.

### **POTASSA.**

CAUSTIC POTASSA.

Take of Solution of potassa, one gallon.

Evaporate quickly, in a clean iron vessel, over the fire, till ebullition ceases, and the potassa melts. Pour into moulds, and keep in well stopped bottles.

### **POTASSÆ ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Acetic acid, one pint ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, sufficient to saturate.

To be added gradually ; filter ; evaporate to dryness, by means of a sand-bath. Keep in closely stopped bottles.

### **POTASSÆ ARSENIAS.**

ARSENIATE OF POTASSA.

Take of White arsenic,  
 Nitre, each one ounce.

Pulverize separately, mix, and introduce into an earthenware retort ; heat to redness, as long as nitrous fumes are evolved ; let cool, dissolve the residuum in four pints of boiling distilled water, evaporate, and crystallize.

### **POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS.**

BORO-TARTRATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Powdered bitartrate of potassa, four ounces ;  
 Boracic acid, one ounce ;  
 Water, three pints.

Mix, and put in a silver basin, and boil till most of the water is evaporated, and continue the evaporation by a gentle heat, constantly stirring. When the matter has become thick, take it up in portions, flatten them, and dry in a stove ; reduce them to powder, and keep in well closed bottles.

**POTASSÆ BICARBONAS.**

BICARBONATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Carbonate of potassa, four pounds ;  
Distilled water, ten pints.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and pass carbonic acid through the solution, till it is fully saturated. Then filter and evaporate, that crystals may form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 160° F. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is obtained from marble, by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid.

**POTASSÆ CARBONAS.**

CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Impure carbonate of potassa, three pounds ;  
Water, two and a half pints.

Dissolve the impure carbonate in the water, filter, pour into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate over a gentle fire, till the solution thickens ; then remove from the fire, and stir constantly, with an iron spatula, till the salt granulates.

**POTASSÆ CHLORAS.**

CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Carbonate of potassa, two parts ;  
Quicklime, one part.

Mix and expose to a current of chlorine gas. When saturated, heat the mixture gently, digest it in water, and separate the chlorate from the filtered liquid, by crystallization.

Take of Caustic potassa, one part ;  
Water, sufficient to form a solution of sp. gr. 1.110.  
Lime, five and one-half parts.

Mix and heat to temperature of 122° F. ; then pass chlorine through the mixture to saturation. Evaporate nearly to dryness, dissolve in boiling water, filter, and crystallize.

**POTASSÆ CITRAS.**

CITRATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Citric acid, ten ounces ;  
Bicarbonate of potassa, fourteen ounces ;  
Water, two pints.

Dissolve the acid in the water, and gradually add the bicarbonate ; when effervescence ceases, filter the solution, if necessary, through paper, and evaporate to dryness, observing to stir constantly, as soon as

the salt begins to granulate. Then rub it in a mortar, pass it through a course sieve, and put it in bottles, which must be closely stopped.

---

**POTASSII CYANIDUM.**

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Ferrocyanuret of potassium, dried, eight ounces ;  
 Pure carbonate of potassa, three ounces ;  
 Charcoal, in fine powder, one ounce.

Mix well, fuse in an iron vessel until effervescence ceases, and the fusion is tranquil ; pour out the fused mass on an iron plate, and cool. Powder when cool, dissolve in alcohol (.90), and separate and dry the crystals which form on cooling, and preserve them in well closed bottles.

---

**POTASSÆ NITRAS PURUM.**

PURIFIED NITRATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Nitrate of potassa, four pounds ;  
 Distilled water, five pints.

Dissolve the nitre in two pints of boiling water, and stir the solution till it cools. Decant, drain the crystals, and wash with the remainder of the water. Finally, dry in an oven.

---

**POTASSII SULPHURETUM.**

SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

LIVER OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sulphur, one ounce ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, two ounces.

Rub the carbonate of potassa, previously dried, with the sulphur ; melt the mixture in a covered crucible over the fire ; then pour it out, and when cold, put it in a bottle, which is to be well stopped.

---

**POTASSÆ TARTRAS.**

TARTRATE OF POTASSA.

SOLUBLE TARTAR,

Take of Carbonate of potassa, sixteen ounces ;  
 Bitartrate of potassa, three pounds, or sufficient ;  
 Boiling water, one gallon.

Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, then gradually add the bitartrate in fine powder to the solution, till it is perfectly saturated, and boil. Filter the liquor, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and having dried the crystals on bibulous paper, keep them in closely stopped bottles.

## PULVERES.

---

### PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES.

EFFERVESCING POWDERS.

Take of Bicarbonate of sodium, in fine power, three hundred and sixty grains;

Tartaric acid, in fine powder, three hundred grains.

Divide each into twelve equal parts, and keep separate, in papers of different colors.

---

### PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES APERIENTES.

APERIENT EFFERVESCING POWDERS.

Take of Bicarbonate of sodium, in fine powder, an ounce ;

Tartrate of potassium and sodium, in fine powder, three ounces ;

Tartaric acid, in fine powder, four hundred and twenty grains.

Mix the bicarbonate of sodium thoroughly with the tartrate of potassium and sodium, and divide into twelve powders. Then divide the tartaric acid into twelve equal parts ; keep the mixtures in papers of different colors.

---

### PULVIS ALOES ET CANELLÆ.

POWDER OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

Take of Aloes, one pound ;

Canella bark, three ounces.

Powder separately, and mix. Dose, five to fifteen grains.

---

### PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

Take of Aloes, one and a half ounces ;

Guaiacum resin, one ounce ;

Compound powder of cinnamon, half an ounce.

Powder the aloes and resin separately, and then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon. Dose, ten to twenty grains. Used as a purgative and diaphoretic.

---

### PULVIS ALTHÆA.

POWDER OF MARSHMALLOW.

Take of Powdered mallow root,

Powdered liquorice root, each three ounces ;

Powdered nitre, half an ounce ;

Powdered camphor, one drachm.

Mix, and divide into thirty powders.



**PULVIS ALUMINIS.**

POWDER OF ALUM.

Take of Alum, two drachms ;  
 Powdered opium, three grains ;  
 Powdered kino, one scruple ;  
 Sugar of milk, one drachm.  
 Mix, triturate, and divide into six powders.

---

**PULVIS AROMATICUS.**

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Ginger,  
 Cinnamon, each two ounces ;  
 Cardamom seeds,  
 Nutmeg, grated, each one ounce.  
 Mix, and rub together into fine powder.

---

**PULVIS ASARABACCÆ.**

POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of Dried leaves of asarabacca, one ounce ;  
 Lavender flowers, one drachm.  
 Rub together to a fine powder.

---

**PULVIS BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS.**

POWDER OF SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Take of Subnitrate of bismuth, three to six grains ;  
 Sugar, ten grains.  
 Mix six powders.

---

**PULVIS CAMPHORÆ.**

CAMPHOR POWDER.

Take of Camphor, nine grains ;  
 Sugar, one drachm.  
 Mix, and divide into nine powders.

---

**PULVIS CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND CAMPHOR POWDER.

Take of Powdered camphor,  
 Myrrh, each two drachms ;  
 Peruvian bark,  
 Chamomile, each half an ounce ;  
 Charcoal, one ounce.

**PULVIS CARBONIS LIGNI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHARCOAL.

Take of Charcoal, two ounces ;  
 Rhubarb, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Bicarbonate of sodium, half an ounce.

Mix well.

---

**PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu,  
 Kino, each two ounces ;  
 Cinnamon,  
 Nutmeg, each half an ounce.

Pulverize, mix, and pass through a fine sieve.  
 An aromatic astringent.

---

**PULVIS CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Powdered Peruvian bark,  
 Cream of tartar, each one ounce ;  
 Powdered cloves, one drachm.

Mix.

---

**PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

Take of Powdered cinnamon, one ounce ;  
 Powdered cloves,  
 Powdered ginger,  
 Powdered nutmeg, each three drachms ;  
 Powdered mace, two drachms ;  
 Powdered red saunders, half an ounce ;  
 Powdered sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Mix well.

---

**PULVIS CUBEÆ ET ERGOTÆ.**

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND ERGOT.

Take of Powdered ergot, two scruples ;  
 Powdered cubebs, one ounce ;  
 Powdered cinnamon, half a drachm ;  
 Powdered sugar, one drachm.

Mix, and divide into eight powders.

**PULVIS CYPRIPEIDII COMPOSITUS.**

POWDER OF CYPRIPEIDIUM.

Take of Cyripedium,

Asclepias,

*2 loz*-Syplocarpus,

Scutellaria, each, in fine powder, one ounce.

Mix well.

**PULVIS FERRI.**

POWDER OF IRON.

Take of Prepared metallic iron,

Powdered anise,

Castor, each two drachms ;

Powdered cinnamon,

Powdered nutmeg, each one drachm.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders.

**PULVIS FENNEL COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF FENNEL.

Take of Powdered fennel seed,

Powdered anise,

Powdered lettuce,

Powdered white poppy,

Powdered benne, each one and a half ounces ;

Powdered sugar, six ounces.

**PULVIS HYDRASTIS COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Take of Blue cohosh,

Golden seal,

Helonias, each, in fine powder, half an ounce.

Mix well.

**PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECAC.

Take of Ipecac,

Pleurisy root,

Bloodroot,

Nitrate of potassium, each, in powder, a drachm.

Mix well.

**PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII.**

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND OPIUM.

Take of Ipecacuanha,  
 Liquorice root,  
 Extract of opium, each, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Sulphate of potassa,  
 Nitrate of potassa, each four ounces.

Triturate well. Or

Take of Ipecacuanha,  
 Opium, each, in powder, one drachm ;  
 Sulphate of potassa, one ounce.

Triturate thoroughly.

---

**PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF JALAP.

Take of Powdered jalap, one drachm ;  
 Cream of tartar, six drachms.

Mix, and divide into six powders.

---

**PULVIS JALAPÆ ET SENNÆ.**

POWDER OF JALAP AND SENNA.

Take of Alexandria senna, in fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Jalap, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Ginger, in powder, one drachm.      Mix well.

---

**PULVIS LEPTANDRÆ.**

POWDER OF LEPTANDRA.

Take of Dried extract of leptandra, one drachm ;  
 Resin of podophyllum, half a drachm ;  
 Sugar of milk, five drachms.

Mix well together.

---

**PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF LOBELIA.

Take of Lobelia, in fine powder, six drachms ;  
 Bloodroot,  
 Sylocarpus, each, in powder, three drachms ;  
 Capsicum, in powder, one drachm.

---

**PULVIS MYRICÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF BAYBERRY.

Take of Bayberry,  
 Bloodroot, each, in fine powder, one drachm.

Mix them.

**PULVIS MYRICÆ ET CAPSICI.**

COMPOSITION POWDER.

Take of Bayberry, in powder, eight ounces ;  
 Ginger, in powder, four ounces ;  
 Cloves,  
 Capsicum, each, in powder, four drachms.

---

**PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, half a drachm ;  
 Powdered camphor, two drachms ;  
 Powdered ipecacuanha, one drachm ;  
 Cream of tartar, one ounce.  
 Mix thoroughly. Dose, ten grains.

---

**PULVIS PODOPHYLLI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF MANDRAKE.

Take of Blue flag,  
 Leptandra,  
 Asclepias, each, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Bloodroot, in powder, half an ounce.  
 Mix them.

---

**PULVIS PODOPHYLLI RESINÆ.**

POWDER OF THE RESIN OF PODOPHYLLUM.

Take of Resin of podophyllum, one drachm ;  
 Bitartrate of potassium, five ounces ;  
 Nitrate of potassium, half an ounce.  
 Mix well.

---

**PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF RHUBARB.

Take of Powdered rhubarb, four ounces ;  
 Magnesia, one pound ;  
 Powdered ginger, two ounces.  
 Mix well, and keep in well closed bottles.

---

**PULVIS SULPHURIS COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sulphur, half an ounce ;  
 Powdered liquorice, one ounce ;  
 Powdered orris root, two drachms ;



Powdered benzoin, one scruple ;  
 Powdered sugar, two ounces ;  
 Oil of fennel,  
 Oil of anise, each ten drops.

Mix.

---

## PYROXYLON.

---

### PYROXYLON.

SOLUBLE GUN COTTON.

Take of Prepared cotton, half an ounce ;  
 Nitric acid, three ounces and a half ;  
 Sulphuric acid, four ounces.

Gradually mix the acids in a glass vessel, and when the temperature of the mixture has fallen to 90° F. add the cotton, and by means of a glass rod imbue it thoroughly with the acid, and macerate for twenty-four hours. Transfer to another vessel, and wash it with cold water until the washings cease to have an acid taste, then wash with boiling water. Drain the cotton on filtering paper, and dry by means of a water-bath.

---

## RESINÆ.

---

### RESINA CANNABIS.

RESIN OF HEMP.

Take of Dried hemp-tops, bruised, at will.

Macerate several times in warm water, and then in a solution of carbonate of soda ; afterwards, wash well with water, pressing after each operation. Dry, and digest in rectified spirit, to which milk of lime, containing an ounce of lime to each pound of hemp-tops, has been added. Filter, add a slight excess of sulphuric acid ; again filter, distill off most of the spirit, add to the residue three or four times its bulk of water, evaporate the rest of the spirit ; decant the water, wash and dry.

---

### RESINA CAULOPHYLLI.

RESIN OF CAULOPHYLLUM.

Take of Saturated tincture of blue cohosh, one pint ;  
 Water, one gallon.

Mix the tincture and water, and allow the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, or until there is no further precipitate. Collect the precipitate on a filter, and dry it carefully.

**RESINA JALAPÆ.**

RESIN OF JALAP.

Take of Coarsely-powdered jalap, at will.

Moisten thoroughly with rectified spirit, put in a displacement apparatus and exhaust; distill off the spirit, and evaporate to due consistence.

---

**RESINA PODOPHYLLI.**

PODOPHYLLIN.

Take of May-apple root, one pound;

Alcohol,

Animal charcoal, in coarse powder, each a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the May apple root to powder, moisten it with half its weight of alcohol, introduce into a displacer, and pour on alcohol until four pints of tincture are obtained. Distill off the alcohol, treat the residual extract with ether to remove fixed oil, boil the residue with water, and dissolve what remains in alcohol, 42° B.; treat it with purified animal charcoal, and allow the decolorized solution to evaporate spontaneously. The dry, amorphous mass, is podophyllin, and, in cathartic power, six grains of it are equal to eight of jalap resin.

---

**RESINA SCAMMONII.**

RESIN OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, in fine powder, at will.

Boil in successive portions of proof spirit, till the spirit ceases to dissolve anything; filter, distill off the spirit, pour off the watery solution from the resin, wash this well with boiling water, and dry in a heat not above 240°.

---

**SODIUM.****SODIUM.**

SODA.

CAUSTIC SODA.

Take of Solution of soda, at will.

Evaporate in a silver capsule, till it will solidify on cooling; pour into moulds.

---

**SODII ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, at will;

Distilled vinegar, a sufficient quantity to saturate.

Evaporate to specific gravity of 1.276, and set aside to crystallize.

At the present time, the acetate of soda is chiefly prepared by the manufacturer of crude pyroligneous acid, in the process of obtaining the officinal acetic acid.

---

**SODII ARSENIAS.**

ARSENIATE OF SODA.

Take of White arsenic, one hundred parts ;

Nitrate of soda, one hundred and sixteen parts.

Pulverize, and introduce into a luted retort; heat in a reverberatory furnace, break the retort, dissolve the salt in water, add carbonate of soda till the solution is neutral, or slightly alkaline; filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

---

**SODII BICARBONAS.**

BICARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, one part ;

Water, two parts.

Distill, and pass a current of carbonic acid through the solution; let crystallize.

---

**SODÆ CARBONAS.**

CARBONATE OF SODA.

DRIED CARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, at will.

Heat in a clean iron vessel, till perfectly dried, stirring constantly; rub into powder.

Dose, three to ten grains.

---

**SODÆ CHLORAS.**

CHLORATE OF SODA.

Take of Tartaric acid, five ounces ;

Boiling water, two pints.

Dissolve, and add carbonate of soda, forty-five drachms and a half; also dissolve chlorate of potassium, four ounces and fifteen grains; boiling water, sixteen fluid ounces. Mix the solutions while boiling; filter, evaporate and crystallize.

---

**SODÆ HYPOSULPHIS.**

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.

Take of Carbonate of soda, eight ounces ;

Distilled water, one pint.

Dissolve, and mix with the solution sulphur, one ounce.

Then pass an excess of sulphurous acid gas into the liquid; boil for

a few minutes in a matrass; filter, evaporate to one-third, and set aside to crystallize.

---

**SODÆ PHOSPHAS.**

PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

Take of Powdered burnt bones, ten ounces;  
Sulphuric acid, six pounds;  
Carbonate of soda, sufficient.

Mix the powdered bone with the acid in an earthen vessel, add a gallon of water, and stir. Digest for three days, occasionally adding a little water, then pour in a gallon of boiling water, and strain; adding boiling water till the liquid passes almost tasteless. Let settle, decant, and boil down to a gallon. After settling, pour it into an iron vessel, heat, and gradually add the carbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, as long as there is effervescence; then filter, and let crystallize. More crystals will be obtained by adding carbonate of soda in excess, and again evaporating to crystallization. Keep in a well stopped bottle.

---

**SODÆ BISULPHAS.**

BISULPHATE OF SODA.

Take of Dried sulphate of soda, ten parts;  
Sulphuric acid, seven parts.

Heat gently in a crucible. Purgative in doses of two to six drachms.

---

**SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS.**

TARTARIZED SODA. ROCHELLE SALT.

Take of Carbonate of soda, one pound;  
Cream of tartar, sixteen ounces;  
Boiling water, five pints.

Dissolve the carbonate of soda in the water, and add gradually the cream of tartar; filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize. Decant, and dry crystals on bibulous paper.

---

**SODÆ VALERIANAS.**

VALERIANATE OF SODA.

Take of Bichromate of potassa, in powder, (avoir.,) nine ounces;  
Fusel oil, (Imp.) four fluid ounces;  
Sulphuric acid, (Imp.) six fluid ounces and a half;  
Water, (Imp.) half a gallon;  
Solution of caustic soda, (Imp.) one pint.

Dilute the sulphuric acid with ten fluid ounces of water; and dissolve the bichromate in the remainder of the water. When both solutions

are cool, place them in a matrass, add the fusel oil, shake well together, until the temperature of the mixture falls to 80° or 90° F. Connect the matrass with a condenser, apply heat, and distill half a gallon. Saturate the distillate with the caustic soda, remove the oil from the surface, and evaporate until the aqueous vapor is given off. Withdraw the heat, and as the valerianate of soda concretes, divide it while warm into fragments, and keep in a well stopped bottle.

The valerianate of soda is not used in medicine, but it constitutes the source from which all the other valerianates are obtained by double decomposition.

## SPIRITUS.

### SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE.

Take of Sulphuric ether, half a pint ;  
 Alcohol, one pint ;  
 Ethereal oil, three fluid drachms.

Mix.

### SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

Take of Hyponitrous ether, (0.899), one part ;  
 Rectified spirit, four parts.

Mix, (Sp. gr. 0.847).

Take of Nitrate of potassa, in powder two pounds ;  
 Sulphuric acid, a pound and a half ;  
 Alcohol, nine pints and a half ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, one ounce.

Mix the nitrate of potassa and the alcohol in a glass retort, and, having gradually added the acid, digest with a gentle heat for two hours ; then raise the heat and distill a gallon. To the distilled liquor add the diluted alcohol and carbonate of potassa, and again distill a gallon. (Sp. gr. 0.834).

### SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Alcohol, twenty fluid ounces ;  
 Quicklime, one pound ;  
 Muriate of ammonia, one pound ;  
 Water, nine fluid ounces.

Prepare as directed for water of ammonia.



**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.**

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, five ounces ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, eight ounces ;  
 Bruised cinnamon,  
 Bruised cloves, each two drachms ;  
 Lemon peel, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol,  
 Water, each five pints.

Mix, and distill seven pints and a half.

Both of these spirits are stimulant and anti-spasmodic, and are given in doses of ten to thirty drops in sweetened water.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FETIDUS.**

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Assafœtida, in small pieces, one and a half ounces ;  
 Rectified spirit, one and a half pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then distill off the spirit, and mix the product with

Stronger solution of ammonia, three fluid ounces.

**SPIRITUS ANISI.**

SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Take of Oil of anise, three fluid drachms ;  
 Proof spirit, one gallon.

Mix.

**SPIRITUS ARMORICIÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSERADISH.

Take of Sliced horseradish,  
 Dried orange peel, each twenty ounces ;  
 Bruised nutmeg, five drachms ;  
 Proof spirit, one gallon ;  
 Water, two pints.

Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle heat.

**SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.**

Take of Camphor, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.

Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, and filter.

**SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI.**

Take of Chloroform, an ounce ;  
 Alcohol, twelve ounces.  
 Mix thoroughly.

---

**SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.**

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of Oil of cinnamon, two fluid drachms ;  
 Alcohol, one gallon.  
 Dissolve.

---

**SPIRITUS JUNIPERI.**

SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Oil of juniper, half an ounce ;  
 Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

---

**SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Oil of juniper, one and a half fluid drachms ;  
 Oil of caraway,  
 Oil of fennel, each ten minims ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one gallon.  
 Dissolve the oils in the alcohol.

---

**SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.**

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Fresh lavender, two pounds ;  
 Alcohol, one gallon ;  
 Water, two pints.  
 Mix, and distill a gallon by a slow fire.

---

**SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of lavender, three pints ;  
 Spirit of rosemary, one pint ;  
 Bruised cinnamon, one ounce ;  
 Bruised cloves, two drachms ;  
 Bruised nutmeg, half an ounce.  
 Rased red saunders, three drachms.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter.

**SPIRITUS LIMONIS.**

SPIRIT OF LEMON.

Take of Fresh lemon peel, one part ;  
 Alcohol, four parts ;  
 Water, two parts.  
 Macerate for two days, and then distill four parts.

---

**SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Oil of peppermint, two fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.  
 Mix.

---

**SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.**

ESSENCE OF SPEARMINT.

Take of Oil of spearmint, two fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.  
 Dissolve.

---

**SPIRITUS MELISSÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF BALM.

Take of Fresh mint, in flower, thirteen ounces ;  
 Sage, three and a half ounces ;  
 Angelica, eighteen drachms ;  
 Hyssop,  
 Marjoram, each fourteen drachms ;  
 Thyme, thirteen drachms ;  
 Cinnamon,  
 Coriander, each twelve drachms ;  
 Rosemary,  
 Cloves,  
 Nutmeg, each ten drachms ;  
 Anise, half an ounce ;  
 Lemon peel, one drachm ;  
 Alcohol (.927), one hundred and forty ounces.

Macerate for two days, distill, and rectify.

This form of the compound spirit of balm is known as the *Eau des Carmes*. It is used as a perfume, stomachic, and stimulant.

Take of Compound spirit of balm, sixteen parts ;  
 Spirit of mint,  
 Spirit of rosemary, each twelve parts ;  
 Spirit of sage, nine parts ;

Spirit of thyme, eight parts.

Mix.

This is known as *Eau de Dardel*, and is used as above.

---

**SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ.**

ESSENCE OF NUTMEG.

Take of Volatile oil of nutmeg, one fluid ounce ;

Alcohol, nine fluid ounces.

Mix, with agitation. Dose, twenty drops.

---

**SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ.**

ESSENCE OF ALLSPICE.

Take of Oil of pimento, one fluid ounce ;

Rectified spirit, nine fluid ounces.

Mix, with agitation.

---

**SUCCI.**

As a general rule the juices of various plants may be preserved thus : Bruise the fresh leaves (or officinal part) in a mortar, and for every five parts of the juice thus obtained add one part of alcohol. Or bruise the leaves (or other officinal part), and reduce to a pulpy mass ; then add the alcohol, and mix thoroughly. Set aside in suitable vessels. When wanted for use, express the pulpy mass in a screw press, and add sufficient sugar to the juice to form a syrup.

---

**SUCCUS ACONITI.**

JUICE OF ACONITE.

Bruise the leaves.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

---

**SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ.**

JUICE OF BELLADONNA.

Bruise the leaves.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

---

**SUCCUS CONII.**

JUICE OF CONIUM.

Bruise the leaves.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

**SUCCUS DIGITALIS.**

JUICE OF DIGITALIS.

Bruise the leaves.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

**SUCCUS LACTUÆ VIROSÆ.**

JUICE OF LETTUCE.

Bruise the plant.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

**SUCCUS LIMONIS.**

LEMON JUICE.

Bruise the ripe fruit.

Prepare according to the general formula given above. In addition, however, the juice should be heated to 150° F.

**SUCCUS SCOPARII.**

JUICE OF BROOM-TOPS.

Bruise the tops.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

**SUCCUS TARAXACI.**

JUICE OF DANDELION.

Bruise the root.

Prepare according to the general formula given above.

**SULPHUR.****SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.**

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, one pound ;

Lime, one pound and a half ;

Water, two gallons ;

Muriatic acid, a sufficient quantity.

Slake the lime with a little water, mix it with the sulphur, add the rest of the water, boil for two or three hours, occasionally adding water, and filter. Dilute the liquid with an equal bulk of water, and add sufficient muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur. Wash the precipitate till the washings are tasteless, and dry it.



**SULPHURIS IODIDUM.**

IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

Take of Iodine, four ounces ;

Sulphur, one ounce.

Rub the iodine and sulphur together, in a porcelain or glass mortar. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice slightly, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass, but not melt it. When uniformly dark, increase the fire so as to melt the iodine ; then incline the vessel in different directions, to return to the mass any portions that have been condensed on the surface of the vessel ; lastly, allow the matrass to cool, break it, and put the iodide into well stopped bottles.

**SUPPOSITORIA.**

As a rule suppositories may be prepared as follows : Mix the substance with oil of theobroma in small quantities, very gradually adding the remaining oil, previously melted. As soon as the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated pour the mixture into suitable moulds, having the required capacity. These moulds must be cooled previous to using, and kept so by immersion in ice-water. Before pouring the mixture into the moulds, they should be dusted with powder of lycopodium. The capacity of the moulds should be thirty grains each.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF CARBOLIC ACID.

Take of Carbolic acid, in solution, twelve grains ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred and forty-eight grains.

Mix as above stated, and make thirty-two suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF TANNIC ACID.

Take of Tannic acid, thirty grains ;

Oil of theobroma, six and a half drachms.

Mix as above stated, and make twelve suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA ALOES.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF ALOES.

Take of Aloes, in very fine powder, sixty grains ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred grains.

Mix as above stated, and make twelve suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA ASSAFÆTIDA.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF ASSAFÆTIDA.

Take of Ethereal fluid extract of assafœtida, six drachms ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred and seventy grains.

Expel the ether from the extract of assafœtida by a gentle heat, and mix it with the oil of theobroma, and make twelve suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA ATROPIÆ.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF ATROPIA.

Take of Atropia, one fifth of a grain ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred and ninety grains.

Mix together as above stated, and make twelve suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF MORPHIA.

Take of Sulphate of morphia, four grains ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred and ninety grains.

Mix together as above stated, and make twelve suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA OPII.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium, twelve grains ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred and forty-eight grains ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the opium to a paste with the water, mix it gradually with the oil of theobroma, and proceed as above directed.

**SUPPOSITORIA POTASSII CHLORATIS.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Chlorate of potassium, in fine powder, one hundred and eighty grains ;

Alum, in fine powder, sixty grains ;

Oil of theobroma, three ounces.

Mix together, and proceed as above directed.

**SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF LEAD.

Take of Acetate of lead, in very fine powder, thirty-six grains ;

Oil of theobroma, three hundred and twenty-four grains.

Mix together, and proceed as above.

**SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI ET OPII.**

SUPPOSITORIES OF LEAD AND OPIUM.

Take of Acetate of lead, in very fine powder, thirty-six grains ;  
 Extract of opium, six grains ;  
 Oil of theobroma, three hundred and eighteen grains ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the acetate of lead and extract of opium into a paste with a little water, mix them gradually with the oil of theobroma, and proceed as directed above.

---

**SYRUPI.**

These are liquid, viscous medicines, consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in aqueous fluids.

All fluids susceptible of dissolving more than their weight of sugar can be formed into syrups. These syrups are of two kinds: simple and compound. Simple syrup is prepared by dissolving sugar in pure water ; and compound syrups are obtained by dissolving the sugar in solutions of various substances formed by infusion, decoction, expression, &c. The former is usually made in this country from refined sugar, and not, as in Europe, from the impure and unrefined qualities of this article. All syrups require to be perfectly filtered, so as to be limpid, and they should have a certain viscosity of consistence, and be capable of being preserved without entering into fermentation, or crystallization. These latter properties depend on their not containing the proper proportion of sugar—an excess being deposited in a crystalline form, and a deficiency causing the solution to run into fermentation. The best mode of ascertaining the proper point of concentration is by means of the specific gravity at different temperatures. The specific gravity of well-prepared simple syrup is, when boiling, about 1.261, and when cold 1.319 ; but the proper degree of concentration is more readily and accurately obtained by means of Baume's hydrometer. This should stand at about 30° in boiling syrup, and at 35° when it is cold. Other modes are also employed, which, although sufficiently accurate in the hands of an experienced operator, are not to be generally depended upon. They are derived from the degree of viscosity acquired by the syrup, as shown by the time required for the parts of a drop to re-unite, and by the length of the thread which a drop will produce before detaching itself, when poured from a spoon or ladle. When the syrup, on cooling, presents a crystalline pellicle, it is a proof that the evaporation has been carried too far ; but, when the sugar has been mixed with an acid,

or when the process has been too much prolonged, the sugar loses its power of crystallization, however much the syrup is concentrated, and, therefore, does not form a pellicle.

The compound syrups, if kept any time, are liable to various alterations, depending on their nature, and the degree of care used in their preparation. Thus, the acid syrups, as the syrup of lemons, when too concentrated, deposit a copious white precipitate; and in some cases, solidify entirely. By heating them, they again become liquid; but again let fall a precipitate on cooling. This deposit is analogous to grape sugar, and is caused by the action of the acid on the sugar. When the sugar bears too small a proportion to the liquid, syrups are apt to run into fermentation. Even when the sugar is in proper proportion, this change often takes place, if the solution contains much amylaceous or extractive vegetable matter. Even when too much concentrated, they may also undergo this change, from part of the sugar being deposited in a crystalline state; and the crystal, attracting the sugar necessary to the preservation of the syrup, reduces its strength, and renders it liable to the same change as though it was originally too weak.

Syrups, especially those containing the juices of fruits, should be bottled whilst hot, and, when cold, well stopped and sealed; and these, as well as all other kinds, should be kept in a temperature not exceeding 60° F. Various plans have been devised to preserve syrups; but the best is to prepare them only in such quantities as will be used in a short time. The addition of chlorate of potassa, as advised by Maculloch, and of sugar of milk, as advised by Chereau, has proved useful; but the best mode is that of Mr. Durand, viz., adding about one drachm of Hoffman's anodyne to each pint of syrup; this appears to have the property of arresting or preventing any tendency to fermentation.

*Mellites*, or *Honeys*, are liquid, viscous medicines, somewhat analogous to syrups, but in which the sugar is replaced by honey. Like syrups, they may be divided into simple and compound, or medicated. Their preparation, medical properties, modes of administration and preservation, are very similar to those of the syrups, and do not, therefore, require further notice. Though formerly much used, they are now seldom prescribed, as they are often found to disagree with the stomach.

Syrups may also be prepared by diluting fluid extracts with simple syrup; but great care must be used in selecting the extracts for this purpose. We can conscientiously recommend the fluid extracts of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan. The preparation is two ounces of the fluid extract to fourteen ounces of syrup. Compound syrups can be prepared in the same proportion. •

**SYRUPUS.**

## SYRUP.

Take of Sugar, two pounds and a half;

Water, one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, by the aid of heat, remove any scum that may form, and strain while hot.

---

**SYRUPUS ABSINTHII.**

## SYRUP OF WORMWOOD.

Take of Wormwood, two ounces;

Boiling water, one pint.

Infuse for twelve hours, strain, add to the filtered liquor twice its weight of sugar, and make a syrup.

---

**SYRUPUS ACACIÆ.**

## SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, two ounces;

Sugar, fifteen ounces;

Water, eight fluid ounces.

Dissolve the gum in the water without heat, then the sugar with a gentle heat, and strain.

---

**SYRUPUS ACACIÆ COMPOSITUS.**

## COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Syrup of gum Arabic, four fluid ounces;

Sulphate of morphia, one grain;

Oil of sassafras, one drop;

Hoffman's anodyne, half fluid drachm.

Mix.

---

**SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI.**

## SYRUP OF CITRIC ACID.

Take of Citric acid, five drachms;

Water, ten fluid drachms;

Simple syrup, two pounds;

Tincture of fresh lemon-peel, one drachm.

† Dissolve the acid in the water, mix with the syrup at a boiling heat, and, when cold, add the tincture.

---

**SYRUPUS ADIANTI.**

## SYRUP OF MAIDENHAIR.

Take of Maidenhair, four ounces;

Boiling water, three pints.



Infuse for two hours, strain, and add

    Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify with white of egg, and add

    Maidenhair, two ounces.

Digest for two hours, and strain.

This syrup is known under the name of *Syrup of Capillaire*, and is much employed in Europe as a pectoral.

### **SYRUPUS ADIANTI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MAIDENHAIR.

Take of Maidenhair, five ounces ;

    Marshmallow, two drachms ;

    Asparagus root, one ounce ;

    Liquorice root, two ounces ;

    Water, two pints.

Boil to a pint and a half, express, strain, clarify and add

    Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Make syrup.

### **SYRUPUS ÆTHERIS.**

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ETHER.

Take of Sulphuric ether, one fluid ounce ;

    Syrup, one pint.

Mix in a glass vessel, having a stop-cock at the lower part ; shake occasionally for a week, and draw off when clear into small bottles.

### **SYRUPUS ALLII.**

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

Take of Garlic, bruised, six ounces ;

    Sugar, twenty-four ounces ;

    Dilute acetic acid, a pint.

Macerate the garlic for seven days in the acetic acid ; express, strain, and add the sugar.

### **SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ.**

SYRUP OF ORGEAT.

Take of Sweet almonds, one pound ;

    Bitter almonds, five ounces ;

    White sugar, six pounds ;

    Orange-flower water, eight fluid ounces ;

    Water, three pints.

Blanch the almonds, beat them into a paste with some of the water and the sugar, mix this paste with the rest of the water, press, and strain; dissolve the remainder of the sugar in the emulsion by means of a water-bath, add the orange-flower water, and strain.

---

**SYRUPUS ANTHEMIS.**

SYRUP OF CHAMOMILE.

Take of Coarsely powdered chamomile, one ounce;  
Cold water, twelve fluid ounces;  
Coarsely powdered sugar, twenty ounces.

Make an infusion by displacement, of the chamomile and water. Remove the residue, and substitute the sugar in its place; on this pour the infusion, till entirely dissolved.

---

**SYRUPUS VINI ANTIMONII.**

SYRUP OF ANTIMONIAL WINE.

Take of Antimonial wine,  
Sal ammoniac,  
Ammoniac, each two drachms;  
Oxymel of squill, one ounce;  
Syrup of mallow, half a pound.

Mix. In pectoral affections, to facilitate expectoration and to keep the bowels open.

---

**SYRUPUS ARALIE COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ARALIA.

Take of Extract of aralia,  
Fluid extract of yellow dock,  
Fluid extract of guaiacum, of each two ounces;  
Fluid extract of sassafras,  
Fluid extract of prickly ash berries,  
Fluid extract of elder flowers,  
Fluid extract of blue-flag, of each one and a half ounces.  
Syrupus, forty-eight ounces.

---

**SYRUPUS ASSAFETIDÆ.**

SYRUP OF ASSAFETIDA.

Take of Assafoetida, one ounce;  
Boiling water, one pint;  
Sugar, two pounds.

Rub the assafoetida with a part of the boiling water till a uniform

paste is made. Then gradually add the rest of the water, strain, and add the sugar, applying a gentle heat to dissolve it.

---

**SYRUPUS AURANTII CORTICIS.**

SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of Recently-dried sweet orange peel, two ounces.

Powder, and put in a displacement apparatus, and pour on it a mixture of two parts alcohol, and one of water, until six fluid ounces are obtained. Pour this on thirty-two ounces (av.) of coarsely-powdered sugar, and spread on paper, until the alcohol has evaporated. Then form it into a syrup, with sixteen ounces of water, merely carrying the heat to the boiling point, strain, and bottle whilst hot.

---

**SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORUM.**

SYRUP OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

Take of Orange-flower water, one part ;

Sugar, two parts.

Dissolve in a close vessel, and evaporate to proper consistence.

---

**SYRUPUS CAPSICI.**

CAYENNE PEPPER SYRUP.

Take of Simple syrup, two pints ;

Tincture of cayenne pepper, one fluid ounce.

Pour the tincture on the heated syrup, and evaporate it from the surface of the latter, until the vapor ceases to ignite on the approach of flame. Then mix immediately.

---

**SYRUPUS CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHITIS COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Take of Hypophosphite of lime, one and a half ounces ;

Hypophosphite of potassa, half an ounce ;

Cane sugar, one pound troy ;

Hot water, twenty fluid ounces ;

Orange-flower water, one fluid ounce.

Make a solution of the mixed salts in the hot water ; filter through paper, dissolve the sugar in the solution by the aid of heat ; strain, and add the orange flower water. Or,

Take of Hypophosphite of lime, two hundred and fifty-six grains ;

Hyposulphite of soda, one hundred and ninety-two grains ;

Hyposulphite of potassa, one hundred and twenty-eight grains ;

Hyposulphite of iron (recently precipitated), ninety-six grains;

White sugar, nine ounces;

Extract of vanilla, half an ounce.

Dissolve the salts of lime, soda and potassa in six ounces of water; put the iron salt in a mortar, and gradually add a solution of hypophosphorous acid till it is dissolved. To this add the solution of the other salts, after it has been rendered slightly acidulous with the same acid and the water, till the whole measures twelve fluid ounces. Dissolve in this the sugar, with heat, and flavor with vanilla. Without flavoring this syrup is not unpleasant.

---

### SYRUPUS CHLORAL.

SYRUP OF HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

Take of Hydrate of chloral, two scruples;

Water, one drachm;

Simple syrup, seven drachms.

Mix.

---

### SYRUPUS CHLOROFORMI.

COMPOUND CHLOROFORM SYRUP.

This formula, for an anodyne containing chloroform, will remain combined and mix readily with either spirit or water.

Macerate for two or three days, sixteen grains of resin of cannabis; two grains of capsicum; and eight drops of oil of peppermint, in four drachms of chloroform and one and a half drachms of ether. Filter the product. To about one ounce of syrup add half a drachm each of water and perchloric acid, and dissolve in this, by a water-bath, sixteen grains of muriate of morphia; when cold add ninety-six minims of Scheele's hydrocyanic acid; add to this the filtrate first made, and syrup sufficient to make the whole up to four ounces.

---

### SYRUPUS CIMICIFUGÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK COHOSH.

Macerate two ounces of black cohosh (black snake-root), one ounce of seneca root, half an ounce of liquorice root, and half an ounce of ipecacuanha root, in dilute alcohol for twenty-four hours; then transfer to a percolator, and run through two pints. Evaporate the excess of alcohol by a water-bath, and convert into a syrup with a sufficient quantity of sugar; lastly, treat two ounces of wild cherry bark with half a pint of cold water, which add to the syrup previously cooled.

**SYRUPUS CHIMAPHILÆ.**

PIPSISSEWA SYRUP.

Take of Powdered pipsissewa, four ounces ;  
 Water, eight fluid ounces.

Macerate for thirty-six hours, percolate so as to obtain a pint of fluid, evaporate one-half, and add sugar, twelve ounces.

---

**SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ.**

SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Extract of bark, fourteen drachms ;  
 White wine, two pounds ;  
 White sugar, three pounds.

Dissolve the extract in the wine, filter, and form a syrup with the sugar, with the aid of a very moderate heat.

---

**SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Powdered Peruvian bark, two drachms ;  
 Powdered seneka, half a drachm ;  
 Powdered liquorice, one drachm ;  
 Contused poppy heads, three ;  
 Contused ipecacuanha, one scruple ;  
 Ground ivy,  
 Hyssop,  
 Pennyroyal, each a handful ;  
 Sugar, one pound ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and make a syrup.

---

**SYRUPUS COFFEÆ.**

SYRUP OF COFFEE.

Take of Coffee, roasted, four ounces ;  
 Water, two pints ;  
 Refined sugar, three pounds.

Infuse the coffee in a pint and a half of the water for six hours, boil in a water-bath, let settle, decant, and add remainder of the water. Let stand for some hours ; decant, add sugar, form syrup, and strain.

---

**SYRUPUS COFFEÆ CITRATIS.**

SYRUP OF CITRATE OF CAFFEIN.

Take of Citrate of caffein, two and a half drachms ;  
 Simple syrup, four fluid ounces.

Dissolve.



**SYRUPUS CORYDALIS COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TURKEY CORN.

Take of Turkey corn root, coarsely bruised, two pounds ;  
 Leaves of Turin-leaf, one pound ;  
 Blue-flag root, one pound ;  
 Sheep-laurel leaves, half a pound.

First : Mix the articles together ; place the whole four pounds and one-half in a convenient vessel, cover them with alcohol of seventy-six per cent., and macerate for three days. Then transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add alcohol until two pints and four fluid ounces of the alcohol tincture have been obtained, which retain and set aside. Second : Then continue the percolation with water, and of this second solution reserve so much as contains a sensible amount of spirit, and distill or evaporate the alcohol from it. Third : Continue the displacement by water until the solution obtained is almost tasteless, and boil down this weaker infusion until, when added to the second solution after the evaporation of its alcohol, it will make thirteen pints and a half. Fourth : To these two solutions combined, add eighteen pounds of refined sugar, and dissolve it by heat, carefully removing any scum which arises as it comes to the point of boiling, and if it exceeds fifteen pints and twelve fluid ounces, evaporate to that quantity with constant stirring. Then remove from the fire, and when nearly cool add the two pints and four fluid ounces of alcoholic tincture first obtained, and set aside and make eighteen pints of syrup. It may also be flavored with some agreeable aromatic essence, as sassafras, winter-green, prickly-ash, berries, etc.

**SYRUPUS ERGOTÆ.**

SYRUP OF ERGOT.

Take of Ergot, one ounce and a half ;  
 White wine, two ounces.

Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Treat the residue three times with water, mix all the decoctions together, and add  
 Sugar, one pound.

Evaporate to consistence of syrup, and add the vinous tincture.  
 Dose, one to two fluid ounces. Or

Take of Ergot, twenty grains ;  
 Extract of opium, three-quarters of a grain ;  
 Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix.

**SYRUPUS FERRI CITRATIS.**

SYRUP OF THE CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Citrate of iron, one ounce ;  
 Syrup, five fluid ounces.  
 Dissolve. Dose, thirty drops to a teaspoonful.

---

**SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.**

SYRUP OF THE IODIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iodine, two ounces ;  
 Iron by hydrogen, half an ounce ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity ;  
 Sugar, twelve ounces.

Powder the iodine, add two fluid ounces of water, then the iron very gradually, filter the solution into a bottle containing the sugar, wash the residual impurities, pour the washings into the bottle, and add water sufficient to make the whole measure twenty fluid ounces ; shake the bottle and dissolve the sugar.

---

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.**

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Phosphate of iron, ninety-six grains ;  
 Water, nine fluid drachms ;  
 Syrupy phosphoric acid, (specific gravity 1.5), seven fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Rub the phosphate of iron with the water in a glass mortar, add the phosphoric acid, and filter the mixture into the syrup.

---

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.**

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE.

Take of Phosphate of iron, one hundred and ninety-two grains ;  
 Phosphate of quinia, ninety-six grains ;  
 Strychnia, (in crystal) three grains ;  
 Water, seven fluid drachms ;  
 Syrupy phosphoric acid, (specific gravity 1.5), nine fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Rub the phosphate of iron with five drachms of the water in a glass mortar, dissolve the strychnia and quinia in the acid, previously mixed with the remaining two drachms of water ; mix and filter into the syrup. Each fluid drachm contains two grains of phosphate of iron, one grain

of phosphate of quinine, and one thirty-second part of a grain of strychnine.

In this formula avoirdupois weight and imperial measure are adopted.

---

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUINIA.**

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH QUININE.

Take of Phosphate of iron, one hundred and ninety-two grains ;  
 Phosphate of quinia, ninety-six grains ;  
 Water, seven fluid drachms ;  
 Syrupy phosphoric acid, (specific gravity 1.5) nine fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Rub the powders with the water, add the acid and filter into the syrup. Each fluid drachm contains two grains of phosphate of iron, and one grain of phosphate of quinia.

In this formula avoirdupois weight and imperial measure are adopted.

---

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS ET MANGANESII.**

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH MANGANESE.

Take of Phosphate of iron, seventy-two grains ;  
 Phosphate of manganese, forty-eight grains ;  
 Water, eight fluid drachms ;  
 Syrupy phosphoric acid, eight fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Rub the powder with the water, add the acid, and filter into the syrup.

---

**SYRUPUS FERRI ET QUINIAE ET STRYCHNIAE.**

SYRUP OF IRON, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA.

Dissolve five drachms sulphate of iron in one ounce of boiling water, and one ounce of phosphate of soda in two ounces of the same. Mix the solutions and wash the precipitates on strainers until the washings are tasteless ; dissolve one hundred and ninety-two grains sulphate of quinia with sufficient sulphuric acid in two ounces of water ; precipitate the clear solution by a very slight excess of water of ammonia, collect and carefully wash it, dissolve both precipitates, and also six grains of strychnia, in fourteen ounces dilute phosphoric acid, then add fourteen ounces white sugar, and dissolve the whole without heat.

---

**SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ.**

SYRUP OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Liquorice root, two ounces ;  
 Maidenhair, one ounce ;

Hyssop, half an ounce ;

Water, two pints.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, boil to one-half, and add to strained decoction

Honey, eight ounces ;

Sugar, sixteen ounces ;

Rose water, four fluid ounces.

Make a syrup.

### **SYRUPUS HELIANTHI COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HELIANTHUS.

Take of Bruised or ground sunflower seed, eight ounces ;

White sugar, twenty-three ounces ;

Schiedam schnapps, or good Holland gin, two pints ;

Absolute alcohol,

Ether water, of each a sufficient quantity.

Place the sunflower seed in a bottle, cover them with ether, tightly close the bottle, and allow them to macerate, at a temperature not exceeding 90° F., for fourteen days, frequently agitating. Decant the ether, and also obtain as much of it as can be had by strong expression of the seeds, and set it aside in a well closed vessel. Bruise the cake formed by expressing the seeds, place it in a steam percolator, and pass vapors of real and alcoholic tinctures, and remove the ether and alcohol by evaporation, or by distillation, as may be preferred, which leaves an oily substance. Through the seeds remaining in the percolator pass steam, until eighteen fluid ounces of infusion are obtained. Reduce this by evaporation to eight fluid ounces. Add the sugar to form a syrup by aid of heat, carefully skimming, and filter through clean sand. When this syrup is cold add to it the Schiedam schnapps (or gin), and the oil produced from the ethereal and alcoholic tinctures. The dose varies from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, three, four, or more times per day, or whenever cough is severe. When it is desired to obtain a direct effect, half an ounce each of the oils of juniper and of stillingia may be added to the above.

### **SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.**

IPECACUANHA SYRUP.

Take of Bruised ipecacuanha, six ounces (troy) ;

Alcohol, one pint and a half ;

Water, one pint.

Mix to form a tincture. Digest for ten days, filter, and add one pint of water by way of displacement ; evaporate in a water-bath to two pints ; add immediately refined sugar, three pounds and a quarter (troy), and boil.

**SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, one drachm ;  
 Orris root, two drachms ;  
 Red Peruvian bark, half an ounce ;  
 Seneca,  
 Iceland moss, each two ounces ;  
 Sugar, two pounds ;  
 Boiling water, two pints.

Digest for two hours, strain, and evaporate to one pint ; then add the sugar, and make a syrup. In spoonful doses, as an expectorant. Or

Take of Syrup of ipecacuanha,  
 Syrup of poppies, each two ounces ;  
 Syrup of orange flowers, one ounce ;  
 Oxymel of squills, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

**SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ.**

SYRUP OF RHATANY.

Take of Extract of rhatany, two ounces ;  
 Water, one pint ;  
 Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Dissolve the extract in the water, and filter ; add the sugar, and form syrup.

**SYRUPUS LACTUCARIÏ.**

SYRUP OF LACTUCARIUM.

Take of Powdered lactucarium, sixty-four grains ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, thirty-two grains ;  
 Sugar, four ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Grind the lactucarium with the carbonate of potash, till well mixed ; add enough water to moisten completely ; stand aside for twelve hours, and then slowly obtain two fluid ounces by percolation ; add the sugar, and dissolve with a gentle heat. Each fluid drachm contains two grains of lactucarium.

**SYRUPUS LIMONIS.**

LEMON SYRUP.

Take of Strained lemon juice, one pint ;  
 Sugar, two pounds.

Mix, and form syrup. Or

Take of Oil of lemon, half a fluid drachm ;



Citric acid, one ounce ;  
Simple syrup, one gallon.

Rub the oil with some powdered sugar, then, with a portion of the syrup, dissolve the citric acid in two ounces of water, and mix the whole.

---

### SYRUPUS LOBELIÆ.

SYRUP OF LOBELIA.

Take of Vinegar of lobelia, six fluid ounces ;  
Sugar, twelve ounces ( av.).

Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar, by aid of heat, remove the scum which rises, and strain.

---

### SYRUPUS MARRUBII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND.

Take of The bark of red-root,  
Roots of elecampane,  
Spikenard,  
Comfrey,  
Bark of wild cherry,  
Leaves and tops of horehound, each one pound ;  
Bloodroot, half a pound.

Grind and mix the articles together, place the whole six and one half pounds in a convenient vessel, cover them with alcohol of seventy-six per cent., and macerate for three days. Then transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add alcohol, until three pints of the alcoholic tincture have been obtained, which retain and set aside. Then continue the percolation with water, and of this second solution reserve so much as contains a sensible amount of spirit, and distill or evaporate the alcohol from it. Continue the displacement by water, until the solution obtained is almost tasteless, and boil down this weaker infusion until, when added to the second solution after the evaporation of its alcohol, it will make eighteen pints. To these two solutions combined, add twenty-four pounds of refined sugar, and dissolve it by heat, carefully removing any scum which arises as it comes to the point of boiling, and if it exceeds twenty-one pints, evaporate to that quantity with constant stirring. Then remove from the fire, and when nearly cold add the three pints of alcoholic tincture first obtained and set aside, and make three gallons of syrup. Each pint will contain the virtues of four ounces of the ingredients.

**SYRUPUS MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS.**

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF MANGANESE.

Take of Phosphate of manganese, ninety-six grains ;  
 Water, nine fluid drachms ;  
 Syrupy phosphoric acid, (specific gravity 1.5 ), nine fluid  
 drachms ;  
 Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

---

**SYRUPUS MITCHELLÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PARTRIDGEBERRY.

Take of Partridgeberry, one pound ;  
 Helonias root,  
 High cranberry bark,  
 Blue cohosh root, each four ounces.

Grind and mix the articles together, place the whole pound and three-quarters in a convenient vessel, cover them with fourth-proof brandy, and macerate for three days. Then transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add brandy until three pints of spirituous tincture have been obtained, which reserve. Then continue the displacement with water, until the liquor passes tasteless; add to this two pounds of refined sugar, and evaporate by a greater heat to five pints; remove from the fire, add the reserved three pints of spirituous tincture, and flavor with essence of sassafras. Strictly speaking this is not a syrup but a sweetened infusion, yet I place it here as being nearly in its appropriate class.

---

**SYRUPUS MYRICÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BAYBERRY.

Take of Fluid extract of bayberry, one ounce ;  
 Fluid extract of rhubarb, half a ounce ;  
 Fluid extract of capsicum,  
 Fluid extract uvi ursi, each half an ounce ;  
 Syrup, one pint.

---

**SYRUPUS OPII.**

SYRUP OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of opium, one part ;  
 Water, sixteen parts ;  
 Syrup, five hundred parts.

Dissolve the opium in the water, filter, add it to the syrup, heated to boiling, and strain.

**SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.**

SYRUP OF WILD-CHERRY BARK.

Take of Powdered wild-cherry bark, four ounces ;  
 Water, twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate for two days ; put in a displacement apparatus ; add water till twelve fluid ounces are obtained, returning the first portions till it comes away clear, then add

Sugar, twenty-four ounces,  
 and form syrup. Or

Take of Wild-cherry bark, in fine powder, five ounces ;  
 Peach kernels, in fine powder, two drachms ;  
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;  
 Sugar, thirty-two ounces ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder and pack in a percolator, add the glycerine and water, set aside for twenty-four hours, and filter, adding water until a pint has passed, then add the sugar.

**SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.**

SYRUP OF POPPIES.

Take of Poppy capsules, bruised and deprived of seeds, three pounds ;  
 Sugar, five pounds ;  
 Boiling water, five gallons ;  
 Rectified spirit, five fluid ounces.

Boil the capsules in the water down to two gallons ; press strongly. Then boil the strained liquor to four pints, and strain, while hot. Set aside for twelve hours, for the dregs to subside ; boil the clear liquor down to two pints ; in this dissolve the sugar, and lastly add the spirit.

**SYRUPUS PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**

SYRUP OF TAR.

Take of Tar, strained, one ounce (troy) ;  
 Pulverized sugar (refined), twelve ounces ;  
 Carbonate of magnesia, rubbed to powder on a sieve, three ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix the alcohol with six fluid ounces of water. Rub the tar in a mortar of sufficient capacity with one ounce of the sugar, and then with the carbonate of magnesia ; gradually add, with constant trituration, which should be continued for fifteen or twenty minutes, four fluid ounces of the mixture of alcohol and water ; then strain with strong

expression. Return the residue to the mortar and again triturate, first with one ounce of the sugar and then with the remaining four fluid ounces of the mixture of alcohol and water, gradually added as before. Finally strain, and strongly express; and then reduce the dregs by trituration to a smooth and uniform condition, and pack firmly in a glass funnel prepared for percolating, and adjusted to the neck of a graduated bottle containing the remainder of the sugar, and pour upon this the expressed liquid, and when it has all disappeared from the surface continue the percolation with water until the whole measures one pint. Agitate occasionally, until the sugar is dissolved, and strain if necessary.

---

### SYRUPUS QUINIAE PHOSPHATIS.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF QUININE.

Take of Phosphate of quinia, ninety-six grains ;  
 Water, thirteen and a half fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup phosphoric acid (1.5), two and a half fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup, two fluid drachms.

Mix the acid with the water, add the quinia, and filter into the syrup. Each fluid drachm contains one grain of phosphate of quinine and acid, equal to about ten minims of the dilute phosphoric acid.

The same weight of quinia, prepared by precipitating an acidulating solution of the disulphate by solution of ammonia, collecting, washing, and drying at 100° F., may be used in the absence of the phosphate. In this formula avoirdupois weight and imperial measures are intended.

---

### SYRUPUS RHEI.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Take of Fluid extract of rhubarb, one fluid ounce ;  
 Syrup, eight ounces.

Mix.

---

### SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces and a half ;  
 Cloves, bruised,  
 Cinnamon, bruised, each half an ounce ;  
 Nutmeg, bruised, two drachms ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain ; evaporate on a water-bath to one pint, and add (while it is still hot), syrup, six pints, previously heated.

**SYRUPUS RHEI ET SENNÆ.**

SYRUP OF RHUBARB AND SENNA.

Take of Bruised rhubarb, one ounce ;  
 Senna, two ounces ;  
 Fennel seed,  
 Bruised cinnamon, each two drachms ;  
 Boiling water, two pints and a half.  
 Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add sugar, three pounds.  
 Make syrup.

---

**SYRUPUS RHEI ALKALINUS.**

ALKALINE SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Take of Alkaline fluid extract of rhubarb, six fluid ounces ;  
 Oil of cinnamon, three minims ;  
 Sugar, thirty six troy ounces.

Mix the oil of cinnamon with the fluid extract, then add sufficient water to make the whole mixture weigh twenty troy ounces ; in this dissolve the sugar with the aid of heat, and strain.

---

**SYRUPUS RHEI ET POTASSÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF RHUBARB AND POTASSA.

Take of Best India rhubarb, in coarse powder,  
 Pure carbonate of potassa, each two ounces ;  
 Golden-seal,  
 Cinnamon, each one ounce ;  
 Refined sugar, four pounds ;  
 Brandy, one gallon ;  
 Oil of peppermint, twenty minims.

Macerate the rhubarb, golden-seal, and cinnamon in half a gallon of brandy for six hours, with a gentle heat ; then transfer the mass to a percolator, and displace with the remaining half gallon of brandy. The remaining strength, if there be any, can be obtained by adding water until the liquid comes off tasteless. To this add the carbonate of potassa, sugar and oil of peppermint, this last having been previously rubbed with a sufficient quantity of the sugar to absorb it, and mix the two liquors. The whole of the active properties of the ingredients may be obtained with more certainty by using alcohol, seventy-six per cent., instead of brandy, owing to the great want of uniformity in the quality of the latter.



**SYRUPUS ROSÆ.**

SYRUP OF ROSES.

Take of Red roses, two ounces ;  
 Boiling water, one pint ;  
 Sugar, twenty ounces.

Macerate the rose leaves in the water for twelve hours, strain, add sugar, and form a syrup.

**SYRUPUS RUBI.**

SYRUP OF BLACKBERRIES.

Take of Juice of blackberries, twenty ounces ;  
 Sugar, three pounds.

Boil, and strain. Said to be very useful in dysentery. Or

Take of Blackberries, thirty quarts.

Mash, strain through unbleached muslin, and express the remainder. Then heat in a proper vessel

Sugar, (av.) sixty-four pounds.

Water, two and one-quarter gallons.

Make a syrup, and stir in the blackberry juice, continuing the heat until the syrup has boiled two or three minutes. The syrup should mark 31° Baume while boiling. Remove from the fire, skim and strain. As this syrup is rather insipid, its flavor may be improved by adding aromatics.

**SYRUPUS RUBI AROMATICUS.**

AROMATIC BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

Make a syrup of the following ingredients :

Blackberry juice, two pints ;  
 Sugar, one pound ;  
 Brandy, one pint ;  
 Nutmegs, grated, six ;  
 Bruised cinnamon, half ounce ;  
 Cloves, two drachms ;  
 Allspice, two drachms.

The astringent properties of blackberry juice adapt it, particularly in combination with carminatives, to the treatment of bowel complaints.

**SYRUPUS RUMECIS COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOWDOCK.

Grind and mix together of Yellow-dock root, (rumex), two pounds ;  
 Bark of false bittersweet root, one pound ;  
 American ivy bark, half-pound ;  
 Figwort, half-pound.

Cover them with 76 per cent. alcohol, and let them stand for two days. Then displace through a percolator, with hot water, two pints extract, which reserve. Continue the percolation with hot water, and reserve so much of this second solution as contains a sensible amount of spirit; distill the alcohol from it and set it aside. Continue the displacement with hot water, until near exhaustion, and boil down this until when mixed with the second solution, the two combined will make twelve pints. To the mixture of these two add sixteen pounds refined sugar, dissolve by heat, carefully removing the scum, evaporate to fourteen pints. When nearly cold, add the two pints first reserved, alcoholic tincture, making in all two gallons syrup. Each pint will contain the virtue of four ounces of the ingredients.

---

**SYRUPUS SANGUINARIÆ.**

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Coarsely-powdered bloodroot, eight ounces;  
 Acetic acid, four ounces;  
 Water, five pints;  
 Sugar, (troy) two pounds.

Mix two fluid ounces of the acetic acid with a pint of water and macerate the root for three days. Transfer to a percolator, and displace with the remainder of the water, previously mixed with the other half of the acetic acid. Evaporate on a water-bath to eighteen fluid ounces, add the sugar, and form a syrup.

---

**SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ.**

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, two pounds;  
 Bittersweet,  
 Pipsissewa, each half a pound;  
 Guaiacum,  
 Liquorice root, each four ounces;  
 Sassafras,  
 Partridge berry leaves, each two ounces;  
 Sugar, twelve pounds.

Reduce the ingredients to coarse powder, macerate them in diluted alcohol, for two days, put in a displacement apparatus, and displace slowly until two gallons of liquid have passed. Evaporate on a water-bath till reduced to six pints, then add the sugar, and form a syrup.

**SYRUPUS SAXIFRAGÆ.**

SYRUP OF SAXIFRAGE.

Take of Fluid extract saxifrage, two ounces ;  
Syrup, fourteen ounces.

Mix.

---

**SYRUPUS SAXIFRAGÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SAXIFRAGE.

Take of Saxifrage,  
Yellow dock,  
Bittersweet,  
Comphrey,  
Tag alder,  
Dandelion,  
Mandrake, each thirty-two ounces ;  
Blue flag, sixteen ounces.

Let all the herbs be good and fresh. (1) Then grind fine and mix the articles together ; place the whole twelve pounds in a convenient vessel, cover them with alcohol of 76 per cent. and macerate for four weeks.

Then transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add alcohol, until five pints of the alcoholic tincture has been obtained, which retain and set aside. (2) Then continue the percolation with water as long as it exhibits a sensible amount of medicinal properties with an alcoholic taste. (3) Continue the displacement with water, until it has no taste. Boil down these two solutions (all except the alcoholic tincture), so that it will make thirty-two pints. (4) To these two solutions combined, add thirty-two pounds of refined sugar and dissolve it by heat, carefully removing any scum which arises as it comes to the point of boiling ; and if it exceeds thirty-six pints, evaporate to that quantity with constant stirring. Then remove from the fire, and when nearly cold, add the four pints of reserved alcoholic tincture.

---

**SYRUPUS SCILLÆ.**

SYRUP OF SQUILLS.

Take of Vinegar of squills, eight fluid ounces ;  
Sugar, twelve ounces.

Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar of squills by the aid of heat, and strain while hot.

**SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILLS.

Take of Extract of seneka and squill, one pound ;  
Clarified honey, at 160°, six pounds.

Mix, and add tartar emetic, sixteen grains to each sixteen fluid ounces of the syrup.

**SYRUPUS SENEGÆ.**

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Take of Seneka, in moderately fine powder, four troy ounces ;  
Refined sugar, fourteen and one-half troy ounces ;  
Distilled water, two pints, or a sufficient quantity ;  
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces.

Moisten the seneka with two fluid ounces of water, and allow it to rest for two or three hours. Then pack tightly in a conical percolator, pour on water until the infusion begins to pass, then stop the operation for twenty-four hours. After this resume displacement, and continue until two pints have passed, or until the root is exhausted. Evaporate the percolate carefully on a water-bath to two fluid ounces, and while still warm gradually stir in the alcohol. Transfer the mixture to a bottle, and shake occasionally for several hours ; filter, distill to two fluid ounces, add two fluid ounces of water, and evaporate again to two fluid ounces. Then add sufficient water to make the whole measure eight fluid ounces ; filter, and if not perfectly clear, refilter until the liquid passes perfectly clear. Pour the filtrate on the sugar, contained in a porcelain dish, and form a syrup.

**SYRUPUS STILLINGIÆ.**

SYRUP OF STILLINGIA (QUEEN'S ROOT).

Take of Queen's root, three pounds ;  
Prickly ash berries, one and a half pounds ;  
Refined sugar, eighteen pounds.

Grind, and mix the articles together ; place the whole four and a half pounds in a convenient vessel, cover them with alcohol of seventy-six per cent., and macerate for three days. Then transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add alcohol until five pints of the alcoholic tincture have been obtained, which retain and set aside. Then continue the percolation with water, until the liquor passes almost tasteless ; add the sugar to it, and evaporate by gentle heat until thirteen pints are obtained, to which add the reserved five pints of alcoholic tincture, and make eighteen pints of syrup. It may be flavored with a sufficient quantity of the essence of sassafras if required.

**SYRUPUS STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITUS.**

COMPOUND SYRUP OF STILLINGIA (QUEEN'S ROOT).

Take of Queen's root,  
 Root of Turkey corn, each two pounds;  
 Blue-flag root,  
 Elder-flowers,  
 Pipsissewa leaves, each one pound;  
 Coriander seed,  
 Prickly ash berries, each half a pound.

Grind, and mix the articles together; place the whole eight pounds in a convenient vessel, cover them with alcohol of seventy-six per cent., and macerate for three days. Then convey the whole to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add alcohol until four pints of the alcoholic tincture have been obtained, which retain and set aside. Then continue the percolation with water; and of this second solution reserve so much as contains a sensible amount of spirit, and distill or evaporate the alcohol from it. Continue the displacement by water until the solution obtained is almost tasteless; and boil down this weaker infusion until, when added to the second solution, after the evaporation of its alcohol, it will make twenty-four pints. To these two solutions combined add twenty-four pounds of refined sugar, and dissolve it by heat, carefully removing any scum which arises as it comes to the point of boiling; and if it exceeds twenty-eight pints, evaporate to that point, with constant stirring. Then remove from the fire, and when nearly cold add the four pints of reserved alcoholic tincture, and make four gallons of syrup, each pint of which will be equal to four ounces of the ingredients in medicinal value.

**SYRUPUS STRAMONII.**

SYRUP OF STRAMONIUM.

Take of Stramonium seed, bruised, one ounce;  
 Vinegar, one pound.  
 Infuse for two days, strain, and add sugar, two pounds. Dissolve.

**SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.**

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of Tincture of tolu, two fluid ounces;  
 Carbonate of magnesia, two drachms;  
 Sugar, (avoir.) one pound and a half;  
 Water, twelve fluid ounces.

Rub the tincture with the carbonate and two ounces of the sugar, gradually add the water, and filter; then dissolve the remainder of the sugar, by a gentle heat, in the filtered liquid.



**SYRUPUS ZINCI PHOSPHATIS.**

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF ZINC.

Take of Phosphate of zinc, one hundred and ninety-two grains ;  
 Water, eleven fluid drachms ;  
 Syrup phosphoric acid (specific gravity 1.5), five fluid  
 drachms ;  
 Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Rub the phosphate with the water, add the acid, and filter into syrup. Each fluid drachm contains two grains of zinc phosphate, and about eighteen minims of dilute phosphoric acid. In this formula avoirdupois weight and imperial measure are adopted.

**SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.**

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Tincture of ginger, two fluid ounces ;  
 Carbonate of magnesia, two drachms ;  
 Sugar, (avoir.) one pound and a half ;  
 Water, twelve fluid ounces.

Rub the tincture with the carbonate of magnesia and two ounces of the sugar, in powder ; gradually add the water, and filter. The remainder of the sugar is then dissolved in the filtered liquid by means of a gentle heat.

**TINCTURÆ.**

Tinctures are solutions of vegetable, animal, and, in some cases, of mineral substances in spirituous fluids. The spirit employed is alcohol, either diluted or undiluted, either pure or medicated ; and, in some cases, ether. The form of tincture is one much used in pharmacy : it presents the active principles of drugs in a small volume ; it can be preserved in an unaltered state for a long time ; and is, in most cases, well adapted to unite with other substances in extemporaneous prescriptions. Tinctures are made by maceration, or by displacement.

*Maceration* is an operation in which, by the action of a fluid at common temperatures, continued for a certain length of time, a solution of the principles of an organic substance in that fluid is obtained. As before stated, in making tinctures, the strength of the spirituous menstruum employed is varied according to circumstances. If the substance to be acted upon is resinous, alcohol is to be employed ; if it contains also matters soluble in water, and insoluble in pure alcohol, this article, in a diluted state, is to be used. The period of maceration varies from

a few hours to several weeks; and, during the process, the vessel in which it is performed should be kept closed, to prevent evaporation. When the spirit has remained upon the substance for the directed period, it should be decanted, instead of being left, as is too often the case, standing on the dregs until it is used. This practice is erroneous, and may be attended with evil consequences; for the characters and properties of a tincture which has been suffered to remain too long in contact with the solid ingredients, will often be found to differ considerably from what they would have been if the process had been terminated at the indicated time. When a tincture is made by maceration, it requires to be filtered, after being separated from the dregs; otherwise it will be turbid, and deposit much insoluble matter on standing.

*Displacement.*—This process is of comparatively late introduction in the making of tinctures, &c. For a great proportion of these preparations, it is decidedly to be preferred to maceration; but for others it has not proved so satisfactory. Mohr and Redwood observe, on this point:—

“When only small quantities of tincture are made at a time, and kept in stock, the adoption of the process of displacement will often be found convenient and advantageous. It offers the means of making a tincture in two or three hours, which, by the other process, would require as many weeks. The process being thus completed in so short a time (for the quantity contemplated might be made at one operation), it would not be so likely as the other to experience neglect during the performance of it, or a deviation from the prescribed instructions; the product would, therefore, be more uniform. Finally, in many cases, the tincture and spirit may be removed from the dregs more completely, in operating on small quantities, by this process, than by the other.”

---

#### **TINCTURA ABSINTHII.**

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Take of Wormwood, one part;

Alcohol, eight parts.

Digest with a gentle heat for five days, express, and filter.

---

#### **TINCTURI ACONITI.**

TINCTURE OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Take of Aconite leaves, two ounces;

Diluted alcohol, one pint.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

**TINCTURA ACONITI RADICIS.**

TINCTURE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Take of Powdered aconite root, (troy) sixteen ounces ;  
 Rectified spirit, sixteen fluid ounces.

Macerate for four days, then pack in a percolator, and add rectified spirit until twenty-four fluid ounces of tincture are obtained.

---

**TINCTURA ALOES.**

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Powdered aloes, one ounce ;  
 Liquorice, three ounces ;  
 Alcohol, half a pint ;  
 Distilled water, one and a half pints.

Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURE ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.**

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND MYRRH.

Take of Tincture of aloes, three fluid ounces ;  
 Tincture of myrrh, four fluid ounces ;  
 Tincture of saffron, three fluid ounces.

Mix.

Long celebrated under the name of *Elixir Proprietatis*.

---

**TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ.**

TINCTURE OF ANGUSTURA.

Take of Powdered angustura bark, four and a half ounces ;  
 Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, then filter.

---

**TINCTURA ARNICÆ.**

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

Take of Flowers of arnica, three ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA APOCYNI.**

TINCTURE OF APOCYNUM.

Take of Recent apocynum root, crushed, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.

Macerate seven days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.**

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ ET POTASSÆ.**

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida,  
 Carbonate of potassa, each two ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for three days, by a mild heat, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ AMMONIATA.**

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Ammoniated alcohol, sixteen fluid ounces ;  
 Assafœtida, one ounce.  
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, in a closed vessel, and then distill sixteen ounces.

---

**TINCTURA AURANTII.**

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of Dried orange peel, three ounces and a half ;  
 Proof spirit, ( Imp )., two pints.  
 Digest for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA BAPTISIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF BAPTISIA.

Take of Fluid extract of baptisia, two fluid ounces ;  
 Alcohol, sixteen fluid ounces.  
 Mix, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.**

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Belladonna leaves, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder with dilute alcohol, and pack in a percolator,  
 and gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

**TINCTURA BENZOINI.**

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin, one part ;  
 Alcohol, eight parts.  
 Digest for some days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin, three ounces ;  
 Purified storax, two ounces ;  
 Balsam tolu, one ounce ;  
 Powdered aloes, half an ounce ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA BUCHU.**

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

Take of Buchu leaves, five ounces ;  
 Proof spirit, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CALAMI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CALAMUS.

Take of Contused calamus,  
 Contused gentian, each three ounces ;  
 Contused geum, two ounces and a half ;  
 Contused angelica, one ounce and a half ;  
 Contused ginger, half an ounce ;  
 Contused fennel, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, twelve pints.  
 Macerate for six days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.**

TINCTURE OF COLUMBO.

Take of Columbo, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.**

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Cantharides, in fine powder, half an ounce ;  
 Diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity.



Moisten the powder with half an ounce of the alcohol, and pack in a percolator, and gradually add alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA CAPSICI.**

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Cayenne pepper, in powder, one ounce ;  
Diluted alcohol, two pints.

Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, and pack in a percolator ; and gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

---

**TINCTURA CAPSICI CONCENTRATA.**

CONCENTRATED TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Cayenne pepper, four ounces ;  
Rectified spirit, twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate for seven days, and strain. Used as an embrocation for toothache and chilblains.

---

**TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.**

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of Cardamom, in powder, four ounces ;  
Diluted alcohol, two pints.

Moisten the powder with a little of the dilute alcohol, and pack in a percolator ; and gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

---

**TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of Powdered cardamom, six drachms ;  
Powdered caraway, two drachms ;  
Bruised cochineal, one drachm ;  
Bruised cinnamon, five drachms ;  
Raisins, five ounces ;  
Diluted alcohol, two pints and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.**

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Powdered cascarilla, in powder, five ounces ;  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, and pack in a percolator ; and gradually add alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

**TINCTURA CASTOREI.**

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Bruised castor, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Digest for seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA.**

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Bruised castor, two ounces ;  
 Bruised saffron, one ounce ;  
 Spirit of sulphuric ether, twelve ounces.  
 Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CATECHU.**

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu, three ounces ;  
 Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CAULOPHYLLII COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAULOPHYLLUM.

Take of Blue cohosh, in fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Ergot,  
 Polygonum, each in fine powder, an ounce ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powders with a little alcohol, and pack in a percolator ;  
 and gradually add alcohol until a pint and a half of tincture have  
 passed.

---

**TINCTURA CHIRETTÆ.**

TINCTURE OF CHIRETTA.

Take of Chiretta, five ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ.**

TINCTURE OF BLACK SNAKERROOT.

Take of Fresh bruised black cohosh, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.  
 Digest for fourteen days, and filter.

**TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CIMICIFUGA.

Take of Tincture of black cohosh, four fluid ounces ;  
 Tincture of bloodroot, two fluid ounces ;  
 Tincture of poke-root, one fluid ounce.

Mix.

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.**

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Powdered yellow bark, six ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little alcohol, and pack in a percolator, and gradually add alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE.

Take of Powdered red bark, two ounces ;  
 Bruised orange peel, one ounce and a half ;  
 Bruised virginia snakeroot, three drachms ;  
 Saffon, cut,  
 Red saunders, rasped, each one drachm ;  
 Diluted alcohol, twenty fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.**

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Bruised cinnamon, three ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Bruised cinnamon, one ounce ;  
 Bruised cloves,  
 Bruised nutmeg,  
 Cut saffron, each half an ounce ;  
 Bruised calamus, one drachm ;  
 Bruised mace, two drachms ;  
 Fresh lemon peel,  
 Fresh orange peel, each one drachm ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint and a half.

Digest, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA COCCI CACTI.**

TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL.

Take of Powdered cochineal, one part ;  
 Diluted alcohol, eight parts.  
 Macerate eight days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA COLCHICI.**

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM.

Take of Colchicum seed, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Take of Colchicum seed, bruised, five ounces ;  
 Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.  
 Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA COLLINSONIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF HORSE-BALM.

Take of Bruised horse-balm root, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA CONII.**

TINCTURE OF CONIUM.

Take of Hemlock leaves, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Moisten the powder with a little alcohol, pack in a percolator, and gradually add diluted alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

---

**TINCTURA CONTRAYERVÆ.**

TINCTURE OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva, one part ;  
 Diluted alcohol, eight parts.  
 Digest in one-half the alcohol for four days, strain and digest with the other half of the alcohol ; strain, and filter the united liquids.

**TINCTURA COPAIBÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

Take of Copaiba, one ounce and a half ;  
 Balsam Peru, half an ounce ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, one drachm and a half ;  
 Cut saffron, two drachms ;  
 Alcohol, sixteen fluid ounces.

Mix, and digest for three days, and filter.

**TINCTURA COPTIS.**

TINCTURE OF GOLDTHREAD.

Take of Goldthread, one ounce ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.

Macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, one fluid drachm to three fluid drachms.

**TINCTURA CORIANDRI.**

TINCTURE OF CORIANDER.

Take of Coriander, one part ;  
 Diluted alcohol, eight parts.

Macerate for a week, and filter.

**TINCTURA CROCI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, one ounce ;  
 Myrrh, two ounces ;  
 Socotrine aloes, ten ounces ;  
 Cinnamon,  
 Mace,  
 Nutmeg, each half an ounce ;  
 Orange-flower water, one pint ;  
 Alcohol, sixteen pints.

Digest for two days, and distill off eight pints.

**TINCTURA CORYDALIS COMPOSITA.**

TINCTURE OF CORYDALIS.

Take of Corydalis,  
 Yellow dock,  
 Tag alder,  
 Saxifrage, each, in fine powder, an ounce ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powders with a little alcohol, pack in a percolator, and gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.



**TINCTURA CUBEÆ.**

TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

Take of Cubebs, in powder, four ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, and pack in a percolator ; and gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

**TINCTURA DIGITALIS.**

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

Take of Foxglove leaves, four ounces ;  
Diluted alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

**TINCTURA DRACONTII.**

TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Take of Skunk cabbage root, sliced, one ounce ;  
Alcohol, six fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

**TINCTURA ELATERINÆ.**

TINCTURE OF ELATERIN.

Take of Elaterin, one grain ;  
Alcohol, one ounce ;  
Nitric acid, four drops.

Mix.

**TINCTURA ERGOTÆ.**

TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

Take of Ergot, two ounces and a half ;  
Diluted alcohol, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Or

Take of Powdered ergot, eight ounces ;  
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for two weeks, strain, express, and filter. Or

Take of Powdered ergot, two ounces ;  
Spirit of nitric ether, one pint.

Digest for ten days, and filter.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETAS.**

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

Take of Acetate of potassa, two parts ;  
Sulphate of iron, one part ;

Rectified spirit, twenty-six parts.

Rub the acetate and sulphate together, dry by a moderate heat, and triturate with the spirit. Digest in a closed bottle for seven days, and decant.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETAS ALCOHOLICA.**

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

Take of Liquid acetate of iron, one part ;

Diluted alcohol, seven parts.

Digest for two days, and filter.

**TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI.**

TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Take of Subcarbonate of iron, half a pound ;

Muriatic acid, one pint ;

Alcohol, three pints.

Pour the acid on the subcarbonate ; when the effervescence has ceased, apply a gentle heat, and continue it, stirring occasionally, until the carbonate is dissolved ; then filter, and add the alcohol to the clear solution. Or

Take of Muriatic acid, two ounces (troy) ;

Protocarbonate of iron, a sufficient quantity to saturate ;

Honey, two ounces and a half ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Saturate the acid with the carbonate, add the honey and sufficient alcohol to make nineteen fluid ounces ; after standing six hours, filter.

**TINCTURA FERRI CITRATIS.**

TINCTURE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Liquid citrate of iron, two ounces ;

Diluted alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces ;

Spirit of citron, one fluid ounce.

Mix.

**TINCTURA FERRI IODIDI.**

TINCTURE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iodide of iron, one drachm ;

Alcohol,

Distilled water, each one fluid ounce.

Mix.

**TINCTURA FRASERÆ.**

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN COLOMBO.

Take of Contused American colombo, one ounce ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA GALBANI.**

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, in small pieces, two ounces ;  
 Proof spirit, two pints.  
 Digest for seven days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA GALLÆ.**

TINCTURE OF GALLS.

Take of Bruised galls, one pound ;  
 Water, two pints.  
 Macerate twenty-four hours, and add  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Filter.

---

**TINCTURA GELSEMI.**

TINCTURE OF GELSEMIUM.

Take of Fresh root of Gelsemium, sliced, four ounces  
 Dilute alcohol, sixteen fluid ounces.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA GENTIANÆ.**

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, one part ;  
 Diluted alcohol, four parts.  
 Macerate for six days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.**

Take of Gentian, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Bitter orange peel, in fine powder, one ounce ;  
 Cardamom, in moderately fine powder, half an ounce ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powders, moisten with a little alcohol and pack in a percolator ; gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

**TINCTURA GUAIACI.**

TINCTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Powdered resin of guaiacum, half a pound ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Powdered resin of guaiacum, four ounces ;  
 Carbonate of soda, or potassa, one and a half drachms ;  
 Powdered pimento, one ounce ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.  
 Digest for a few days. Add volatile spirit of ammonia, if required,  
 in proportion of one or two drachms to each four ounces of tincture.

---

**TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.**

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Powdered resin of guaiacum, four ounces ;  
 Aromatic spirit of ammonia, one and a half pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA HELLEBORI.**

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Bruised black hellebore, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA HUMULI.**

TINCTURE OF HOPS.

Take of Hops, five ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA HYDRASTIS.**

TINCTURE OF GOLDEN-SEAL.

Take of Golden-seal, in fine powder, three ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder with a little alcohol and pack in a percolator,  
 and gradually add dilute alcohol until one pint of tincture has passed.

**TINCTURA HYDRASTIS COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GOLDEN-SEAL.

Take of Golden-seal,

Lobelia seed, each, in moderately fine powder, one ounce ;  
Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, and add gradually dilute alcohol until one pint of tincture has passed.

**TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.**

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Take of Henbane leaves, four ounces ;

Diluted alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA HYPERICI.**

TINCTURE OF ST. JOHNSWORT.

Take of St. Johnswort, in fine powder, two ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little alcohol, and gradually add dilute alcohol until one pint of tincture has passed.

**TINCTURA IGNATIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF IGNATIA.

Take of Ignatia, in fine powder, four ounces ;

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little alcohol, and gradually add alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

**TINCTURA IODINI.**

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, one ounce ;

Alcohol, one pint.

Dissolve.

**TINCTURA IODINI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, half an ounce ;

Iodide of potassium, one ounce ;

Alcohol, one pint.

Mix, and form a tincture.



**TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ.**

TINCTURE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Bruised ipecacuanha, two ounces ;  
 Spirit of nitric ether, two pints.  
 Digest for eight days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA IRIDIS.**

TINCTURE OF BLUE-FLAG.

Take of Blue-flag, in fine powder, three ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder with a small quantity of alcohol, and gradually  
 add dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA JALAPÆ.**

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Powdered jalap, six ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA KINO.**

TINCTURE OF KINO.

Take of Powdered kino, three ounces and a half ;  
 Rectified spirit, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA KALMIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF LAUREL.

Take of Sheep laurel, in coarse powder, three ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder with a little alcohol, and pack in a percolator  
 and gradually add dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF RHATANY.

Take of Powdered rhatany, six ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA LACTUCÆ AROMATICA.**

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF LETTUCE.

Take of Leaves of lettuce, one ounce ;  
 Cinnamon, one drachm ;  
 Alcohol,  
 Water, each four fluid ounces.

Mix. Macerate for a week, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA LEPTANDRÆ.**

TINCTURE OF LEPTANDRA.

Take of Leptandra, in fine powder, three ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, pack in a percolator, and gradually add dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA LIRIODENDRON.**

TINCTURE OF TULIP-TREE BARK.

Take of Tulip-tree bark, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.

Macerate for a week, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Take of Lobelia, in moderately-fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, and pack in a percolator ; and gradually add dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHERIALIS.**

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Take of Lobelia, in coarse powder, five ounces ;  
 Spirit of sulphuric ether, two pints.

Form tincture by displacement. Or

Take of Lobelia, one pound ;  
 Alcohol, four pints ;  
 Spirit of nitric ether, four pints ;  
 Spirit of sulphuric ether, four ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days in a dark place, and filter.

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Take of Fluid extract of lobelia,  
 Fluid extract of bloodroot,  
 Fluid extract of skunk cabbage,  
 Fluid extract of wild ginger,  
 Fluid extract asclepias, each one ounce ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.

Mix.

---

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ET CAPSICI.**

TINCTURE OF LOBELIA AND CAPSICUM.

Take of Lobelia,  
 Capsicum,  
 Skunk cabbage, each in moderately-fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powders with a little alcohol, and pack in a percolator ;  
 and gradually add dilute alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

---

**TINCTURA LUPULINÆ.**

TINCTURE OF LUPULIN.

Take of Lupulin, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA MAGNOLIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF MAGNOLIA.

Take of Recently-dried bark, or cones of magnolia, four ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for a week, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA MATICO.**

TINCTURE OF MATICO.

Take of Matico, two and a half ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

---

**TINCTURA MONESLÆ.**

TINCTURE OF MONESIA.

Take of Monesia, one ounce ;  
 Diluted alcohol, nine and a half fluid ounces ;  
 Water, two fluid ounces.  
 Macerate, and decant.

**TINCTURA MOSCHI.**

TINCTURE OF MUSK.

Take of Musk, one part ;  
 Alcohol, twelve parts.  
 Digest for twelve days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.**

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, three pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Tincture of myrrh, eight ounces ;  
 Tincture of capsicum, two ounces.  
 Mix.

---

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.**

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Take of Nux vomica, in fine powder, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder with a little alcohol, pack in a percolator, and gradually add alcohol until one pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Take of Extract of nux vomica, twenty-four grains ;  
 Camphor, one drachm ;  
 Tincture of pellitory, one fluid ounce.  
 Mix.

---

**TINCTURA OPII.**

TINCTURE OF OPIUM. LAUDANUM.

Take of Opium, powdered, two ounces and a half ;  
 Diluted alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA OPII COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of liquorice,  
 Opium, each half an ounce ;

Carbonate of potassa, one drachm ;

Water, three pints.

Boil down to one pint, filter, and evaporate to twelve ounces; then add

Spirit of pimento, five fluid ounces ;

Powdered cochineal, half a drachm.

Let rest for some time, and filter.

---

### **TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA.**

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of Benzoic acid,

Chopped saffron, each six drachms ;

Sliced opium, half an ounce ;

Oil of anise, one drachm ;

Spirit of ammonia, ( Imp., ) two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

---

### **TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.**

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM (PAREGORIC.)

Take of Powdered opium ;

Benzoic acid, each one drachm ;

Oil of anise, one fluid drachm ;

Clarified honey, two ounces ;

Camphor, two scruples ;

Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

### **TINCTURA OPII ACETATA.**

ACETATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, two ounces ;

Vinegar, twelve fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, half a pint.

Rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the alcohol, macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper.

---

### **TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA.**

DEODORIZED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of Dried opium, in moderately fine powder, two and a half ounces ;

Ether,

Alcohol, each eight ounces ;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the opium for twenty-four hours in half a pint of water, and express; repeat this twice with the same quantity of water. Mix the



liquids and evaporate to four fluid ounces, let it cool, then shake repeatedly in a bottle with the ether. Pour off the ethereal solution, set the bottle aside, and when the liquids have separated evaporate again until all traces of the ether have disappeared. Mix the liquid remaining with twenty fluid ounces of water, and filter. When the liquid has ceased to pass, pour on the filter enough water to make the filtered solution measure twenty-four fluid ounces, add the alcohol and mix thoroughly.

---

**TINCTURA OPII ET SAPONIS.**

TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND SOAP.

Take of Opium, half an ounce ;  
 Soap, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for three days on a water-bath, filter, and dissolve in the liquor  
 Camphor, six drachms ;  
 Oil of rosemary, one drachm.

---

**TINCTURA OPOPONACIS COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPOPONAX.

Take of Round birthwort,  
 Long birthwort,  
 Orris-root, each half an ounce ;  
 Opoponax,  
 Sagapenum, each two drachms ;  
 Guaiacum, four scruples ;  
 Cloves, two drachms ;  
 Camphor, three drachms ;  
 Alcohol, ten ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA PAREIRÆ.**

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Take of Pareira brava, two ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Digest for seven days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA PERUVIANA.**

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balsam of Peru, one part ;  
 Alcohol, eight parts.  
 Macerate for seven days, and filter.

**TINCTURA PHOSPHORI.**

TINCTURE OF PHOSPHORUS.

Take of Phosphorus, two grains ;  
 Oil of peppermint, half a drachm.  
 Add to the solution  
 Sulphuric ether, half a fluid ounce.  
 Mix well.

---

**TINCTURA PHYTOLACCÆ BACCÆ.**

TINCTURE OF POKEBERRIES.

Take of Bruised pokeberries, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA PHYTOLACCÆ RADICIS.**

TINCTURE OF POKEROOT.

Take of Recent pokeroot, crushed, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA PISCIDIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

Take of Crushed Jamaica dogwood, one ounce ;  
 Alcohol, four fluid ounces.  
 Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI.**

TINCTURE OF MAY-APPLE.

Take of May-apple, in fine powder, three ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder with a little of the alcohol, pack in a percolator, and gradually add dilute alcohol until a pint of tincture has passed.

---

**TINCTURA POLYGONI.**

TINCTURE OF WATER PEPPER.

Take of Fresh water pepper, four ounces ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA PULSATILLÆ.**

TINCTURE OF PULSATILLA.

Take of Recent pulsatilla, eight ounces ;

Alcohol, a pint.

Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA PYRETHRI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PELLITORY.

Take of Pellitory, four drachms ;

Camphor, three drachms ;

Opium, one drachm ;

Oil of cloves, two drachms ;

Alcohol, six fluid ounces.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

**TINCTURA QUASSIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Take of Rased quassia, two ounces ;

Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter ; or it may be made by displacement.

**TINCTURA RHEI.**

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, three ounces ;

Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce ;

Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ.**

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND SENNA.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce ;

Senna, two drachms ;

Coriander, bruised,

Fennel, bruised, each one drachm ;

Red saunders, rasped, two drachms ;

Saffron,

Liquorice, each half a drachm ;

Raisins, stoned, half a pound ;

Dilute alcohol, three pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ.**

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces ;  
 Gentian, bruised, half an ounce ;  
 Virginia snakeroot, one drachm and a half ;  
 Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for three days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES.**

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, ten drachms ;  
 Aloes, powdered, six drachms ;  
 Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce ;  
 Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

This was formerly known as *Elixir Sacrum*, and was much used.

---

**TINCTURA RUTÆ.**

TINCTURE OF RUE.

Take of Expressed juice of rue,  
 Alcohol (.847), each four fluid ounces.

Mix, and filter at the end of twenty-four hours.

---

**TINCTURA SABINÆ.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

Take of Extract of savine, one ounce ;  
 Tincture of castor, sixteen fluid ounces ;  
 Tincture of myrrh, eight fluid ounces.

Digest till dissolved.

---

**TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Bloodroot, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Or

Take of Bloodroot, bruised, two ounces ;  
 Spirit of nitric ether, two pints.

Digest eight days, and filter.

x 5 L x m

**TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Bloodroot,  
 Lobelia,  
 Skunk-cabbage root,  
 Asarabacca,  
 Pleurisy-root, each, in coarse powder, one ounce ;  
 Place them in a vessel, and cover with  
 Boiling water or vinegar, one pint ;  
 and cover tightly. When cold, add  
 Alcohol, three pints.  
 Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ ACETATA.**

ACETATED TINCTURE OF SANGUINARIA.

Take of Bloodroot,  
 Lobelia,  
 Skunk-cabbage, each, in fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Distilled vinegar, two pints.  
 Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA SASSAFRAS COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

Take of Sassafras bark, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Sage, two ounces ;  
 Nutmeg, bruised, one ounce ;  
 Cinnamon, bruised, half an ounce ;  
 Star anise, three drachms ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for three days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA SAXIFRAGÆ.**

TINCTURE OF SAXIFRAGE.

Take of Recent saxifrage, eight ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA SCILLÆ.**

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.  
 It may also be prepared by percolation.



**TINCTURA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill,  
 Orris root,  
 Elecampane, each three ounces ;  
 Benzoin, two drachms ;  
 Liquorice-root,  
 Aniseed,  
 Myrrh, each four scruples ;  
 Ammoniac, two scruples ;  
 Saffron, eighteen grains ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint, six fluid ounces.  
 Macerate for fifteen days, express, and filter.  
 Celebrated as *Wedel's Elixir*.

---

**TINCTURA SCILLÆ ÆTHERIALIS.**

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Bruised squill, four ounces ;  
 Spirit of nitric ether, two pints.  
 Digest for eight days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, three and one-half ounces ;  
 Caraway, bruised, three and one-half drachms ;  
 Cardamom, bruised, one drachm ;  
 Stoned raisins, five ounces ;  
 Proof spirit, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.  
 This is the old *Elixir Salutis*.

---

**TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

Take of Virginia snakeroot, in fine powder, three ounces ;  
 Diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity.  
 Moisten the powder in a little alcohol and pack in a percolator, and gradually add alcohol until two pints of tincture have passed.

---

**TINCTURA STAPHISAGRIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF STAVESACRE.

Take of Staphisagria, in fine powder, five ounces ;  
 Absolute alcohol, eight ounces.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA STILLINGIÆ.**

TINCTURE OF QUEEN'S ROOT.

Take of Recent queen's root, bruised, three ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a pint.  
 Macerate seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA STRAMONII.**

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM SEED.

Take of Stramonium seed, bruised, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.  
 Or by the process of displacement.

---

**TINCTURA STRAMONII FOLIORUM.**

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

Take of Filtered juice of stramonium leaves,  
 Alcohol (.847), equal parts.  
 Mix, and filter at the end of twenty-four hours.

---

**TINCTURA SUMBUL.**

TINCTURE OF MUSKROOT.

Take of Sumbul, bruised, two ounces ;  
 Alcohol, a pint.  
 Macerate seven days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA SYMPLOCARPI.**

TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Take of Recent skunk-cabbage, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA TOLUTANA.**

TINCTURE OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of tolu, one and one-half ounce ;  
 Alcohol, one pint.  
 Digest until the balsam is dissolved, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA TOLUTANI COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of tolu, two ounces ;  
 Balsam of Peru, one ounce ;  
 Benzoic acid.

Saffron, each half an ounce ;  
Alcohol, twenty-four fluid ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA TOXICODENDRI.**

TINCTURE OF POISON OAK.

Take of Clarified juice of poison oak,  
Alcohol, equal parts.

Mix, and filter at end of twenty-four hours. Dose, five drops, gradually increased.

---

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.**

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, bruised, four ounces ;  
Dilute alcohol, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Or prepare by displacement.

---

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ ÆTHERIALIS.**

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Coarsely powdered valerian, one ounce ;  
Spirit of sulphuric ether, eight ounces.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.**

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, bruised, four ounces ;  
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. This may also be made by displacement.

---

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian, one ounce ;  
Cloves,  
Mace, each one drachm ;  
Lemon-peel, one drachm and a half ;  
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, twenty-four fluid ounces.

Macerate for a week, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA VALERIANÆ COMPOSITA.**

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian,  
 Castor, each two ounces ;  
 Saffron, one ounce ;  
 Peppermint water,  
 Alcohol, each twenty fluid ounces.  
 Macerate for a week, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA VERATRI.**

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

Take of American hellebore, bruised, six ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, half to one  
 fluid drachm.  
 Take of Dried root of American hellebore, in powder, eight ounces ;  
 Alcohol 83, sixteen ounces.  
 Macerate for two weeks, and express.

---

**TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI.**

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of Bruised white hellebore, four ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, one pint.  
 Macerate for eight days, express, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA XANTHOXYLI.**

TINCTURE OF PRICKLY ASH.

Take of Prickly ash berries, in fine powder, eight ounces ;  
 Dilute alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

**TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.**

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruised, eight ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper. This  
 tincture may also be prepared by displacement.

## TROCHISCI.

---

### TROCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI.

TROCHES OF TARTARIC ACID.

Take of Tartaric acid, one drachm ;  
 Refined sugar, four ounces ;  
 Oil of lemons, ten minims ;  
 Mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Pulverize the sugar and acid, add the oil and mix them thorough and with the mucilage beat them into a proper mass for making lozenges of ten grains each.

---

### TROCHISCI CAPSICI.

TROCHES OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Capsicum, in powder, half an ounce ;  
 Sugar, six ounces ;  
 Mucilage of gum tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the sugar and capsicum thoroughly together, and with the mucilage beat them into a proper mass for making two hundred and forty lozenges.

---

### TROCHISCI CROTONIS.

TROCHES OF CROTON OIL.

Take of Croton oil, five minims ;  
 Starch, one scruple ;  
 Sugar, one drachm ;  
 Chocolate, two drachms.

Mix the oil with the solid ingredients in powder, and add a sufficient quantity of water to form a mass of proper consistence for thirty lozenges.

---

### TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII.

TROCHES OF LIQUORICE AND OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, one drachm ;  
 Powdered liquorice, three ounces ;  
 Powdered gum Arabic, two ounces and a half ;  
 Powdered white sugar, two ounces.

Triturate these thoroughly together, with oil of anise twenty minims, and finally add a sufficient quantity of water to form a mass of the proper consistence. Divide into troches of five or six grains each.



**TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITI.**

COMPOUND TROCHES OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, in powder, one drachm and a half;  
 Muriate of morphia, six grains;  
 Gum Arabic,  
 Sugar,  
 Extract of liquorice, each, in powder, seven drachms;  
 Oil of sassafras, thirty minims;  
 Oil of stillingia, twenty minims;  
 Tincture of balsam of tolu, three fluid ounces.

Mix the powders thoroughly together, then add the oils and tincture, and with water form them into a mass. To be divided into one hundred and eighty troches.

**TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ.**

TROCHES OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, in powder, one drachm;  
 Elecampane, in powder, one ounce;  
 Sugar, in powder, ten ounces.

Triturate these powders thoroughly together, with oil of anise half a fluid drachm; and then combine them with mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity to form a mass of proper consistence. Divide into troches of ten or twelve grains each.

**TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ.**

TROCHES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of Magnesia, three ounces;  
 Powdered white sugar, one pound;  
 Ginger, in powder, a drachm.

Triturate the powders thoroughly together, and then combine them with mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity to form a mass of proper consistence. Divide into troches of ten or twelve grains each.

**TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**

TROCHES OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Oil of peppermint, half a fluid ounce;  
 Finely-powdered white sugar, four pounds.

Triturate the oil and sugar thoroughly together, and then add mucilage of tragacanth, in sufficient quantity to form a mass of proper consistence. Divide into troches of eight or ten grains each.

**TROCHISCI POTASSÆ CHLORATIS.**

TROCHES OF CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

Take of Chlorate of potassa, in very fine powder, two ounces ;  
 Sugar, in very fine powder, six ounces ;  
 Gum Arabic, in very fine powder, one ounce ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powders thoroughly together, and then form a mass of proper consistence by the addition of syrup. Divide into ten grain lozenges.

**TROCHISCI RHEI ET POTASSÆ.**

TROCHES OF RHUBARB AND POTASSA.

Take of Rhubarb, in powder, two ounces ;  
 Bicarbonate of potassa, one ounce ;  
 Oil of peppermint, a fluid drachm ;  
 Sugar, twelve ounces ;  
 Mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the rhubarb, sugar, and potassa thoroughly together ; then add the oil, and with the mucilage beat them into a proper mass for five hundred lozenges.

**TROCHISCI SANTONINI COMPOSITI.**

COMPOUND TROCHES OF SANTONIN.

Take of Santonin, twenty-five grains ;  
 Resin of jalap, ten grains ;  
 Gum Arabic, in powder, thirty grains ;  
 Pure chocolate, sixty grains ;  
 White sugar, one hundred and sixty grains ;  
 Water, a sufficient quantity (about fifteen minims).

Rub the santonin, resin of jalap, gum Arabic, chocolate, and sugar together until they are thoroughly mixed ; then add enough water to form a mass of proper consistence. Divide into sixty-four pills or troches, and coat with sugar. Gamboge or resin of podophyllum may be substituted for the resin of jalap.

**TROCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS.**

TROCHES OF BICARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Bicarbonate of soda, three ounces ;  
 Ginger, in powder, a drachm ;  
 Powdered white sugar, one pound.

Triturate these articles thoroughly together, and then combine them with mucilage of tragacanth a sufficient quantity to form a mass of proper consistence. Divide into troches of ten or twelve grains each.

**TROCHISCI STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITI.**

COMPOUND TROCHES OF STILLINGIA.

Take of Oil of stillingia, one fluid drachm ;  
 Oil of prickly ash berries,  
 Oil of sassafras, each four fluid drachms ;  
 Sugar, ten ounces ;  
 Mucilage of gum tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the oils with the sugar until they are thoroughly mixed ; then with the mucilage form them into a mass, to be divided into four hundred and eighty lozenges.

---

**TROCHISCI ZINGIBERIS.**

TROCHES OF GINGER.

Take of Good Jamaica ginger, in powder, one ounce ;  
 Sugar, seven ounces ;  
 Mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the sugar and the ginger thoroughly together ; then with the mucilage form them into a mass, to be divided into lozenges of fifteen grains each.

---

UNGUENTA.

**UNGUENTUM.**

OINTMENT.

Take of Lard, four ounces ;  
 Yellow wax, one ounce.

Melt the wax and gradually add the lard ; stir constantly while cooling.

---

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI ARSENIOSI.**

ARSENICAL OINTMENT.

Take of White arsenic, one drachm ;  
 Lard,  
 Spermaceti cerate, each six drachms.

Melt the cerate and lard by a gentle heat, and add the arsenic ; triturate well in a glass mortar till perfectly united.

---

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.**

OINTMENT OF CARBOLIC ACID.

Take of Carbolic acid, thirty grains ;  
 Ointment, two hundred and ten grains.  
 Mix well.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI MURIATICI.**

MURIATIC ACID OINTMENT.

Take of Muriatic acid, one drachm ;

Ointment, one ounce.

Mix well in a glass vessel.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI.**

OINTMENT OF NITRIC ACID.

Take of Olive oil, one pound ;

Lard, four ounces ;

Nitric acid, five and one-half fluid drachms.

Melt the oil and lard together in a glass vessel ; when, on cooling, they begin to stiffen, add the acid, and stir.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI.**

SULPHURIC ACID OINTMENT.

Take of Olive oil, one ounce.

Add gradually, constantly stirring,

Sulphuric acid, five drachms.

After standing for twenty-four hours, wash well in tepid water, till it will not redden litmus paper. Has been used in parasite diseases of the skin.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI.**

OINTMENT OF TANNIC ACID.

Take of Tannic acid,

Distilled water, each two drachms.

Dissolve, and rub well with

Lard, twelve drachms.

**UNGUENTUM ACONITI.**

ACONITE OINTMENT.

Take of Alcoholic extract of aconite, one part ;

Lard, two parts.

Mix well.

**UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ.**

ACONITINE OINTMENT.

Take of Aconitine, two grains ;

Alcohol, six drops.

Rub well together, and add

Lard, one drachm.

**UNGUENTUM ALOES.**

OINTMENT OF ALOES.

Take of Powdered aloes, two drachms ;  
Lard, one ounce.  
Triturate well.

---

**UNGUENTUM ALUMINIS.**

ALUM OINTMENT.

Take of Alum, one drachm and a half ;  
Camphor,  
Opium, each a scruple to half a drachm ;  
Balsam Peru, one drachm ;  
Lead ointment, half an ounce.  
Triturate well together.

---

**UNGUENTUM AMMONII CARBONATIS.**

AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

Take of Carbonate of ammonia, one drachm ;  
Rose ointment, one ounce ;  
Oil of jasmine, four drops.  
Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII.**

OINTMENT OF TARTAR EMETIC.

Take of Tartar emetic, one drachm ;  
Lard, one ounce.  
Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII CHLORIDI.**

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Liquid chloride of antimony,  
Corrosive sublimate, each one drachm ;  
Powdered savine, two drachms ;  
Lard, six drachms.  
Mix. To destroy venereal excrescences.

---

**UNGUENTUM ARGENTI IODIDI.**

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF SILVER.

Take of Iodide of silver, ten grains ;  
Lard, one ounce.  
Mix.



**UNGUENTUM ARGENTI NITRATIS.**

OINTMENT OF THE NITRATE OF SILVER.

Take of Nitrate of silver, one drachm ;  
Lard, seven and a half drachms.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ.**

OINTMENT OF ROSE-WATER.

Take of Rose-water, one fluid ounce ;  
Oil of almonds, two fluid ounces ;  
Spermaceti, half an ounce ;  
White wax, one drachm.

Melt the last three ingredients together, on a water-bath, and stir in the rose-water till cold. Or

Take of Oil of sweet almonds, two fluid ounces ;  
Spermaceti, six drachms ;  
Glycerine, four fluid drachms .  
Oil of roses,  
Oil of bergamot, each two drops.

Melt the spermaceti with a gentle heat, stir in the oil of almonds gradually, remove the mixture from the fire, stir constantly, adding the glycerine, and finally incorporate the volatile oils.

---

**UNGUENTUM AURI ET SODII CHLORIDI.**

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

Take of Chloride of gold and sodium, one scruple ;  
Lard, one ounce.

Mix well.

---

**UNGUENTUM BAPTISIÆ.**

OINTMENT OF WILD INDIGO.

Take of Contused root of wild indigo, two ounces ;  
Lard, six ounces.

Simmer together for an hour, and strain. Has been found beneficial as an application to burns and ulcers.

---

**UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.**

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Extract of belladonna, two drachms ;  
Distilled water, two fluid ounces ;  
Lard, two ounces.

Rub well together. Used by Chaussier as an application to the neck of the uterus in cases of rigidity. Or

Take of Fresh belladonna leaves,  
Lard, two parts.

Simmer together, express, and strain.

---

**UNGUENTUM BENZOINI.**

BENZOATED LARD.

Take of Benzoin, in coarse powder, one ounce ;  
Lard, twenty-five ounces.

Heat them together in a water-bath for two or three hours, strain without pressure, and stir while cooling.

---

**UNGUENTUM CALCIS.**

LIME OINTMENT.

Take of Lime, one ounce ;  
Linseed oil, three ounces ;  
Mucilage of quince seeds, two ounces.

Mix well. Or

Take of Slaked lime, one drachm ;  
Carbonate of soda, two drachms ;  
Extract of opium, ten grains ;  
Lard, two ounces.

Rub well together.

---

**UNGUENTUM CAMPHORÆ.**

CAMPHOR OINTMENT.

Take of Lard,  
Suet,  
Oil of bayberries,  
Wax, each half an ounce.

Melt together, and add  
Camphor, one drachm.

---

**UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.**

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of Powdered Spanish flies, four ounces ;  
Boiling water, twenty fluid ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, and evaporate by a gentle heat to the consistence of syrup ; add

Yellow wax, four ounces ;  
 Resin,  
 Olive oil,  
 Spirit of turpentine, each one ounce ;  
 Alcohol, two ounces.

Incorporate well by stirring. Said to be active, to spread well, and not to deteriorate by keeping.

### UNGUENTUM CARBONIS.

OINTMENT OF CHARCOAL.

Take of Powdered charcoal,  
 Storax ointment, each one ounce ;  
 Camphor,  
 Myrrh, each two drachms ;  
 Spirit of turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

### UNGUENTUM CAROTÆ.

CARROT OINTMENT.

Take of Carrot root, grated, one pound ;  
 Lard, twenty ounces ;  
 Yellow wax, two ounces.

Heat them together till the water of vegetation is driven off, and the fat has acquired a yellow color ; then strain for use.

### UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

SPERMACE TI OINTMENT.

Take of Spermaceti, eight parts ;  
 Butter of cacao, sixteen parts ;  
 Oil of almonds, thirty-two parts ;  
 Balsam of Peru, one part.

Melt together, and add

Orange-flower water, one part.

Stir constantly till cold.

### UNGUENTUM COCCULI.

OINTMENT OF COCCULUS INDICUS.

Take of Cocculus indicus, at will.

Separate the kernels, beat them in a mortar ; first alone, then with a little lard ; finally, add lard equal to five times the weight of kernels.

**UNGUENTUM CONII.**

OINTMENT OF CONIUM.

Take of Fresh hemlock leaves,

Prepared lard, each one pound.

Boil till the leaves become crisp, then express through linen.

**UNGUENTUM CREASOTI.**

OINTMENT OF CREASOTE.

Take of Creasote, half a fluid drachm ;

Lard, an ounce.

Mix well.

**UNGUENTUM CUCUMIS.**

CUCUMBER OINTMENT.

Take of Green cucumbers (fit for the table), seven pounds ;

Lard, twenty-four ounces ;

Veal suet, fifteen ounces.

Wash and grate the unpared cucumbers, and express the juice. Melt the suet, add the lard, and strain, stirring constantly ; as it thickens, add one-third of the juice, and beat with a wooden spatula. The part that separates by standing is decanted, and the other two-thirds are consecutively incorporated, and decanted in the same manner. It is usual to keep the ointment in glass jars, covered with rose-water, to prevent access of air.

**UNGUENTUM CUPRI MURIATIS.**

OINTMENT OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of Verdigris, two drachms ;

Oxide of zinc,

Camphor dissolved in alcohol, each six drachms.

Triturate well, and incorporate with a melted mixture of

Lard,

Suet, each two ounces.

Stir till cold.

**UNGUENTUM ELEMI.**

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi,

Venice turpentine, each one and one-half ounce ;

Suet, two ounces ;

Balsam of tolu, one ounce.

Melt together, and strain.

**UNGUENTUM FERRI IODIDI.**

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF IRON.

Take of Iodide of iron, one and one-half drachm ;  
 Lard, one ounce.  
 Triturate together.

---

**UNGUENTUM FULIGONIS.**

COMPOUND SOOT OINTMENT.

Take of Soot,  
 Lard, each half an ounce ;  
 Extract of belladonna, one drachm.  
 Triturate together.

---

**UNGUENTUM GALLÆ.**

OINTMENT OF GALLS.

Take of Galls, in very fine powder, one ounce ;  
 Lard, seven ounces.  
 Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.**

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take of Mercury, two pounds ;  
 Lard, twenty-three ounces ;  
 Suet, one ounce.  
 Rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, till the globules disappear ; add the remainder of the lard, mixing well.

---

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI.**

OINTMENT OF AMMONIATED MERCURY.

Take of Ammoniated mercury, sixty-four grains ;  
 Ointment, one ounce.  
 Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI.**

OINTMENT OF THE RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Red iodide of mercury, in very fine powder, sixteen grains ;  
 Ointment, one ounce.  
 Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.**

OINTMENT OF THE NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, four ounces ;  
 Nitric acid, eight ounces ;  
 Lard fifteen ounces ;  
 Olive oil, thirty two ounces.



Dissolve the mercury in the acid by aid of a gentle heat; melt the lard in oil by aid of water-bath in a porcelain vessel capable of containing six times the quantity, and while hot add the dissolved mercury, mixing thoroughly. If the mixture does not froth up, increase the heat until this occurs.

---

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI.**

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Red oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, sixty-four grains;  
Ointment, one ounce.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI FLAVI.**

OINTMENT OF THE YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Yellow oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, sixty grains;  
Ointment, one ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

---

**UNGUENTUM IODINII.**

OINTMENT OF IODINE.

Take of Iodine, one scruple;  
Iodide of potassium, four grains;  
Water, six minims;  
Lard, one ounce.

Rub the iodine and iodide with the water, and then with the lard, till thoroughly mixed.

---

**UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND IODINE OINTMENT.

Take of Iodine,  
Iodide of potassium, each thirty-two grains;  
Alcohol, one drachm;  
Lard, two ounces.

Rub the iodine and iodide of potassium with the alcohol, and then mix with the lard.

---

**UNGUENTUM MATICO.**

OINTMENT OF MATICO.

Take of Powdered matico, three drachms;  
Powdered opium, three grains;  
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.

**UNGUENTUM MEZEREI.**

MEZEREON OINTMENT.

Take of Dried bark of garou, (*daphne gnidium*), one hundred and twenty-five parts ;

Lard, four hundred and fifty parts.

White wax, forty-five parts.

Slice the bark, moisten with alcohol, and bruise it well. Digest on a sand-bath with the lard for twelve hours, express, cool, and remove the deposit. Melt the ointment with the lard, and stir till cold.

**UNGUENTUM MYRICÆ.**

OINTMENT OF BAYBERRY.

Take of Bayberry tallow, two ounces ;

Olive oil, one-half ounce.

Mix well.

**UNGUENTUM OLEI MORRHUÆ.**

OINTMENT OF COD-LIVER OIL.

Take of Cod-liver oil, three fluid ounces ;

Spermaceti, six drachms ;

White wax, two drachms.

Mix together, and stir till cold.

**UNGUENTUM OLEI MORRHUÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF COD-LIVER OIL.

Take of Cod-liver oil, one fluid drachm ;

Red oxide of mercury, four grains ;

Simple cerate, two scruples.

Mix.

**UNGUENTUM OLEI TIGLII.**

OINTMENT OF CROTON OIL.

Take of Croton oil, ten minims ;

Lard, half an ounce.

Mix.

**UNGUENTUM OPII.**

ANODYNE OINTMENT.

Take of Opium,

Saffron, each one scruple ;

Yolk of egg, one ;

Poplar ointment,

Acetate of lead ointment, each one ounce.

Mix.

**UNGUENTUM PETROLEI.**

Take of Petroleum, three drachms ;  
 Camphor, one scruple ;  
 Simple ointment, one and one-half ounce.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM PHOSPHORATUM.**

PHOSPHORATED OINTMENT.

Take of Phosphorated ether, one drachm ;  
 Lard, one ounce.

Rub together. Or

Take of Phosphorus, ten grains ;  
 Camphor, two scruples ;  
 Lard, one ounce.

Mix carefully, and make an ointment.

---

**UNGUENTUM PHYTOLACCÆ.**

OINTMENT OF POKE.

Take of Recent poke leaves, four pounds ;  
 Lard, one pound.

Boil together, and strain while hot.

---

**UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**

TAR OINTMENT.

Take of Tar,  
 Suet, each one pound.

Melt the suet with a moderate heat, add the tar, and stir till cold.

---

**UNGUENTUM PLATINI BICHLORIDI.**

OINTMENT OF BICHLORIDE OF PLATINUM.

Take of Bichloride of platinum, one drachm ;  
 Extract of belladonna, two drachms ;  
 Lard, four ounces.

Rub well together.

---

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.**

ACETATE OF LEAD OINTMENT.

Take of Acetate of lead,  
 Extract of belladonna, each one part ;  
 Lard, six parts.

Mix.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS.**

OINTMENT OF THE CARBONATE OF LEAD.

Take of Carbonate of lead, in very fine powder, one ounce ;  
Ointment, seven ounces.

Mix well.

---

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.**

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

Take of Iodide of lead, one ounce ;  
Lard, eight ounces.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.**

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Iodide of potassium, half a drachm ;  
Lard, one and one-half ounce.

Mix. Or

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce ;  
Olive oil, six drachms ;  
White wax, two drachms ;  
Iodide of potassium, four scruples ;  
Oil of lemon,  
Oil of roses, each three drops.

Mix.

This ointment does not change color by keeping.

---

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Take of Iodide of potassium, twelve to twenty grains ;  
Mercurial ointment, half an ounce.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM SABINÆ.**

SAVINE OINTMENT.

Take of Powdered savine,  
Lard, equal parts.

Mix. Or

Take of Fresh savine, bruised, half a pound ;  
White wax, three ounces ;  
Lard, one pound.

Melt the lard and wax together, mix in the savine, and express through linen.

**UNGUENTUM SAMBUCCI.**

OINTMENT OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Take of Elder flowers,

Lard, equal parts.

Melt, and continue heat, till all moisture is driven off, and express.

---

**UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ.**

OINTMENT OF FIGWORT.

Take of Fresh leaves of figwort,

Prepared lard, each two pounds ;

Prepared suet, one pound.

Boil till the leaves are crisp, express, and strain.

---

**UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ.**

OINTMENT OF STAVESACRE.

Take of Stavesacre, two parts ;

Lard,

Suet, each three parts.

Melt for some time, and strain.

---

**UNGUENTUM STRAMONII.**

OINTMENT OF STRAMONIUM.

Take of Fresh stramonium leaves, one pound ;

Lard, three pounds ;

Wax, half a pound.

Boil the leaves in the lard till they become crisp, then strain through linen; afterwards add the wax, previously melted, and stir till cold.

---

**UNGUENTUM STRYCHNIÆ.**

OINTMENT OF STRYCHNIA.

Take of Strychnia, sixteen grains ;

Ointment, one ounce.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.**

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, one ounce ;

Lard, four ounces.

Mix thoroughly.



**UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI.**

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

Take of Iodide of sulphur, half a drachm;  
Lard, one ounce.

Rub the iodide with a little of the lard, then add the remainder, and mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM TABACI.**

OINTMENT OF TOBACCO.

Take of Fresh tobacco, cut, one ounce;  
Lard, one pound.

Boil over a gentle fire, till the leaves become friable, and strain through linen.

---

**UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.**

OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Turpentine, two pounds;  
Simple ointment, nine ounces.

Melt together, with a gentle heat, constantly stirring.

---

**UNGUENTUM VERATRIÆ.**

OIL OF VERATRIA.

Take of Veratria, five to twenty grains;  
Lard, one ounce.

Mix. A piece about the size of a hazelnut to be rubbed for five or fifteen minutes over the seat of the disease, in rheumatism, &c.

---

**UNGUENTUM VERATRI ALBI.**

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of Powdered white hellebore, two ounces;  
Lard, eight ounces;  
Oil of lemon, twenty minims.

Mix well.

---

**UNGUENTUM VERATRI.**

OINTMENT OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

Take of Powdered extract of American hellebore, one drachm;  
Simple cerate, one ounce;  
Oil of lemon, three minims.

Mix.

**UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDI.**

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Iodide of zinc, one drachm ;  
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXIDI.**

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Oxide of zinc, one ounce ;  
Lard, six ounces.

Mix.

---

**UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXIDI IMPURI.**

OINTMENT OF IMPURE OXIDE OF ZINC (TUTTY OINTMENT).

Take of Prepared tutty, one drachm ;  
Lard, five drachms.

Rub together.

---

**UNGUENTUM ZINCI ET OPII.**

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND OPIUM.

Take of Oxide of zinc, half a drachm ;  
Fresh butter, one drachm ;  
Powdered opium, one grain.

Mix.

---

**VINA.****VINUM ACONITI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF ACONITE.

Take of Alcoholic extract of aconite, one drachm ;  
Antimonial wine, one ounce.

Make a solution. Dose, fifteen or twenty drops every three hours,  
gradually increasing until some effect is produced.

---

**VINUM ALOES.**

WINE OF ALOES.

Take of Aloes, one ounce ;  
Cardamom,  
Ginger, each one drachm ;  
Wine, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally agitating, then filter.

**VINUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF ALOES.

Take of Aloes,  
 Myrrh,  
 Saffron, each one ounce ;  
 Carbonate of potassa, two ounces ;  
 Wine, two pints.  
 Digest for ten days, and filter.

---

**VINUM ALOES BALSAMEUM.**

BALSAMIC WINE OF ALOES.

Take of Aloes,  
 Myrrh,  
 Olibanum,  
 Angelica, each half an ounce ;  
 Balsam Peru, one ounce ;  
 Storax, two ounces ;  
 Benzoin, three ounces ;  
 Flowers of hypericum, four handfuls ;  
 Wine, four pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

---

**VINUM ANTIMONII.**

ANTIMONIAL WINE.

Take of Tartar emetic, one scruple ;  
 Wine, ten fluid ounces.  
 Dissolve.

---

**VINUM BRYONIÆ.**

WINE OF BRYONY.

Take of Bryony root, one ounce ;  
 White wine, one pint.  
 Boil gently, and filter.

---

**VINUM CASCARILLÆ.**

COMPOUND WINE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Powdered cascarrilla, one and one-half ounce ;  
 Contused orange peel, one ounce ;  
 Contused cinnamon, two drachms ;  
 White wine, twenty seven fluid ounces.  
 Digest for twenty-four hours.

**VINUM CARDUI.**

WINE OF BLESSED THISTLE.

Take of Blessed thistle, one and one-half ounce ;  
 Columbo, three drachms ;  
 Cinnamon, two drachms ;  
 Wine, two pints.

---

**VINUM CINCHONÆ AROMATICUM.**

AROMATIC WINE OF CINCHONA.

Take of Powdered red Peruvian bark, four ounces ;  
 Coriander, bruised, one drachm ;  
 Cinnamon bark, in powder, two drachms ;  
 Dilute alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the articles in alcohol (about a pint), then place in a percolator, and exhaust with dilute alcohol. Evaporate to expel the alcohol and filter to separate the resin, which will give about half a pint of liquid. To this add

Sherry or madeira wine, sufficient to make half a gallon ;  
 White sugar, half a pound ;  
 Tartaric acid, one drachm.

---

**VINUM CINCHONÆ ET FERRI.**

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Take of Bruised Peruvian bark, one and one-half ounce ;  
 Oxide of iron, half an ounce ;  
 Powdered cinnamon, two drachms ;  
 Sugar, one ounce ;  
 White wine, two pints.

Mix, and digest for two days, and filter.

---

**VINUM CINCHONÆ ET CALAMI.**

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CALAMUS.

Take of Bruised Peruvian bark,  
 Calamus, each one and one-half ounce ;  
 Quassia,  
 Cinnamon,  
 Elder flowers, each six drachms ;  
 White wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

**VINUM CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Powdered cinnamon,  
 Cloves,  
 Mace,  
 Cardamom, each half a drachm ;  
 White wine, two pints ;  
 Boil, filter, and add  
 Sugar, ten ounces.

---

**VINUM CARYOPHYLLI.**

WINE OF CLOVES.

Take of Bruised cloves,  
 Bruised mace, each one drachm ;  
 Red wine, one pint.  
 Boil, and strain.

---

**VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS.**

WINE OF COLCHICUM ROOT.

Take of Colchicum root, in fine powder, ten ounces ;  
 Sherry wine, one pint, or a sufficient quantity.  
 Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

**VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS.**

WINE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Take of Good colchicum seed, in powder, two ounces ;  
 Sherry wine, twelve fluid drops.  
 Form into a medicated wine, by maceration.

---

**VINUM CORNUS SERICEÆ.**

WINE OF ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD.

Take of Extract of round-leaved dogwood, three drachms ;  
 White wine, one and one-half pint.  
 Digest for for fourteen days, and filter.

---

**VINUM ERGOTÆ.**

WINE OF ERGOT.

Take of Bruised ergot, two ounces ;  
 Sherry wine, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.



**VINUM FERRI CARBONATIS.**

IRON WINE.

Take of Carbonate of iron, one and one-half ounce ;  
 Contused orange peel,  
 Contused gentian, each half an ounce ;  
 Port wine, two pints.

Mix, and digest at a moderate heat for three days, repeatedly agitating.

---

**VINUM FERRI CITRATIS.**

WINE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Liquid citrate of iron, eight scruples ;  
 Rhenish wine, sixteen ounces.

Digest for two or three days, and filter.

---

**VINUM FERRI CITRATIS AROMATICUM.**

AROMATIC WINE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

Take of Iron filings, one ounce ;  
 Lemon juice, three fluid ounces ;  
 Contused gentian, half an ounce ;  
 Contused cinnamon, two drachms ;  
 Rhenish wine, sixteen ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and decant.

---

**VINUM FERRI TARTRATIS.**

WINE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

Take of Subcarbonate of iron, one part ;  
 Rhenish wine, twenty-four parts.

Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, one or two ounces.

---

**VINUM FERRI TARTRATIS COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

Take of Subcarbonate of iron, one and one-half ounce ;  
 Powdered gentian,  
 Powdered orange-peel, each half an ounce ;  
 Red wine, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

**VINUM GENTIANÆ.**

WINE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, coarsely powdered, half an ounce ;  
 Yellow bark, coarsely powdered, one ounce ;

Orange-peel, two drachms  
 Canella, in coarse powder, one drachm ;  
 Proof spirit, four and one-half fluid ounces ;  
 Sherry wine, thirty-six fluid ounces.

Digest the root and barks in the spirit, for twenty-four hours ; add wine, digest for seven days, express, strain, and filter.

---

#### **VINUM HYDRASTIS COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF GOLDEN-SEAL.

Take of Golden-seal ;  
 Liriodendron,  
 Leptandra, each, in fine powder, a drachm ;  
 Prickly-ash berries,  
 Capsicum, each, in fine powder, half a drachm ;  
 Sherry wine, three pints.  
 Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

#### **VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.**

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Bruised ipecacuanha, two ounces ;  
 Sherry wine, two pints.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

#### **VINUM IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, four parts ;  
 Sugar, two parts ;  
 Dilute alcohol, twenty-four parts.  
 Digest for eight days, and add  
 Sherry wine, ninety-six parts ;  
 Star anise, one part ;  
 Sugar, four parts.  
 Filter at the end of six days.

---

#### **VINUM IPECACUANHÆ CUM ANTIMONII TARTRATIS.**

WINE OF IPECACUANHA AND TARTAR EMETIC.

Take of Wine of ipecacuanha, one fluid ounce ;  
 Tartar emetic, one grain.  
 Mix, and filter.

**VINUM LOBELIÆ.**

WINE OF LOBELIA.

Take of Recent lobelia, one ounce ;  
 Sherry wine, two pints.  
 Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

**VINUM OPII.**

WINE OF OPIUM.

Take of Powdered opium, two ounces ;  
 Bruised cinnamon,  
 Bruised cloves, each one drachm ;  
 Sherry wine, one pint.  
 Macerate for fourteen days, agitate occasionally, express, and filter. Or  
 Take of Extract of opium, two ounces ;  
 Cinnamon water, ten ounces ;  
 Alcohol, two ounces ;  
 White wine, four ounces.  
 Mix, and macerate for four days, and filter.

---

**VINUM PHYTOLACCÆ.**

WINE OF POKE.

Take of Juice of pokeberries, half an ounce ;  
 Sherry wine, two pints.  
 Mix, and filter.

---

**VINUM QUASSIÆ.**

WINE OF QUASSIA.

Take of Rased quassia, half an ounce ;  
 Orange-peel, two drachms ;  
 Wine, one and one-half pint.  
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter.

---

**VINUM QUINIÆ AROMATICUM.**

AROMATIC WINE OF QUINIA.

Take of Sulphate of quinia, eighteen grains ;  
 Citric acid, fifteen grains ;  
 Orange wine, twenty-four fluid ounces.  
 Mix.

---

**VINUM RHEI.**

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces ;  
 Canella, bruised, one drachm ;

Dilute alcohol, two fluid ounces ;

Wine, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally agitating, express, and filter.

---

**VINUM RHEI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised,

Orange-peel, bruised, each half an ounce ;

Wine, two pints.

Macerate for twenty hours, strain, and add

Oleo-sacch. of mace, one ounce ;

Hoffmann's anodyne, one drachm.

---

**VINUM RHEI ET GENTIANÆ.**

WINE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Take of Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce ;

Gentian, bruised, two drachms ;

Canella, bruised, one drachm ;

Wine, one pint.

Macerate for three days, express, and filter.

---

**VINUM SAMBUCL.**

WINE OF ELDER.

Take of Elder bark,

Parsley-root, each one ounce ;

Sherry wine, one pint.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

---

**VINUM SCILLÆ.**

WINE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, one ounce ;

White wine, sixteen fluid ounces.

Macerate for twelve days, express, and filter.

---

**VINUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF SQUILL.

Take of Bruised squill, one ounce ;

Bruised orange-peel,

Bruised calamus, each three drachms ;

Bruised juniper berries, two drachms ;

White wine, four pints.

Macerate for three days, express, filter, and add  
Oxymel of squill, two fluid ounces.

Mix.

---

**VINUM SERPENTARIÆ ET VANILLÆ.**

WINE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT AND VANILLA.

Take of Virginia snakeroot, six drachms ;  
Vanilla, two drachms ;  
Sherry wine, one pint.

Macerate for four hours, and add to the strained liquid  
Camphor, half a drachm ;  
Acetic ether, one fluid drachm ;  
Syrup of cinnamon, half a fluid ounce.

---

**VINUM SYPHYTI COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND WINE OF COMFREY.

Take of Comfrey-root,  
Solomon's seal-root,  
Helonias-root, each, in coarse powder, one ounce ;  
Chamomile flower,  
Columbo-root,  
Gentian-root,  
Cardomom seeds,  
Sassafras bark, each, in coarse powder, half an ounce ;  
Sherry wine, four pints ;  
Boiling water, a sufficient quantity.

Place the herbs in a vessel, cover with boiling water, and let the compound macerate for twenty-four hours, keeping it closely covered ; then add the sherry wine, macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

---

**VINUM TABACI.**

WINE OF TOBACCO.

Take of Tobacco, cut, one ounce ;  
Wine, one pint.  
Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.



**ZINCUM.****ZINCI ACETAS.**

ACETATE OF ZINC.

Take of Acetate of lead, one pound ;  
 Granulated zinc, nine ounces ;  
 Distilled water, three pints.

Dissolve the acetate in the water, and filter. Add the zinc, and agitate occasionally, in a stopped bottle, till the liquid gives no precipitate with a solution of iodide of potassium. Filter, evaporate by a gentle heat to one-fifth, acidulate the solution by acetic acid, and set aside to crystallize. Decant, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. If they are colored, dissolve in distilled water, heat, and drop into the hot solution precipitated carbonate of zinc, in successive portions, until a small quantity of the liquid passes colorless on filtration ; filter, acidulate with a few drops of acetic acid, evaporate, and crystalize.

**ZINCI CARBONAS.**

CARBONATE OF ZINC.

PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of zinc,  
 Carbonate of soda, each one pound ;  
 Boiling water, one gallon.

Dissolve the salts separately in four pints of water, and mix the solutions ; wash the precipitated carbonate, first by decantation, and afterwards on a filter ; then press, and dry it.

**ZINCI CHLORIDUM.**

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Zinc, in small pieces, two and one-half ounces ;  
 Nitric acid,  
 Prepared chalk, each one drachm ;  
 Muriatic acid, a sufficient quantity.

Add the zinc and muriatic acid together, in a glass vessel, and dissolve ; strain, add the nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve in water, add the chalk, let rest for twenty-four hours, filter, and again evaporate.

**ZINCI IODIDUM.**

IODIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Iodine, one hundred and seventy parts ;  
 Powdered zinc, twenty parts.  
 Heat in a matrass till the iodide sublimes.

**ZINCI OXIDUM.**

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Take of Precipitated carbonate of zinc, one pound.

Expose to a strong heat in a shallow vessel, so as to drive off the carbonic acid.

---

**ZINCI VALERIANAS.**

VALERIANATE OF ZINC.

Take of Fresh valerian root, one hundred parts ;

Water, five hundred parts ;

Sulphuric acid, ten parts ;

Bichromate of potassa, six parts.

Macerate the coarsely-powdered valerian in the water, to which have been added the sulphuric acid and the bichromate, for twenty-four hours ; then introduce the mixture into a still, and apply heat, returning the first fourth of the product to the still ; the process is then to be continued, until the distilled water ceases to redden litmus paper. The product is then to be placed in a large matrass, and an excess of pure hydrated carbonate of zinc is to be added, and allowed to digest at 190° F., for three or four hours, on a sand-bath, until saturated. The solution is then to be filtered and evaporated over a naked fire, till reduced to fifty parts, then placed on plates, and suffered to evaporate in a drying-room, or by a moderate temperature.

---

**ZINCI SULPHAS.**

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Take of Zinc, in small pieces, four ounces ;

Sulphuric acid, six ounces ;

Distilled water, four pints.

Introduce the zinc and water into a glass vessel, and add the sulphuric acid by degrees ; when all effervescence has ceased, boil until a pellicle forms ; set aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals on bibulous paper, without heat.

---

**ZINCI SUPER-SULPHATIS.**

SUPER-SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Prepared by adding sulphuric acid to sulphate of zinc until the crystals are dissolved.

## APPENDIX.

---

### REMARKS:

In prescribing a medicine the greatest possible attention should be paid to age, sex, temperament, habit, condition of system, climate, location, season of the year, occupation, &c. The form in which a drug is administered materially influences its action ; so does its purity, and the condition of the stomach at a particular period. The dose will be according to age and susceptibility.

Absorption is more rapid in children and females ; that, together with their delicate organization and sensitiveness, requires smaller doses of medicines. Few if any drugs should be administered during the periods of menstruation, pregnancy, and lactation. The tact, the skill, the excellent judgment of the physician, is exhibited by the administration of remedies, in adapting them to the peculiar phase or type of the disease, in treating the peculiar indications just as they exist. His success depends in a great measure on adapting the drug to the peculiar tissues affected. Instead of introducing medicines into the stomach, it is often advisable to do so by the rectum, by the vagina, urethra, or by the skin, by the lungs, or by injections into the areola tissues. The points to be carefully borne in mind are, that absorption by the rectum is excellent, speedy and nearly as efficacious as by the stomach ; hence purgatives, emetics, narcotics, tonics, and even nutrient material may be introduced at this point, and administered either by suppositories or enemata. The vagina is also a good location for the use of medicinal agents in the form of pastilles. The skin or cuticle, in itself, affords a mechanical impediment to absorption ; but still, by endosmosis, poultices, fomentations, plasters, liniments, ointments, vapors, vapor baths, are all reliable remedies. If the remedy is applied in an ointment over the lymphatics of the axilla or groin, absorption is good ; but if the cuticle is removed by a blister, and then the remedy applied in a pure state to the true skin, a prompt result takes place. Remedies in the form of an impalpable spray, or vapor, or gas, inhaled quickly and thoroughly, affects the system. Hypodermic injections of remedies into the cellular tissue are of the greatest utility, as that tissue is a powerful absorbent ; consequently they must be used with extreme care, never resorted to in diseases of women and children, as a rule. Medicated agents introduced by the acupuncture are also of great power, and must be used with caution,

especially the alkaloids. In some exceptional cases we take advantage of the schneiderian membrane of the nose, as in catarrh, and also the conjunctiva and cornea, in cases of thickening.

Young practitioners should bear in mind the following golden rules :

1. The end and aim of all treatment is to aid the effort of nature to recovery, as safely, speedily, and pleasantly as possible ; so that when the disease is progressing well it is unwise to interfere with the efforts of nature, by the administration of drugs.

2. When drugs are needed give them energetically and perseveringly ; and if there is a choice of remedies, give the best one that will afford the most rapid relief, and leave no injurious effect behind.

3. Make your medicine as palatable as possible ; cover its disagreeable taste as far as practicable, and put it in a form easily assimilated—a fluid state, highly diluted.

4. Some patients possess a peculiarity of constitution, causing an extreme susceptibility to the influence of certain drugs ; this even goes as far as food, aromas, an idiosyncrasy to special remedies ; when this exists, other remedies should be substituted.

5. All points should be carefully considered in the administration of medicines. The stomach should be cleansed, if need be, by emetics ; the bowels regulated. If diaphoretics are given, the patient should be abed. Care should be taken that the agents that are given are not chemically or therapeutically incompatible.

6. No patient should be deceived, and the disease should be called by its proper name ; never exaggerate, and even if you regard the case as incurable, the physician must not desert his patient, for even if incurable, human suffering admits of alleviation.

7. Never sanction the use of patent medicines, or any preparations whose composition is not known to you.

8. The highest Christian and moral influences must be brought to bear on the patient ; the human mind, when shattered by some diseases, is weak and superstitious ; the physician must give hope by his word, action, and conduct ; he must give good advice, be a great moral disinfectant, and inspire hope by his conduct and skill.

9. To prescribe drugs without looking after the condition of the stomach, bowels, skin, or without regulating the diet, bathing, etc., is to omit an important duty. In acute diseases, plain directions must be given about diet, bathing, position of bed, heat to feet, light, ventilation, quiescence, cleanliness. In long illness, like typhoid, two beds should be in the room, one to be occupied during the day, and the other at night, and a strong, vigorous, healthy nurse. Every precaution must be taken to destroy the bacteria and the special germ poison present in the disease, by the exposure of antiseptics in the sick-room.

10. In watching the restoration of the sick man do not attribute too much to the medicine prescribed ; for it may not have been taken, or it may not have been absorbed, or it may have proved injurious, recovery taking place without.

## MEDICINES.

As a rule, administer in fluid form, according to the age, temperament, and sex of the patient. In females and males of a sanguine temperament, absorption is rapid—the dose should be smaller. The law of habit modifies the action of drugs, so that it is never proper to continue the use of a medicine longer than five or six days at a time ; change for a few days, then it may be administered again. The system becomes habituated to any remedy, even poisons ; as is often seen in opium and arsenic eaters. The best time to administer remedies is an hour before meals, unless it be some remedies that are elements of gastric juice, as hydrocyanic or hydrochloric acid, or phosphorus, which should be given after meals. Proper intervals should elapse between doses, and they should always be highly diluted, or in a high state of trituration.

**Acids.**—Mineral and vegetable acids fulfill an important indication in the treatment of diseases, acting as tonics and refrigerants, prompting the activity of mucous secretions, exciting the normal alkaline secretions from all glands, destroying the bacteria, vibrios, and oidium albicans ; for a short period they increase the fibrine in the blood, but when long continued destroy not only the fibrine but the red discs.

**Antacids.**—This class of remedies are intended to neutralize acidity, and consist chiefly of alkalies ; their action is purely chemical, tending to produce an equilibrium. They act best when they are preceded by an emetic or cathartic ; they stimulate the mucous tissue, act upon the emunctories, supply the system with alkaline elements, and destroy living germinal matter. To obtain a permanent result, they are best given with tonics and alteratives. Too powerful or long-continued use of antacids, destroys the red corpuscles of the blood.

**Antilithics** are supposed to possess the power of obviating or dissolving urinary calculi ; such as, benzoic acid or uric acid, and the action of hydrangia, saxifragica, nitric acid, in dissolving phosphatic calculi.

**Antispasmodics** are remedies endowed with the power of overcoming spasms—a morbid condition of the nervous system with spasmodic action of the muscles. They are a class of remedies possessing great power ; as, lobelia, musk-root, etc.



**Anthelmintics** are remedies capable of expelling or destroying parasites or worms in the alimentary canal. These medicines act in different ways: some mechanically, as, cowhage, steel filings; others toxically to the worm, as, pinkroot, santonine, pomegranate bark; others by producing asphyxia, like ergot, koussou.

Among children of highly civilized parents the greatest caution should be used in administering these remedies; and although these vermifuge remedies should be given for the expulsion of worms, they ought always to be combined with a tonic and alterative treatment.

**Cathartics** are remedies which tend to increase the peristaltic action. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways: by laxatives acting mildly without stimulating, as, by castor oil; by cholagogues increasing a free flow of bile, which excites increasing action, as by mandrake and bitartrate of potassa; by increasing the mucous or serous secretion of the intestines, the former by flaxseed, the latter by elaterium; other agents act on the colon, as colocynth; others on the rectum, as aloes; others on the nerves, as nux vomica. Hence it is of the greatest importance, in prescribing this class of remedies, that they be suited to the special indications desired, and not persevered with too long, as they are liable to produce exhaustion.

**Enemata.**—Injections into the rectum are indispensable where we desire a hurried evacuation of the bowels, or where there are ascarides, or where it is necessary to nourish the patient by the lower bowels, or in cases of habitual constipation; great care should be observed in their use, and not continue them too long, so as to induce a law of habit.

**Suppositories** are invaluable, and are made of various agents, according to the special indications. They are useful in neuralgia of the rectum and uterus, to allay tenesmus. The basis of all suppositories is the cocoanut butter.

**Demulcents.**—Bland, soothing remedies, calculated to lubricate parts that are irritated or inflamed.

**Emollients** are remedies which are applied externally to soften and relax.

**Diaphoretics** are those medicinal agents that promote and increase the cutaneous circulation. They are a very numerous class of remedies, and heterogeneous in their character. During the exhibition of these remedies the patient should be confined to bed in blankets, as they are good non-conductors of heat. Their action is best promoted by warm drinks. During the continuance of the perspiration, the greatest care should be exercised that it be not suddenly checked. During the exhibition of a diaphoretic no purgative or cathartic should be given, as they are incompatible.

**Diluents** are watery fluids which increase the fluidity of the blood, and render the secretions and excretions less acrid and viscid. The best diluent is water at different temperatures.

**Diuretics** are medicines which increase or promote the increased secretion of urine, by stimulating the kidneys. Their action is often aided by cooling diluents.

**Emetics** are a class of medicines which produce contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, causing evacuation of its contents.

The action of nearly all emetics is that the emetine is absorbed, stimulates the brain, from which the stimulus or irritation is transmitted to the stomach by the pneumogástric and vagus, and contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach takes place. It is highly important in the administration of all emetics that they be preceded by copious alkaline drinks, so as to neutralize the acidity and permit of the easy absorption of the emetic. This rule holds good with reference to all emetics. In ordering that class of remedies it is to be recommended that time be occupied in their proper administration, that they be taken in small quantities, frequently repeated, until nausea is decided; then they may be taken in bulk ad libitum. The *modus operandi* is to thoroughly disgorge the salivary glands of the mouth, to relieve them not only of their contents but of poisons, as it is well known that nearly all poisons find access to the system through the glands of the mouth, and also get rid of millions of the bacteria, either active or dormant, at the root of the tongue. Compound powder of lobelia is the best agent, as it causes no debility or prostration. Copious alkaline drinks, prior to and during the action of an emetic, are indicated.

**Emmenagogues** are medicines which excite the menstrual flow. But, strictly speaking, we have few remedies that possess this property exclusively, but act on the uterus by operating on adjacent organs. Even ergot and blue cohosh act on the lumbar plexus of nerves; aloes and sabinæ, on the rectal plexus; borax and other alkalies, by stimulating the mucous coat. They are a class of remedies that tend to devitalize by over-stimulation of the genito-urinary organs.

**Epsipastics** are external applications capable of stimulating the skin, and causing erythema, vesication. These effects are produced by a variety of means: Cantharides, turpentine, aqua ammonia, electricity. The proper idea of all this form of treatment is local stimulation, and thus far it is highly efficacious.

**Acupuncture** is a method of local stimulation by means of fine needles. Of great utility in spinal irritations, and other deep-seated depressions. Never to be used over bony projections nor joints. It is also used as a means of introducing remedies into the system, such as veratrum, podophyllum, capsicum, quinia.

**Errhines** are medicines which snuffed up the nostrils cause an increased discharge of nasal mucus, and the convulsive act of sneezing.

**Escharotics** are topical agents, which by their chemical action are capable of eroding or disorganizing the tissues to which they are applied. The actual cautery is mechanical; caustics are chemical. The actual cautery should always be used at a white heat, whether heated by fire, or battery. Caustic potassa is the best chemical escharotic; chloride of gold and soda dissolved by nitric acid is also valuable.

**Expectorants** are medicines which promote the flow of mucous or other matter from the air passages. They are valuable, but should be used with great care.

**Narcotics** are remedies that blunt the impressibility of the nervous system to pain, producing sleep or even coma. If to blunt the sensitive condition to pain, they can be given at any time; if to produce sleep, at or near bed-time. They are often of great utility in producing a quasi suspension of the nervous system when topically affected.

**Arterial Sedatives** are agents that equalize the circulation, diminish heat, respiration and cardiac contractions, control nervous irritations, and if carried far enough will produce a suspension of the functions of the nervous system. The best agents of this class are green-root tinctures of veratrum and gelseminum, aconite, digitalis.

**Sialagogues** are medicines that cause an increased flow from the salivary glands. *Iris versicolor*, *podophyllum*, *phytolacca*, *lobelia*, horseradish, operate well if given in small doses.

**Refrigerants** are remedies that are supposed to diminish the heat of the body. Diaphoretics, diuretics aid in this way; bathing also is efficacious.

**Stimulants** are remedies that increase the vital action of the system, or a single organ, one termed general, the other local. As disease is a condition of vital depression, it would bear either general or local stimulation.

**Tonics**, while they are supposed to impart tone and vitality to the system, are supposed not to cause any excitation of the system; still if in too large doses, most of them will produce an antiperiodic effect. If given for this effect they should be administered before the recurrence of the paroxysm.

**Inunctions** are of great utility in disease. Inunctions of olive oil in marasmous, wastings, or of anodynes in ointment is very efficacious; besides the value of the inunction, the effect of rubbing, or shampooing, in the use of oleagenous bodies, is of the greatest utility. It is well known that the rubbing of the body (if the one that applies it is vigor-

ous) so stimulates the periphery of nerves of the skin, which is carried to the brain, is an important method of producing vital force ; equalizing the circulation.

**Inhalations** may be advantageously used in affections of the lungs ; they are best used in the form of atomized sprays, and are of undoubted utility. During their use the patient should make deep and long inspirations and expirations.

**Anæsthetics.**—The chief anæsthetics which have hitherto been used in the practice of medicine are chloroform, sulphuric ether, and amylene. As the employment of one or the other of these agents is often indicated in neuralgia, delirium, convulsions, and paroxysmal dyspnœa of infantile laryngitis and diphtheria and croup, as well as in spasmodic diseases generally, a few words on their mode of administration may not be out of place. The principal advantages of inhalation are these: That by means of the immense surface offered by the air-cells of the lungs for absorption, a deeper and more rapid effect is produced than it would be safe or easy to effect by other means ; at the same time, the digestive functions are less interfered with than when narcotics are given in the ordinary way.

In every form of inhalation the anæsthetic should be freely diluted with common air, and no attempt made to produce rapid narcotism ; while the breathing ought to be allowed to go on quietly and naturally. The patient should be tranquil, fearless and usually in the recumbent posture, and the administrator of the narcotic agent, while watching the respiration and the countenance, had better also keep his fingers on the pulse ; for if the breathing becomes stertorous, or if there is evidence that the circulation is getting weak and faltering, the inhalation must be suspended.

Unquestionably the best and safest form to use anæsthetics, is : Alcohol one part, chloroform two parts, sulphuric ether three parts ; this is the safest, most energetic, and powerful anæsthetic and relaxant, and is best adapted to all cases where prolonged and perfect anæsthesia is desired.

**Hypodermic Injections**, that is, the introduction of some alkaloid in a state of solution into the cellular tissues of the body. The greatest care should be exercised that none be injected into any of the veins. All alkaloids are admissible, provided they are in solution. They should never be used in children, and even very guardedly in women ; never resorted to where there is any cardiac or brain affection, never applied over a bony projection or near a vein.

**Bathing, or Ablution**, is a means of removing all effete matter from the skin ; opens the pores, and should be resorted to, two or three times a day in all cases ; the patient should remain in the recumbent



posture, and a small portion of the body should be uncovered and bathed completely with either an alkaline or acid wash, and after being completely dried should be rubbed well with the dry hand.

**Diet**, or food in acute diseases should consist chiefly of milk and lime-water or bicarbonate of potassa; to prevent the casein of the milk coagulating on the stomach, no eggs or oysters should be administered, as they undergo decomposition on the stomach; hydrosulphate of ammonia is formed, bacteria is developed, and they are specially contra-indicated in all diseases, and particularly so in typhoid fever and pneumonia.

**Extract of Beef.**—Take one pound of rump steak, mince it like sausage-meat, and mix it with cold water. Place it in a pot at the side of the fire, to heat very slowly; it may stand two or three hours before it is allowed to simmer, and then let it boil gently for fifteen minutes; skim and serve. The addition of a small tablespoonful of cream to a teacupful of this beef tea, renders it richer but more nourishing; sometimes it is preferred when thickened with a little flour or arrowroot.

**Restorative Soup for Invalids.**—Take one pound of newly killed beef or fowl, chop it fine, add eight fluid ounces of soft or distilled water, four or six drops of pure hydrochloric acid, 30 to 60 grains of common salt, and stir well together. After three hours the whole is to be thrown on a conical hair sieve, and the fluid allowed to pass through with slight pressure. On the flesh residue in the sieve, pour slowly two ounces of distilled water, and let it run through while squeezing the meat. There will be thus obtained about ten fluid ounces of cold juice, (cold extract of flesh) of a red color, and possessing a pleasant taste of soup, of which a wine-glass full may be taken at pleasure. It must be warmed (at least not to a greater extent than can be effected by partially filling a bottle with it and standing this in hot water); since it is rendered muddy by heat or by alcohol, and deposits a thick coagulum of albumen, with the coloring matter of blood. If the circumstances render it undesirable to administer an acid, the soup may be prepared by merely soaking the minced meat in distilled water.

Children will frequently take the raw meat simply minced, when they are suffering from great debility. One teaspoonful of such may be given every three or four hours, in cases of continued fever, dysentery, and indeed in all diseases attended with great prostration and weakness of the digestive organs. When the flavor is thought disagreeable, it may be concealed by the addition of spices, or of a wine glassful of claret to each teacupful of soup.

**Essence of Beef.**—Take one pound of gravy-beef, free from skin and fat, chop it up as fine as mince-meat, and pound it in a mortar



with two tablespoonfuls of soft water. Then put it into a covered earthen jar with a little salt, cementing the edges of the cover with pudding paste. Place the jar in an oven, or tie it tightly with a cloth, and plunge it into a pot of boiling water for three hours; strain off (through a coarse sieve so as to allow the smaller particles of meat to pass) the liquid essence, which will amount to about two ounces in quantity. Give two or more teaspoonfuls frequently.

**Liebig's Food for Infants and Invalids.**—Half an ounce of wheaten flour (that called "seconds" is the most suitable), an equal quantity of malt flour, seven and one-quarter grains of bicarbonate of potash, and an ounce of water, are to be well mixed; add five ounces of cow's milk, and put the whole on a gentle fire. When the mixture begins to thicken it is to be removed from the fire, stirred for five minutes, heated and stirred again, till it becomes quite fluid, and finally made to boil. After separating the bran by passing the mixture through a sieve, it is ready for use.

To save the trouble of weighing, it may be remembered that a tablespoonful (heaped up) of wheaten flour, weighs nearly half an ounce, and a heaped dessertspoonful of malt flour is equal to the same. This soup is as sweet as milk, and after boiling may be kept for twenty four hours without undergoing any change. This is an excellent food for infants who cannot be suckled. It is slightly aperient; so that children under one year of age can seldom take more than two meals of it in the day.

When there is a tendency to diarrhœa, twenty grains of prepared chalk may be substituted for the potash. The proportion of blood-forming and heat-producing elements is the same as in woman's milk, (1 : 3.8); while the quantity of alkali is equivalent to that in human milk.

**Eggs, Cream, and Extract of Beef.**—Wash two ounces of the best pearl sago until the water poured from it is clear. Then stew the sago in half a pint of water, till it is quite tender and very thick. Mix with it half a pint of good boiling cream and the yolk of four fresh eggs, and mingle the whole carefully with one quart of good beef tea, which should be boiling. Serve. This nourishing broth is very useful in many cases of lingering convalescence after acute diseases.

**Mutton Broth (Beef Tea).**—Take of mutton or beef, one and one-half pound; cold water, one quart; a little salt and rice, two ounces. Simmer for four hours; boil for a few minutes, strain, and then serve. Another excellent plan for making beef tea is as follows: Take one pound of beef, minced very fine, and put into a common earthenware teapot, with one and one half pint of cold water; stand the pot on the hob so it may simmer at least for three hours. About three-

quarters of a pint of good beef tea will be obtained. Beef tea as ordinarily made, and preserved meat juice of all kinds, are palatable, but not very nutritive drinks. A pint of beef tea contains scarcely a quarter of an ounce of anything but water. Nevertheless, if these fluids are of small value as nutrients, perhaps the osmazome and salts they contain may possess the property (like tea and coffee) of diminishing the waste of the tissues. It has been proved that dogs die slowly if fed on bread and gelatine alone; but when greatly reduced by this diet, they soon regain flesh and strength if two ounces of meat tea be daily added to it.

**Boiled Flour or Flour Ball.**—Take one quart of good flour; tie it up in a pudding-bag so tightly as to make a firm, solid mass; put it into a pot of boiling water early in the morning, and let it boil until bedtime. Then take it out and let it dry. In the morning, peel off from the surface and throw away the thin rind of dough, and with a nutmeg-grater, grate down the hard dry mass into a powder. Of this from one to three teaspoonfuls may be used, by first rubbing it into a paste with a little milk, then adding it to about a pint of milk, and, finally, by bringing the whole to just the boiling point. It must be given through a nursing bottle.

An excellent food for children who are costive may be made by using bran-meal or unbolted flour instead of the white flour, preparing it as above directed.

**Gruel and Beef Tea is Nourishing.**—It is made thus: Take two teaspoonfuls of oat-meal, with three of cold water, and mix them thoroughly. Then add a pint of strong, boiling beef tea (or of milk). Boil for five minutes, stirring well to prevent the oat-meal from burning, and strain through a hair sieve. An excellent, simple restorative during convalescence from acute diseases, before solid food can be taken.

**Spruce Beer.**—The essence of spruce is prepared by boiling down to concentration the young branches of the black spruce fir (*Abies Nigra*). Take of this essence, half a pint; bruised pimento and ginger, of each four ounces; water, three gallons. Boil for five or ten minutes; then strain, and add eleven gallons of warm water, a pint of yeast, and six pints of molasses. Mix, and allow the mixture to ferment for twenty-four hours. It is an admirable antiscorbutic, and is an agreeable and wholesome drink in warm weather.

**Tapioca and Cod-Liver.**—Boil a quarter of a pound of tapioca, until tender, in two quarts of water; drain it in a cullender, then put it back in the pan. Season with a little salt and pepper, add half a pint of milk, and put over one pound of fresh cod-liver, cut in eight pieces.

Set the pan near the fire to simmer slowly for half an hour or a little more, till the liver is quite cooked. Press on it with a spoon, so as to get as much oil into the tapioca as possible; after taking away the liver mix the tapioca. If too thick, add a little milk; then boil it a few minutes; stir round, add a little salt and pepper, then serve. Tapioca thus cooked is nourishing, and easily digested.

**The Bran-Loaf.**—Take a sufficient quantity (say two or three quarts) of wheat bran; boil in two successive waters for ten minutes, each time straining it through a sieve; then wash it well with cold water (on the sieve), until the water runs off perfectly clear. Squeeze the bran in a cloth as dry as possible, then spread it thinly on a dish, and place it in a slow oven. If put in at night, let it remain until morning; when, if perfectly dry and crisp, it will be fit for grinding. The bran, thus prepared, must be ground in a fine mill, and sifted through a wire sieve of sufficient fineness to require the use of a brush to pass it through; that which does not pass at first ought to be ground and sifted again, until the whole is soft and fine. Take of this bran-powder, three ounces (troy); three fresh eggs; one and one-half ounce of butter; and rather less than half a pint of milk. Mix the eggs with part of the milk, and warm the butter with the other portion; then stir the whole well together, adding a little nutmeg and ginger, or any other agreeable spice. Immediately before putting into the oven, stir in first thirty-five grains of sesquicarbonate of soda, and then three drachms of dilute hydrochloric acid. The loaf thus prepared should be baked in a basin (previously well buttered) for about an hour, or rather more.

Biscuit may be prepared as above, omitting the soda and hydrochloric acid, and part of the milk, and making them of proper consistence for moulding into shape. If properly baked, the loaves or biscuit will keep several days; but should always be preserved in a dry place, and not be prepared in too large quantities at a time.

**White Whey.**—To half a pint of boiling milk, add one or two wineglassfuls of sherry or madeira. The curd is to be separated by straining through a fine sieve or piece of muslin. Sweeten the whey with refined sugar.

**Caudle.**—Beat up one egg with a wineglassful of sherry, and add it to half a pint of fine hot gruel. Flavor with sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-peel. In insomnia with debility.

Beat up two tablespoonfuls of cream in a pint of thin cold gruel; add to this one tablespoonful of curacao or noyau, and a wineglassful of sherry. Flavor with sugar-candy, and let half a tumblerful be taken, cold, at intervals.

**Ferruginous Chocolate.**—Spanish chocolate, sixteen ounces ; Carbonate of iron, half an ounce. Divide into one-ounce cakes : One to be dissolved in half a pint of hot milk, and taken night and morning.

**Iceland Moss and Quinine Jelly.**—Take of Iceland moss, and Irish moss, each one ounce. Boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour in a pint and a half of milk, strain through muslin, and add three ounces of white sugar, dissolved in one ounce of the compound tincture of quinia, (equal to eight grains of the salt). A dessertspoonful to be taken frequently in the course of the day. In phthisis, tabes mesenterica, etc.

**Lime-Water and Milk.**—This compound will sometimes be retained when all other food is rejected. As a variety, milk and soda-water may also be ordered. It may be well to remember, that the addition of fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda to the quart of milk, not only prevents it from turning sour, but renders it more digestible.

**Artificial Asses' and Goat's Milk.**—Take half a pint of gelatine, and dissolve it in half a pint of hot barley water, then add an ounce of refined sugar, and pour into the mixture a pint of new cow's-milk ; chop an ounce of suet very fine, tie it tightly in a muslin bag, and boil it slowly in a quart of new milk, sweeten with white sugar, or a glass of any liquor. An excellent aliment in some cases of tabes mesenterica, etc., where the unpleasant odor of goat's milk prevents it being taken.

**Milk, Flour and Steel.**—Beat up carefully one tablespoonful of flour, one raw egg, and about twenty grains of saccharated carbonate of iron, with half a pint of new milk ; flavor with nutmeg and white sugar : To be taken with lunch, with a biscuit. In the early state of tuberculosis, we have found this mixture very valuable.

**Brandy and Egg Mixture.**—Take the whites and yolks of three eggs, and beat them up in four ounces of plain water ; add slowly three or four ounces of brandy, with a little sugar and nutmeg. Two tablespoonfuls should be given every four or six hours. In some cases of great prostration the efficacy of the mixture is much increased by the addition of one drachm of the tincture of yellow cinchona to each dose.

**Bread Jelly.**—Take a quantity of the soft part of the loaf, break it up, cover it with boiling water, and allow it to soak for some hours. The water containing all the noxious matters with which the bread may be adulterated, is then to be strained off completely, and fresh water added ; place the mixture on the fire, and allow it to boil for some time until it becomes smooth ; the water is to be then pressed out, and the bread on cooling will form a black jelly. Mix a portion of this with sugared milk and water, for use as it is wanted. A good food for infants at the time of weaning, for children with acute disease, etc.



**Nutritious Demulcent Drinks.**—Mix together half a pint of mucilago acaciæ, mistura amygdalæ, and pure milk; sweeten with sugar, candy or honey, and add one large teaspoonful of any liqueur. Allow the whole to be taken during the day. Or a large pinch of isinglass may be boiled with a tumblerful of milk, half a dozen bruised almonds, and two or three lumps of sugar. To be taken warm once or twice in the day.

These drinks are very grateful in cases of tonsillitis, ulceration of the pharynx, &c., also in some cases of debility with irritability of the stomach, and a tendency to diarrhœa.

**Indian Sarsaparilla and Barley Water.**—Take of Syrupi hemedesmi, two ounces; Glycerine, one ounce; Decocti hordei, nine ounces. Mix, and direct two teaspoonfuls to be taken frequently. An agreeable demulcent, slightly alterative, and diaphoretic mixture.

Useful in eruptive fevers, and in inflammations of the mucous membranes.

**Beef Tea and Cream Enemata.**—An excellent nutritious enema may be made by mixing together from four to eight ounces of strong beef tea, an ounce of cream, and half an ounce of brandy, or an ounce and one-half of port wine. It may be administered twice or thrice in the course of twenty-four hours, in cases of acute gastritis, carcinoma of the stomach, obstinate vomiting, &c., when it is necessary to avoid giving food by the mouth. Another form may run thus: Take four or six ounces of restorative soup (F. 2.) one ounce of cream, two teaspoonfuls of brandy, ten or fifteen minims of liquid extract of opium, and ten grains of citrate of iron and quinia.

**Cod-Liver Oil and Bark Enema.**—Take four ounces of essence of beef (F. 3.), two ounces of port wine, an ounce of cod-liver oil, two drachms of tincture of yellow cinchona, and twenty minims of liquid extract of opium; mix. To be administered every twelve hours.

**Quinine and Beef Enema.**—Take one tablespoonful of brandy, five grains of sulphate of quinia, one teaspoonful of glycerine, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and from four to eight ounces of restorative soup, (F. 2). Mix. This enema may be administered every six or eight hours. Where the rectum is very irritable, or it is necessary to relieve pain, from fifteen to twenty minims of the liquid extract of opium may be advantageously added.



## BATHS.

By the term bath is meant the complete or partial immersion of the body in a fluid or gaseous medium, differing, in some circumstances, from that to which it has been accustomed. In order to obtain the full efficacy of a bath, without injurious consequences, its temperature should be regulated and particularly prescribed by the physician ordering it. The following temperatures are those we recommend :

BATH.	WATER.	VAPOR.	AIR.
The Cold,	33° to 65° F.		
The Cool,	65° to 75° F.		
The Temperate,	75° to 85° F.		
The Tepid,	85° to 92° F.	90° to 100°	96° to 106°
The Warm,	92° to 98° F.	100° to 115°	106° to 120°
The Hot,	98° to 112° F.	115° to 140°	120° to 170°

**Cold Bath.**—When a person plunges into a cold bath, he is first sensible of a sudden sensation of cold upon the surface, accompanied by an oppression of breathing, causing this function to be performed in convulsive gasps. This is called the shock, and is caused by a rapid contraction of the cutaneous capillaries, and a retrocession of the blood to the lungs and other internal organs. In a short time the difficulty of breathing disappears, the temperature becomes agreeable, and if the person now leaves the water, a warmth of the surface comes on, termed the glow, succeeded by a sense of invigoration of the whole system. Should the person remain in the water for too long a time, another train of symptoms manifest themselves; the sensation of cold soon attains to an unpleasant degree of chilliness, followed by rigors; a bluish tint is perceptible on the surface of the body, the blood accumulates in the internal organs; and on leaving the water there is no reaction, or a very feeble one, the surface remaining cold, the extremities benumbed, and headache, difficult respiration, often pain in the chest ensue, with a sense of depression and lassitude. The use of proper means will often remove these symptoms; but they may lead to a variety of diseases of the internal organs. The objects in prescribing a cold bath are the production of a sudden and powerful impression on the nervous system, and the tonic influence it exercises when followed by due reaction. In the first of these it has been found useful in certain affections where there is a derangement of the functions of sensation, of motion or sensation unattended with a congestive or inflammatory condition of the internal organs; but it is more frequently ordered to fulfill the second indication. It is always contra-indicated when, from debility, the system does not react so as to produce a glow, when there is a tendency to congestion of the cerebral vessels, or any serious organic affection of the heart, lungs,

or kidneys. In all cases, it is advantageous before taking the cold bath, to take as much exercise as will raise the circulation, without occasioning fatigue or violent respiration, for reaction is almost certain to follow the immersion, except when the person has remained in the water too long a time. The period of immersion should not exceed five minutes.

**Cool Bath.**—The action and uses of this are similar to those of the last, but are less powerful. It is, therefore, better calculated for those who are much debilitated.

**Temperate Bath.**—As the temperate bath is of a temperature closely approaching that of the body, the shock and subsequent reaction are almost wanting. It is therefore much more employed for comfort and cleanliness, than as a remedial agent. In delicate persons, it should always be used instead of the cool or cold bath, and it is always better suited to very young children than lower temperatures.

**Tepid Bath.**—This is intermediate in operation between the temperate and the warm bath, and varies in effects and uses according to the temperature. In perfect health it should not be used as an habitual indulgence; but for the purpose of cleanliness, an occasional recurrence to it allows of a more perfect ablution than can be effected by cooler baths. It is better to use it about noon, when the first process of digestion of the morning meal is over, and immediately afterwards to take to brisk exercise in the open air. In cases of fatigue and febrile irritation, from over-exertion or a long journey, the tepid bath is generally found very beneficial. It is also serviceable to persons of sedentary habits, etc. In all such cases, however, it is not to be applied immediately after a meal, or when the individual is unduly excited, either mentally or corporeally. In one class of complaints, those dependent on gastric irritation, the tepid or even the warm bath proves of much service.

**Warm Bath.**—The first sensation of a warm bath is to produce a sensation of heat upon the surface, and to increase the pulse in quickness and fullness, though in most cases to diminish its tenseness. The cutaneous circulation more especially becomes affected, and the body is increased in bulk, as shown by the increased pressure of ligatures, or of rings upon the fingers. The secondary effect, when the immersion is continued for some time, is muscular relaxation, sometimes to a considerable degree; even after leaving the bath, a disposition to lassitude continues for some time, with a tendency to perspiration. The remedial effects of a warm bath depend upon its temperature, the time a patient remains in it, and the subsequent treatment. The medium time for remaining in the bath is from twenty to twenty-five minutes; but this must be regulated by the effect produced. It is beneficial in incipient catarrh, in some congestions of the internal organs, chronic

rheumatism, and in spasmodic affections, especially those of children; but is contra-indicated in active fever, or where there is congestion, or a determination of blood to the head. In the convulsions of children its effects are remarkably beneficial, as it not only relaxes spasm, and relieves for the moment, but soothes nervous irritation. In cases where the convulsions are severe, it will be found advantageous to apply cold water to the head. When a warm bath is administered to a child, care must be taken not to expose it to the cold air for the purpose of drying its body; the best plan is to envelop it in a warm blanket, and to place it in bed at once. By this plan it is not liable to take cold, which is a common objection to the use of the warm bath for children.

**Hot Bath.**—From its temperature being above that of the body, the hot bath is far more stimulating than the preceding, as evinced by the excitement of the pulse, the sensation of fullness in the head, and throbbing of the cerebral vessels. Its use is principally confined to cases where it is wished to arouse nervous energy and vital action, as in Asiatic cholera, etc.; or where there is a sudden retrocession of cutaneous diseases. It has also proved useful in certain forms of rheumatism and paralysis. As the intention is mainly to induce excitement, the patient is not to be exposed to its action long enough to cause exhaustion. Whatever description of bath is ordered to be used, the original temperature is to be maintained during the whole time the patient remains in the water. At the end of some minutes, therefore, the temperature should be tested by means of a thermometer, and if requisite, hot water added. The sensations of the bather are always a fallacious criterion.

**Shower-Bath.**—This is a modification of the cold effusion, being attended with the same effects, but in a less degree. The short duration of it renders it less refrigerant than the cold bath, and causes the primary shock to be the most important part of the influence it exercises, which may be modified by increasing or diminishing the temperature of the water, or the height from which the fluid falls. It is used either cold or tepid. The former is the most advantageous, when the powers of the system are sufficient to cause a reaction, that results in a glow on the surface soon after using the bath; but, where this is not the case, as in debilitated individuals, the temperature is to be increased. It is adapted to those cases where a powerful impression is wished to be made on the nervous system, as in chorea, hysteria, etc.; and is also of much benefit to persons subject to determination of blood to the head. In such cases, it is found advantageous to make the patient stand in hot water at the time of taking the bath. The reaction following its use is much promoted by using friction to the surface. The improved and

portable shower-baths now to be procured, obviate many of the objections to its use which formerly existed. For children, the best and most convenient apparatus that can be employed is the one described below :

It consists of a hollow vessel made of tin, with a perforated bottom. The body of the vessel is of a bell shape, with a hollow tube rising from the top, and terminating in a broad perforated rim. When the bath is to be used, it must be sunk in a bucket of water, until it is completely submerged; the air is then driven out of the bath through the tube, and the bath filled with water. The thumb of an attendant is then to be placed on the opening in the centre of the rim, and the bath raised from the bucket of water. The pressure of air upon the holes in the bottom retains the water in the bath; and, on raising the thumb from the upper orifice, the whole is rapidly discharged. In using it the child must be placed in the empty tub, and the bath, being held over its head, is then to be discharged, and the child immediately afterwards dried with friction. When salt water is used for this bath, the hair should be kept dry by means of an oil-skin cap.

**Local Baths.**—These are most frequently used warm. The most common are the hip-bath and foot-bath. They are principally employed as revulsions. The first has been found a valuable remedy in diseases of the womb, and in irritations of the pelvic organs. Where it is employed merely to soothe pain, the temperature should not exceed  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$ , and the patient is to remain in it for some time; but when it is intended to excite the uterus to greater action, it should be as hot as can be borne by the patient, though the continuance in it should not exceed ten to fifteen minutes. The hot foot-bath should be of as high a temperature as can be borne, so as to redden the skin of the immersed parts effectually. The vessel used should be sufficiently deep to allow the legs to be immersed nearly to the knees. It is a valuable remedy in the early stages of catarrh, and local congestions of the head, chest, or abdomen; and in the dyspnoea accompanying hypertrophy of the heart, it has often proved very beneficial. It may be rendered more stimulating by the addition of common salt, carbonate of potassa, or flour of mustard. In torpid state of the liver, a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, in the proportion of about an ounce of each to every gallon of water, often proves highly useful.

**Vapor-Bath.**—This consists in either wholly enveloping the patient in the steam of hot water, or merely his body, or some of its parts. A much more elevated temperature can thus be borne than where the body is immersed in the water, and its action is more confined to the skin; hence, although less stimulating, it is more diaphoretic



than the hot bath. Where the vapor is inhaled, the heated surface being extended, it is more powerful in its effects. It has proved of great benefit where an active revulsion to the surface is indicated, and also in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. It can be applied with little trouble. All that is required is that the patient be seated on a chair, with a vessel of hot water placed beside him, and the whole enveloped with a blanket, to be thrown over his head if the vapor is to be breathed, or pinned around his neck where this is not the case. The steam soon surrounds his body, and causes a copious perspiration; and, should it cease too soon to be evolved, its generation may be restored by dropping a heated brick or stone into the water. Where the vapor is not respired, it may be used of a higher temperature.

**Alcoholic Vapor-Bath.**—This is precisely the same as the above: Patient seated in a chair with wooden bottom, the legs carefully protected; alcoholic lamp with several burners ignited, either alone or with water in a vessel over it. Blankets carefully wrapped around the patient, so that not a particle of the vapor escape. In this, the patient can be held until free diaphoresis take place. The patient should be permitted to drink freely of diluents. After it is over the patient should be rubbed vigorously with a Turkish towel, then placed in blankets in bed, and perspiration continued for several hours. This is undoubtedly the most valuable form of bathing; it causes a free determination of blood to the surface, breaks up all forms of internal congestions, and there is no danger of debility or catching cold.

**The Warm-Air Bath** is more stimulating than the vapor-bath, producing, especially where the warm air is also breathed, general uneasiness, heat of skin, excitement of the pulse, until a general perspiration ensues. It is readily administered, even to persons in bed. The bed-clothes should be elevated by a light frame, and the heated air admitted by means of a tube. It has been found beneficial in chronic rheumatism, and was at one time much praised in the collapsed stage of cholera.

**Turkish Bath.**—The general effect of a hot-air bath is to increase the force and rapidity of the circulation, and to induce free perspiration; but if too hot or too long, the determination of blood to the skin and lungs becomes so great, that the brain suffers. There is then consequently a lowering of the circulation, with depressed nervous power. A temperature varying from  $120^{\circ}$  to  $165^{\circ}$  will usually suffice; while if the perspiration is efficient and continuous, and the sensation agreeable, the patient may remain in the calidarium for from forty to sixty minutes. The bath is useful in removing local congestion, in clearing the pores,



and in inducing a healthy condition of the skin and mucous membrane, in eliminating noxious matters from the blood, and in imparting a sense of elasticity and vigor to the system. It is injurious when there is any obstruction to the circulation, or when the heart or vessels are affected with fatty degeneration, or when there are any symptoms of disease of the nervous centres, or when there is any tendency to vertigo or syncope, and in advanced life. Women who are pregnant, or who are menstruating, ought not to have recourse to it.

**Wet Sheet Packing, &c.**—The patient is closely enveloped in a sheet which has been dipped in cold or tepid water, and well wrung out. He is then carefully wrapped in a blanket, covered with three or more blankets, and a down coverlet is tucked over all. He should remain thus for thirty, forty-five or sixty minutes, lying on his side, or in a semi-recumbent position; the duration being timed by the sedative effect produced. The sweating is not generally excessive; but the water, urea and chloride of sodium of the urine are slightly increased; this increase being considerable when the sheet is continued for four hours. At the conclusion the shallow bath may be used for two or three minutes, as a tonic.

**The Warm Bath as a Cooling Agent.**—The warm bath at a temperature of  $65^{\circ}$  F., must prove a cooling agent to the body of a fever patient at  $100^{\circ}$  or  $105^{\circ}$  F. The immersion should continue from fifteen minutes to an hour or longer; its sedative effects render it valuable where the nervous system is irritable. In cases of delirium tremens with high fever, cold superfusion may be used while the patient is held in the warm bath. From ten to thirty buckets of cold water are to be poured slowly over the head; hot water being continually added to the bath, to maintain its heat at  $95^{\circ}$  F. This treatment generally produces sound sleep.

**Acid Sponging.**—One part of vinegar is to be added to two or three of cold water, and the body well sponged with the mixture; simple tepid water may sometimes be advantageously used. The patient being weak and unable to move, the sponging must be done by degrees; i. e., the arms, chest, back, and legs are to be rapidly washed and dried.

**The Sulphur Bath.**—Place the patient in a close chest or box, head out, with a collar round the neck, to prevent any egress of vapor or steam. Then burn or ignite sulphur in a platinum box, and then in addition, turn on a strong stream of the vapor of water or alcohol. In this the patient should remain at least half an hour. It destroys the syphilitic germ on the skin.

**Medicated Baths** are such as contain medical agents in solution in the water, and are used both topically and generally. Saline, acid, and alkaline substances, with iodine and sulphur, are the materials most commonly employed. Medicated baths are sometimes natural, as those of sea water, and certain mineral springs; others consist of solutions of various articles artificially prepared. Of the medicated baths, sea water is the most generally used; more, however, for pleasure than for remedial purposes. It is not only stimulating, on account of its saline constituents, and its use followed by a perfect glow, but these constituents also exert a medicinal action on the system in certain diseases of debility. The nitromuriatic acid bath has been found useful in diseases of the liver; and alkaline ioduretted, and alkaline sulphuretted baths are advantageously employed in many forms of cutaneous diseases. Medicated vapor-baths are prepared by impregnating aqueous vapor with the volatile principles of medicinal plants, though it is very doubtful whether they produce any effect that cannot be obtained from the simple vapor-bath. But the fumes of sulphur, chlorine, camphor, mercury, etc., in combination with aqueous vapor, have been found to exert powerful effects on the system, and to be very effectual in the cure of certain diseases.

**Alkaline Bath.**—Carbonate of soda, one pound; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix. In the lithic acid diathesis, chronic squamous diseases of the skin, chronic rheumatism, etc.

**Conium and Starch Bath.**—Extract of conium, one hundred and twenty grains; pulverized starch, one pound; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix. In certain skin diseases, attended with great irritability.

**Creasote Bath.**—Creasote, two drachms; glycerine, two ounces; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix.

**Iodine Bath.**—Iodine, sixty grains; iodide of potassa, half an ounce; liquor potassa, two ounces; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix. In scrofula, chronic rheumatism, secondary syphilis, and certain skin diseases.

**Sulphur-Bath.**—Sulphuric potassa, four ounces; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix. Useful in scabies, lead colic, paralysis from lead, etc. Sulphuric potassa, four ounces; hyposulphate soda, one ounce; sulphuric acid, one drachm; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix.

**Iron or Oak Bark Baths.**—Sulphate of iron, half an ounce; warm water, four gallons. Mix. Especially useful for strumous and rickety children. Crushed oak bark, one pound; warm water, two pints. Mix. Boil for half an hour, and add the strained decoction to three gallons of warm or tepid water. To be used every morning. For delicate children, etc.

**Salt-Water Baths.**—Rock salt, half a pound; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix. Make a sponge bath, to be used every morning in general debility, rheumatism, etc. The surface of the body should be thoroughly rubbed with a flesh-brush, and coarse towels. Rock salt, two pounds; sulphate of magnesia, three ounces; iodide of potassa, one hundred and twenty grains; liquor chlorate of lime, one ounce; warm water, thirty gallons. Mix.

**Borax Bath.**—Borax, four ounces; glycerine, four ounces; warm water, thirty gallons. In some squamous and other irritable diseases of the skin.

## POISONS.

Poisons are usually defined to be substances of an animal, vegetable, or mineral nature, which when administered in small quantity are capable of producing deleterious effects on the animal economy, and in some instances in causing the same consequences when applied to the surface of the body. This definition is not strictly accurate, nor is it applicable to all cases of poisoning. It is impossible to give in a few words one that would include all poisonous agents.

**General Antidote for Poisoning in which the Nature of the Poison is Unknown.**—Take of Calcined magnesia, in a sufficient quantity of water; Pulverized charcoal, in a sufficient quantity of water; Sesquioxide of iron, in a sufficient quantity of water. This preparation is perfectly innocent, and is very likely to be efficacious; for its ingredients, though simple, are antidotes to the most common and active poisons.

### **Acid, Acetic.**—

*Symptoms:* Great heat and burning pain in the stomach, convulsions, death.

*Morbid Appearances:* Mouth and fauces brownish; lingual papillæ enlarged; œsophagus lined with a brownish adventitious membrane; stomach livid and even blackened; vessels much injected. Antidotes: Magnesia or its carbonates mixed into a cream with water; soap and the alkalies.

### **Acid, Arsenious or Arsenic.**—*A Metallic Corrosive Poison.*

*Symptoms:* A metallic austere taste; a great flow of saliva; nausea, and vomiting; fainting, great thirst; a sensation of heat in the stomach, which in many cases rejects the mildest fluids; much griping, tenesmus, and purging, the stools being dark-colored and very offensive; the urine scanty and high colored; the pulse small, frequent and intermittent; distressing palpitation of the heart, with laboring respira-

tion and cold sweats ; prostration of strength ; sometimes paralysis of the extremities, delirium, convulsions, etc.

*Morbid Appearances* generally confined to the stomach and intestines ; in the stomach in the form of intense inflammation, but not of erosion or abrasion ; the inflammation is also evident in the upper intestines, but slight in the colon, though often violent in the rectum. The morbid appearance of other organs various ; sometimes no morbid phenomena to be found.

*Tests* : In solid state, it is entirely sublimed by heat. If mixed with charcoal, and heated in a suitable test-tube, deoxidated arsenic will be obtained in form of a metallic coating inside the tube, and this may be reconverted into arsenious acid by urging it in various directions along the tube with the aid of a minute spirit-lamp flame ; the facets of the crystals thus formed (on the cooler situations) will be seen in some places with the unassisted eye, but more distinctly by means of a four-power lens. In solutions, ammoniacal nitrate of silver produces a lemon-colored (arsenate of silver) precipitate. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper throws down a fresh grass-green (arsenite of copper) precipitate. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a bright yellow (sesquisulphate of arsenic) precipitate. Lime water precipitates a white (arsenite of lime) powder, but this test is not one to be relied upon.

Placed with zinc, and diluted sulphuric acid, in Marsh's apparatus, the arseniuretted hydrogen thence arising, when lighted will deposit metallic arsenic on a piece of glass held within the flame.

*Reinsch's Test* : Acidulate the suspected liquid with muriatic acid, and boil copper wire or foil in it for ten minutes. The arsenic is deposited on the copper as a white alloy, from which it can be separated as arsenious acid, by subjecting the copper, cut into shreds, to a low red heat in the bottom of a small glass tube. The precipitate referred to, if washed and dried, may be treated as directed above for arsenic in the dry or solid condition.

In testing suspected matters obtained from the stomach, these (and in cases of death, the stomach itself) must be cut or broken down; and boiled during at least three-quarters of an hour; if not sufficiently fluid, add distilled water, strain, and with the addition of a small quantity of potassa, again boil during a quarter of an hour, and filter.

If this liquid manifests either alkaline or acid reaction, neutralize with potassa or with acetic acid, as may be required ; then acidulate it faintly with hydrochloric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver will remove the acid ; and solution of muriate of soda will precipitate any excess of silver. The liquor may now be experimented upon with the above tests.



*Treatment*: Abundant draughts of sweet milk, gruel, decoctions of starch, or oily mixtures; tickling the fauces, etc., to induce vomiting; the stomach-pump; emetics of sulphate of zinc. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron (newly prepared) in large doses is the only antidote of reliance (light magnesia may be used with advantage, until the hydrated sesquioxide of iron can be procured). Afterwards, combat any inflammatory symptoms by the usual means; and let the patient subsist, for a long time, wholly on the blandest diet. All arsenical poisons have much the same action; and similar means are to be used for their detection, and for counteracting their effects.

**Acid, Boracic.**—This is said to be very virulent, but no instances are recorded of its fatal effects on man.

*Tests*: Not very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol, which when inflamed, burns with a rich green color; soluble in the caustic alkalines.

**Acid, Carbonic.**—This gas is freely liberated in respiration, combustion and fermentation, as also in calcination of lime; and is found in coal-mines, wells and cellars.

*Symptoms*: Great drowsiness, giddiness, difficulty of respiration, loss of muscular power and sensibility, and coma. The whole body, but especially the face, appears swollen and livid; eyes are usually prominent, and retain their brilliancy for some time.

*Tests*: It extinguishes a taper, if the proportion be above twelve or fourteen per cent.; lime water, or a solution of subacetate of lead, is precipitated white by it.

*Treatment*: Remove the person into the open air, and elevate the head; dash cold water over him. Apply stimulating friction to the thorax and extremities, and use artificial inflation of the lungs. As soon as the patient can swallow, stimulants may be cautiously administered; but if there are signs of oppression of the brain, venesection is to be performed.

**Acid, Citric.**—In large doses acts as an irritant poison; but no fatal case in the human subject has been recorded.

**Acid, Hydrocyanic or Prussic.**—*An extremely Active, Sedative Poison.*

*Symptoms*: When the dose is large, almost immediate death ensues. In smaller quantities it causes pain in the head, stupor, nausea, faintness, vertigo, and loss of sight; followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which will end in death if curative means are not employed.

*Morbid Appearances*: None; but a strong odor of the acid is exhaled from the stomach.



*Tests:* The (bitter almond) peculiarity of its odor. When a little potassa is mixed with liquids containing this poison, and solution of the sulphate or sesquichloride of iron added, a grayish-green precipitate is thrown down, which deepens to a Prussian blue tint, on addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid. The nitrate of silver produces a white (cyanide of silver) precipitate; which, after being washed and dried, and then held in a watch-glass over a flame, burns with a fresh rose-color; cyanogen being at the same time evolved.

*Sulphur Test:* Place two drops of a solution of hydrosulphate of ammonia, containing an excess of sulphur, in the centre of a watch-glass, and invert it accurately over the vessel containing the poisoned liquid. Remove the glass in three or four minutes, and dry the moistened spot gently over a spirit lamp. Let a drop of water fall on the white film, and then a drop of perchloride of iron. If Prussic acid be present, a blood-red solution (sulphocyanate of iron) is produced, and this red color is discharged by the addition of one or two drops of a solution of corrosive sublimate. When a mixture is to be examined, containing matters from the stomach, etc., if alkaline, it must first be neutralized by addition of sulphuric acid; then one-eighth part cautiously distilled therefrom into a receiver immersed in some frigorific mixture, and the product may then be tested by nitrate of silver, etc., as above.

*Treatment:* The internal remedy best calculated to act chemically on this poison, is carbonate of potassa in solution, quickly succeeded by watery solutions of sulphate of iron (with the intention of decomposing the acid, and forming the less injurious substance named Prussian blue); but the instances of success by these, or indeed by any other kind of treatment, are extremely rare. Inhalation of chloride gas, ammonia, etc.; artificial respiration; exhibition of energetic stimulants, such as brandy, liquid ammonia, chloride water, chloride of soda or lime, have all been extolled, and may be tried. Mustard poultices to the stomach, and cowhage applied over the chest; venesection at the neck, temple, etc., and infusion of cold water to the head and spinal region, are more likely to prove timely excitant and effective remedies. Employment of the stomach-pump, emetics, etc., seem a most improbable means of relief—or rather a waste of time.

### **Acid, Muriatic or Hydrochloric.**—*A Corrosive Mineral Poison.*

*Symptoms:* Sensation of burning in the throat and stomach, styptic taste in the mouth, much thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse frequent and tense; the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and

ragged; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the peculiar smell of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, etc. Orfila also says: "A thick white fume, having the penetrating odor of the acid, issues from the mouth."

*Morbid Appearances:* Mouth, fauces, throat and stomach highly inflamed, of a deep red color; mucous membrane sometimes detached or destroyed, sometimes perforated; contents of the stomach yellow or dark green.

*Tests:* Characteristic acid taste. The presence of muriatic acid in small proportions, is at all times demonstrable in the juices of the stomach; therefore proof of its presence in excess is required in cases of poisoning. When a piece of glass, wet with this acid, is held close to liquor ammoniæ, so as to let the vapors of both meet, white (muriate of ammonia) fumes are formed. Solution of nitrate of silver produces a white (chloride of silver) candy-looking precipitate.

*Treatment:* The immediate administration of soap, magnesia, soda, or potassa, mixed in bland demulcent drinks, to be followed by the free use of emollients and mucilages. If the patient survives the first effect of the poison, employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the supervening inflammation.

### **Acid, Nitric, or Aquafortis.**—*A Corrosive Mineral Poison.*

*Symptoms:* Much the same as those produced by the last-mentioned poison.

*Morbid Appearances:* In cases where death has occurred soon after the ingestion of the poison, the most striking appearance is a layer of yellow matter on all parts reached by the acid. The lips, chin, and hands of the person are also often stained with orange-colored spots. Perforations of the stomach are found in most cases.

*Tests:* The orange colored fumes that are given off when it is boiled with copper filings, are characteristic. It reddens morphia, and blackens a solution of protosulphate of iron. A fluid containing it, on the addition of carbonate of potassa forms nitre, which may be known by its deflagration, or by powdering a small portion, and placing it in a glass tube with some fine copper filings, moistened with water, and adding a few drops of sulphuric acid; when, if it be nitre, there will be an evolution of the orange-colored fumes of nitrous acid.

*Treatment:* The administration of magnesia, or chalk, in some bland fluid, then the free use of demulcents, and subsequently the employment of antiphlogistic means to subdue inflammation.

**Acid, Oxalic.**—*A Corrosive Poison.*

*Symptoms* : Burning heat of the stomach, nausea, sometimes vomiting, but at others ineffectual efforts to discharge the contents of the stomach ; great prostration of strength, violent pain, spasmodic respiration, convulsions, etc. When the patient survives the effects of the poison, all the symptoms of violent inflammation of the alimentary canal are developed. In a dilute form it seems to cause paralysis of the heart, or symptoms of cerebro-spinal disease.

*Morbid Appearances* : Tongue and fauces usually covered with a viscid white coat ; the stomach containing a dark brown mucous fluid, and its substance of almost a gelatinous consistency. In some cases, no traces of the action of the poison are perceptible ; but when death does not occur for some time, the alimentary canal is found inflamed.

*Tests* : *In the solid state* has the characteristic sour taste of most acids, and produces the same changes as they do on vegetable blues ; when placed in water, a crackling sound accompanies the solution of its crystals. *In solution* : Solution of chloride of lime produces a white (oxalate of lime) precipitate, which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, but soluble in nitric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver also throws down a white precipitate, which, on being carefully dried by aid of heat, or bibulous paper, acquires a brownish outline, and towards the end shows some slight explosions.

*Treatment* : Mixtures of magnesia, chalk, whiting, or plaster scraped from off the inside wall of an apartment, mixed with water (the amount of the latter being as small as convenient for swallowing) ; abundant drinks subsequently. No alkalies should be employed.

**Acid, Sulphuric.**—*A Corrosive Mineral Poison.*

*Symptoms* : An austere styptic taste in the mouth ; a sensation of burning heat in the throat and stomach, followed by nausea, vomiting, and much fetor of the breath. The matters vomited contain both venous and arterial blood. Signs of great inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon manifest themselves, with difficult respiration, a croupy cough, and a small, frequent, irregular pulse ; great anxiety and restlessness, convulsive motions of the muscles of the face and lips ; sometimes a papulous eruption precedes death.

*Morbid Appearances* : These are not always to be found, except in the fauces and larynx, which in most cases present evidences of the highly corrosive action of the poison. The stomach is sometimes found to contain a quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with fetid gas ; its membranes ulcerated, dark colored, and having numerous corroded spots, and even perforations.

*Tests* : The acid may be in a concentrated or a diluted state. If in the former, any organic matter placed in contact with it is blackened and charred ; when mixed with an equal bulk of water, much heat is evolved ; when boiled with copper filings or mercury, sulphurous acid gas is evolved. When the acid is in a diluted state, the best test is nitrate of baryta, which causes a dense white precipitate of sulphate of baryta ; this can be verified by calcining it for some minutes with an equal weight of charcoal, wrapped in platina foil, then introducing the residue into a glass tube, and adding a few drops of muriatic acid. This will cause an extrication of sulphuretted hydrogen, which can be recognized by its odor, and by its blackening carbonate of acetate of lead.

*Treatment* : The same as for the other mineral acids.

**Acid, Tartaric.**—*A Corrosive Vegetable Poison.*

*Symptoms* : Very analogous to those caused by oxalic acid.

*Morbid Appearances* : Are likewise similar to those produced by oxalic acid.

*Tests* : When heated on platina foil, it burns with a pale reddish flame, and exhales a peculiar acid vapor, leaving much carbonized matter. When a solution is treated with lime-water, it affords a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the acid ; when treated with caustic potassa, it affords a granular precipitate of the bitartrate.

*Treatment* : The same as for oxalic acid.

**Acetate of Copper.**—See COPPER.

**Acetate of Lead.**—See LEAD.

**Acetate of Morphia.**—See OPIUM.

**Aconite.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Alcohol.**—*A Narcotic Acrid Poison.*

*Symptoms* : These vary according to the dose. In small quantities there is mere excitement ; in large doses, much excitement, with delirium, confusion of intellect, followed by somnolency, nausea and vomiting, and even coma and apoplexy. When an undue portion has been swallowed, it often proves instantly fatal ; it may also prove fatal by occasioning or aggravating other disease. The effects of an habitual use of it are diseases of the viscera, and various mental and nervous disorders. The symptoms of poisoning with alcohol may be mistaken for those of epilepsy or apoplexy.

*Morbid Appearances*, are inflammation, softening, etc., of the mucous membrane of the stomach, congestion of the cerebral vessels, and sanguineous or serous extravasation in the brain or lungs.

*Tests* : Odor of the contents of the stomach, or of matters ejected



from it. The chemical proof consists in removing the contents of the stomach, mixing them with distilled water, filtering and distilling in union with carbonate of potassa or soda; the product is mixed with fused chloride of sodium, and again distilled; alcohol will be found in the receiver.

*Treatment*: Withdraw the contents of the stomach, as speedily as possible, by a stomach pump; afterwards an emetic of salt and water should be given in large doses, and repeated at short intervals, till the stomach is well cleared. The cold effusion is useful in some cases. Ammonia may be employed as a stimulant, and general symptoms obviated by blood-letting; but this must be employed with great caution.

## ALKALIES:

**Ammonia.**—*A Corrosive Poison.*

*Symptoms*: Excoriation of the mouth and fauces; burning sensation in the throat and stomach, usually followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matter being often bloody. When the quantity taken is large, an immediate feeling of strangulation ensues, attended with convulsions. If the result is fatal, it quickly follows the ingestion of the poison. The inhalation of ammonia by the nostrils, when too freely used in cases of fainting, has caused the same symptoms as when taken into the stomach.

*Morbid Appearances*: Marks of high inflammation of the parts with which the poison has come in contact.

*Tests*: The pungent odor, its alkaline reaction, but which is dissipated by heat; by causing a yellow precipitate with a mixture of arsenious acid and nitrate of silver; by producing a rich violet-blue solution with the salts of copper; by yielding a yellow precipitate with the bichloride of platinum; by giving a white precipitate with the bichloride of mercury, and forming white fumes with chloride or hydrochloric acid.

*Treatment*: The immediate administration of vinegar, or one of the vegetable acids, and afterwards the copious use of demulcents. When ammoniacal vapor has been inhaled, the patient should inspire the vapor of vinegar.

**Potassa.**—*A Corrosive Poison.*

*Symptoms*: An acrid, caustic, urinous taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning heat in the throat; nausea, and sometimes vomiting of bloody matter; the surface cold and clammy; the pulse quick and feeble; hypercatharsis, and violent colicky pains.

*Morbid Appearances*: Strong marks of inflammation in the alimentary canal, softening, erosion of the mucous coat, and in some cases, perforation of the stomach.



*Tests*: Alkaline reaction; precipitation of nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-colored oxide. Carbonic acid water causes no precipitate. A concentrated solution affords a canary yellow precipitate with bicarbonate of platinum; a solution of tartaric acid causes a white precipitate of cream of tartar.

*Treatment*: Give vinegar and the diluted vegetable acids, to be followed by a free use of demulcents, or oleaginous mixtures.

**Soda.**—*A Corrosive Mineral Poison.*

*Symptoms and Morbid Appearances*: Analogous to those following the use of potassa.

*Tests*: Caustic soda in solution is not precipitated by bichloride of platinum or tartaric acid; its alkaline nature can be ascertained by the usual tests (antimoniate of potassa affords a white precipitate, when added to the salt of soda; soda tinges the outer flames of the blow-pipe yellow).

*Treatment*: The same as for potassa.

**Antimony.**—Metallic antimony is not regarded as a poison; but its vapor is said to cause unpleasant symptoms when respired.

**Antimony, Tartarized.**—*Generally known as Tartar Emetic, is an Irritant Metallic Poison.*

*Symptoms*: Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, burning heat at the epigastrium, severe colic and purging, small and rapid pulse, cold skin, syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, painful cramps in the lower extremities, and great prostration of strength.

*Morbid Appearances*: The stomach and intestines often much inflated with gas; the mucous membrane red, and covered with a slightly adhering viscid layer; the peritoneum of a dark brick-red hue; the membranes of the brain displaying marks of inflammation.

*Tests*: In a solid state, add charcoal, introduced into a test-tube, and exposed to the heat; metallic antimony will be found of a grayish-black lustre. In the state of solution, diluted nitric acid causes a white precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a reddish-orange precipitate. Solutions containing tannin causes a copious curdled whitish-yellow precipitate. Should matter from the stomach be present, the solution must be well agitated with a small portion of muriatic and tartaric acid; then filter previous to being experimented upon.

*Treatment*: Encourage vomiting by free administration of warm water and other dilutes, or employ the stomach-pump if necessary. Infusions, tinctures, or extracts containing tannin, are very useful by decomposing the poison.

**Baryta, and Preparations of.**—The only preparations of baryta that have caused death are the carbonate and chloride.

*Symptoms* : Those of irritation combined with an affection of the brain and nervous system ; as, vertigo, convulsions and paralysis.

*Morbid Appearances* : Evidences of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach.

*Tests* : In solution, sulphuric acid throws down a profuse dense white (sulphate of baryta) precipitate. Solution of nitrate of silver also produces a white (chloride of silver) precipitate with the chloride of barium ; sulphuretted hydrogen produces no change of appearance, which circumstance, being peculiar to salts of barium, is valuable as a negative test.

*Treatment* : Sulphates of magnesia or soda in solution in water, if the patient is seen early ; they are, however, of very little use where the carbonate has been taken. In this case, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and diluted vinegar, together with emetics, and the stomach-pump, should be used.

**Belladonna.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Bismuth.**—The only preparation that has caused death is the sub-nitrate.

*Symptoms* : Burning pain in the throat, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, accompanied by coldness of the lower extremities, and spasms.

*Morbid Appearances* : Inflammation of the fauces and œsophagus, redness of the stomach and intestines.

*Tests* : In substance, dissolves in nitric acid, without change of color, and without effervescing, which distinguishes it from a carbonate. Sulphuric acid produces no precipitate, thus disproving the possibility of it being a preparation of lead. Dissolve it in nitric acid, and add solution of potassa so long as any precipitate is thrown down ; gather this in a filter, and after washing and drying it place it on charcoal, and treat it as directed for preparations of lead, when its reduction to the metallic condition will be effected. The nitrate is decomposed by being poured into a large quantity of cold water, yielding an insoluble subnitrate. The latter salt is blackened by exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen.

*Treatment* : Induce vomiting by tickling the fauces, etc., and give continuous draughts of sweet milk.

**Bromine.**—*An Irritant Corrosive Mineral Poison.*

*Symptoms* : Irritation and inflammation of the parts with which it comes in contact, whether in substance or in vapor.

*Morbid Appearances* : Fauces, œsophagus and stomach inflamed and corroded ; mucous membrane gelatized, duodenum of a yellow

color, and thickened, the parts retaining a strong smell of the poison.

*Tests* : Its color, odor and volatility. All solutions containing it are rendered colorless by the addition of potassa. On being evaporated, the residue is to be incinerated at a low temperature; the ash dissolved in distilled water, filtered, and chloride passed through the solution. On the addition of ether, the bromide is taken up by that fluid. With nitrate of silver it affords a yellowish-white (bromide of silver) precipitate.

*Treatment* : The immediate and free use of albumen or starch; and magnesia.

**Brucia.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Calomel.**—See MERCURY.

**Camphor.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Cantharides.**—*An Acrid and Corroding Animal Poison.*

*Symptoms* : A burning sensation in the throat; violent pain in the stomach and bowels; nausea, vomiting and purging, the ejections being frequently bloody and purulent; great heat and irritation of the urinary organs, sometimes the most painful priapism; pulse quick and hard; and convulsions, tetanus, delirium and syncope.

*Morbid Appearances* : Inflammation and erosion of the stomach; if in substance, fragments of the flies, adhering to the coat, or mixed with contents of the stomach; marks of inflammation in the intestines and urinary organs; these are most evident when death does not soon follow the ingestion of the poison.

*Tests* : The characteristic green, shining appearance of the fragments of the flies, and the character of the symptoms.

*Treatment* : The promotion of vomiting by means of warm demulcents, copious dilution, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate friction, enemata of mutton broth, laudanum, etc. Camphor, though not an antidote, alleviates some of the most distressing symptoms.

**Carbonic Acid Gas.**—

*Symptoms* : Great drowsiness; difficulty of respiration; loss of sensibility; the countenance of a livid or deep lead color.

*Morbid Appearances* : Whole body, but especially the face, swollen, which is also usually livid, and the features distorted; eyes generally prominent, and retaining their brilliancy; vessels of the brain and lungs in a state of congestion.

*Tests* : Expose a vessel, filled with lime water, to the deleterious atmosphere, when, if carbonic acid be present, it will assume a milky appearance, and let fall a white precipitate. A lighted candle will detect the presence of carbonic acid gas (if in excess), by being immediately extinguished in the tainted atmosphere; it must for this

purpose be held near the floor. But the utmost caution should be observed in introducing lighted tapers into close situations supposed to contain this gas, lest an explosive hydrocarbon may, instead, be met with.

*Treatment*: Remove the patient from the situation or apartment in which the poison has been inhaled; or open the doors, windows, etc., for admission of pure air. Continued application of cold water to the head and neck. Bleeding may be necessary, or epping at back of neck; cautious inhalation from steam from warm water placed in a convenient vessel.

### **Chlorine.** *An Acrid Gaseous Poison.*

*Symptoms*: Great and painful constriction of the glottis, cough, sensation of suffocation, alternating with asphyxia; if the case is protracted, inflammation of the larynx and pneumonic inflammation; odor of the gas perceptible in the breath and in the vomited matters.

*Morbid Appearances*: Marks of irritation and inflammation in all the parts with which the poison has come in contact.

*Tests*: A solution of this gas has a yellowish color, and a strong peculiar smell, which latter is evolved on boiling. It gives a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, which is insoluble in muriatic acid.

*Treatment*: The best remedy is a free use of albumen. Magnesia with mucilaginous fluids may also be freely exhibited. (Inhalation of ammonia, ether, and the vapor of warm water, and even of sulphuretted hydrogen, have been recommended. The last article must be employed with great care).

### **Chrome.** The only form of this metal that requires notice is the **Bichromate of Potassa.**—*An Acrid Mineral Poison.*

*Symptoms*: Burning heat in the mouth, throat and stomach, excessive and painful vomiting of bloody mucus; convulsions, palsy, etc.

*Morbid Appearances*: Softening and abrasion of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines.

*Tests*: In substance, by its orange-red color. In solution, by affording a rich red precipitate with nitrate of silver, a bright yellow with acetate of lead, a dingy green with sulphuretted hydrogen.

*Treatment*: The use of carbonate of potassa or soda to neutralize the excess of chromic acid, followed by the administration of emetics. (It would also be advisable to use chalk or magnesia, in connection with milk or the albumen of eggs).

### **Cocculus Indicus.** See VEGETABLE POISONS.

### **Colchicum Autumnale.** See VEGETABLE POISONS.

### **Conium Maculatum.** See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Copper.**—This mineral is not poisonous in a metallic state, but becomes highly so when oxidized, or in combination.



The most common preparations of copper are the acetate (*verdigris*), sulphate (blue vitriol), and the carbonate of ammoniuret.

*Symptoms*: Violent headache, vomiting, pain in the bowels, cramps in the lower extremities, a peculiar and permanent coppery taste, diarrhœa, convulsions, palsy and insensibility.

*Morbid Appearances*: Marks of inflammation in the stomach and intestines. When the case has been protracted there is often a green tinge of the lining membrane, and a jaundiced appearance of the skin.

*Tests*: The *sulphate*, in a solid state, presents a bright blue color, and leaves an astringent metallic impression on the tongue. In solution, the transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen affords a brownish-black (sulphuret of copper) precipitate. Solution of ammonia precipitates a blue substance, which, on further addition of ammonia, becomes dissolved; but when only a small amount of the poison is present, no precipitate occurs,—a clear, violet-colored solution being then at once presented. Ferrocyanide of potassium throws down a reddish-brown (ferrocyanide of copper) precipitate. A piece of polished zinc or iron (as the blade of a table knife) acquires a plating of copper if placed in a liquid containing the above salt. The test for sulphuric acid will indicate its presence here as the combining acid. The *acetate*: same tests as preceding, except the last. The ammonia sulphate has a brilliant violet-blue color, and ammoniacal odor. Solutions of arsenious acid afford a fresh apple-green precipitate. This experiment is conversely that for arsenious acid.

*Treatment*: Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of warm water, milk or mucilaginous fluids. Various antidotes have been highly praised. Sugar was formerly recommended, but has not been so successful as we supposed. Albumen and milk form an insoluble compound with copper, provided they are in large excess. The protosulphuret of iron filings have also been employed with advantage; but their action is too slow. The hydrated oxide of iron has been successfully administered when the arsenite of copper had been taken.

**Corrosive Sublimate.**—See MERCURY.

**Digitalis.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Iodine.**—

*Symptoms*: In large doses, this substance causes heat and constriction of the fauces, nausea, offensive eructations, pain in the stomach, retching colic, diarrhœa, quickness of the pulse, tremblings, great thirst, salivation, convulsions, etc.



*Morbid Appearances* : Distension and inflammation of the stomach and bowels, sphacelation in some places, and in protracted cases increased size and paleness of the liver.

*Tests* : In the solid form, it is in bluish-gray scales, having somewhat the odor of chlorine. When heated in a tube, it gives off violet fumes; when added to the mucilage of starch, it strikes a deep blue color; when it is mixed with other matters, pass a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen through the mixture, boil it, saturate with potassa, add mucilage of starch, filter, add nitric acid, and the color will indicate iodine.

*Treatment* : Promote vomiting, resort to the free administration of amylaceous and mucilaginous fluids, and treat the inflammatory symptoms as they occur.

### **Iodide of Potassium.**—

*Symptoms* : Uneasiness of the stomach, followed by nausea and a burning sensation in the stomach, vomiting, cephalalgia, vertigo and tremors.

*Morbid Appearances* : Stomach contracted, mucous membrane with ecchymosed spots, and some abrasions; marks of inflammation in the intestines.

*Tests* : *In a Solid State*: heat with the protoxide of magnesia, moisten the powder with equal parts of sulphuric acid and water, heat in a tube, and the purple vapor of iodine makes its appearance. *In Solutions*: Add to the filtered fluid an equal quantity of mucilage of starch, and a few drops of nitric acid, and the characteristic blue color will be produced. Test the urine in the same manner. It may also be detected in the solids of the body by drying them, incinerating and lixiviating, filtering, and using starch and nitric acid.

*Treatment* : The same as for IODINE.

**Iron.**—Not poisonous in a metallic state; but some of its preparations act as irritants, especially the sulphate and the muriate.

*Symptoms* : Nausea, vomiting and purging; sensation of heat in the stomach and bowels; dejections of a black color, etc.

*Morbid Appearances* : Softening of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines; the whole extent of the alimentary canal of a black color; marks of inflammation.

*Tests* : For the sulphate: Ferrocyanide of potassium will give a greenish blue precipitate, becoming a deep blue by exposure to the air; hydrosulphate of ammonia will give a black precipitate; and gallic or tannic acid will give a bluish-black precipitate. The presence of sulphuric acid can be ascertained by means of nitrate of baryta.

*Treatment* : In poisoning by either salt, magnesia or the alkaline carbonates should be freely given.

**Lead.**—In a metallic state lead does not appear to be poisonous ; but most of its compounds are, especially the acetate, chloride, carbonate and oxide.

*Symptoms* : Obstinate constipation, violent colic with retraction of the abdomen ; vomiting, pulse small and hard, laborious breathing, and tremors, gums with a blue tinge, paralysis of the extremities, etc.

*Morbid Appearances* : The appearances on dissection are very various, but are principally those of inflammation.

*Tests* : *In a Solid State*, mixed with potassa and charcoal, and exposed to a red heat, or placed in a suitable-sized hollow in a piece of charcoal, and exposed to a blow-pipe flame, metallic lead is formed. *In Solution*, sulphuric acid, and the sulphates, throw down a white (sulphate of lead) precipitate ; solution of carbonate of soda gives a white (carbonate of lead) deposit ; solution of chromate of potassa a rich yellow (chromate of lead) precipitate ; solution of iodide of potassium affords a yellow (iodide of lead) precipitate ; transmission of hydrosulphuric acid produces a blackish (sulphuret of lead) precipitate ; zinc precipitates lead from any of its salts. To render the carbonate amenable to the foregoing tests, it must first be dissolved in a sufficiency of nitric acid diluted with distilled water.

*Treatment* : Administer a solution of sulphate of zinc in full doses ; induce and continue vomiting. If an insoluble salt of lead is the poison, olive or almond oil must at first be given in considerable quantity. The free exhibition of the sulphate of soda, or magnesia, or of milk or albumen, to be followed by an emetic. In lead colic, the treatment consists of active purgatives, followed by full doses of opium or Dover's powder. Inflammatory symptoms are counteracted by antiphlogistic means.

**Lobelia.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Mercury.**—In a metallic state, mercury exercises but a slight influence on the body, but in a state of vapor it is capable of causing violent symptoms. All the salts of mercury are poisonous ; but the most important is corrosive sublimate.

*Symptoms* : The symptoms caused by corrosive sublimate resemble those produced by arsenic, but from the salt being more soluble, they are more immediate and violent ; there is a more marked taste, the evacuations are more frequently bloody, and there is a withered condition of the epithelium of the mouth.

There are three varieties of poisoning with mercury. In the first, the leading symptoms are violent irritation of the alimentary tube ;

namely, vomiting, purging, pain at the pit of the stomach, and irritation in the throat; metallic, styptic taste, corrosion of the mouth, tongue, and palate; constriction of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing; blood evacuated both by vomiting and by stools, suppression of urine, countenance flushed, tumid and bloated. In the second variety, salivation and sloughing of the mouth succeed to the irritation and inflammation. In the third, mercurial erethism comes on, and is not preceded by the symptoms of local irritation. The first variety arises from the more soluble salts of mercury, in large doses; the second, from the same preparations, but in similar doses, and more diluted; the third, by the more insoluble and refractory compounds.

*Morbid Appearances* : These are similar to those attendant on irritative or corrosive poisoning. There are, frequently, shrivelling of the tongue, and enlargement of its papillæ, and root. In some cases, red and black spots in the cavities of the heart; corrosion, ulceration, and disorganization of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines. An inflamed condition of the urinary organs is also frequently observed.

*Tests* : Corrosive sublimate in a *solid state*, is sublimed when heated in a test-tube; and the acrimonious fumes speedily condense into a crystalline, semi-transparent mass. Placed in a test-tube, and lime-water, potassa or soda added in solution, a yellow (peroxide of mercury) precipitate is thrown down. By trituration with an equal weight of well-dried carbonate of potassa, metallic mercury will become visible. *In solution* ammonia throws down a white (ammonia-chloride of mercury) precipitate; solution of protochloride of tin affords a (calomel) precipitate, which at first is white, but acquires a leaden color on adding more of the test; when this precipitate (after being well agitated) is dried, minute globules of quicksilver are formed. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a (bisulphuret of mercury) precipitate, which at first is leaden colored, then black; solution of iodide of potassium affords an intensely brilliant scarlet (biniodide of mercury) precipitate. Corrosive sublimate may be reduced to the metallic state through galvanic influence, applied as follows: A drop of suspected fluid being laid on a piece of polished gold, and both it and the gold touched at the same instant by a point of iron (as a thick needle, or the end of a penknife), a small silver covering of mercury soon becomes apparent on the gold. Being freely soluble in sulphuric ether, addition of this fluid is of much service when the poison is found mingled with organic or other matter.

*The Dicyanide* : When heated in a tube, cyanogen gas is evolved, which when inflamed at the mouth, burns with a rose-red flame, with a blue halo.

**Calomel.**—Is sublimed by heat. When heated along with potassa, or lime-water, it assumes at first a black appearance, and then quick-silver globules are observed.

**The Biniodide.**—On cautious application of heat, it sublimes in red-colored crystals, which soon change to yellow, and subsequently to a dusky hue. On exposure to a sufficient degree of heat, iodine fumes are disengaged. When mixed with potassa (in equal weights) and heated in a test-tube, decomposition occurs; metallic mercury being sublimed, and iodide of potassium deposited in the tube.

**Red Precipitate.**—Exposed to a heat in a test-tube, metallic mercury is sublimed; evolution of oxygen being at the same time demonstrable.

**The Persulphate.**—Treated in the same manner as the foregoing, sublimate of the mercury takes place; and sulphurous acid gas is perceptibly evolved.

*Treatment* : If vomiting does not already exist, it must be produced by the exhibition of emetics. Various antidotes have been suggested for this poison. The best appears to be albumen of eggs in continuous large doses, and infusion of catechu afterwards; sweet milk; mixtures of flour with water (for the sake of the gluten) in successive cupfuls; iron filings; emetics of tartrate of antimony and potassa have been recommended, to combat ptyalism when present; but to check excessive salivation, small doses of chlorate of potassa appear to be the most successful. (The hydrated protosulphuret of iron has been proposed by Mialhe, and confirmed by Orfila, who says, if it be taken immediately after the ingestion of the corrosive sublimate, it destroys completely the poisonous properties of the latter.)

**Morphia.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS—OPIUM.

**Nux Vomica.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Opium.**—See VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Phosphorus.**—*A Corrosive Poison.*

*Symptoms* are protracted in their appearance. A hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; acrid burning sensation in the throat and stomach; nausea and vomiting. The vomited matters are of a dark color, and emit white fumes; pulse small and frequent; sometimes violent convulsions.

*Morbid Appearances* : A general inflammatory appearance of the stomach and intestines, with sphaclated spots in various parts.



*Tests* : The peculiarity of its odor ; its highly inflammable property, when only moderately heated, and, when rubbed on the skin, its property of rendering the latter luminous in the dark.

*Treatment* : Mixture of magnesia and cold water, in repeated draughts. Promote continuous vomiting by tickling application of a feather to the fauces. The exhibition of oil is injurious, as it tends to dissolve the phosphorus.

**Strychnia.**—See NARCOTICO-IRRITANTS, under the head of VEGETABLE POISONS.

**Tin.**—This is not poisonous in a metallic state ; but some of its salts, as the chlorides, are violent irritants.

*Symptoms* : An austere metallic taste ; constriction of the throat, impeding respiration, violent vomiting, cramp of the stomach and violent colic ; purging ; pulse small and quick ; convulsions, sometimes paralysis, asphyxia.

*Morbid Appearances* : Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

*Tests* : Chloride of gold gives a deep purple-brown, almost black precipitate ; nitrate of silver affords a white precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid ; sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a deep chocolate brown precipitate, even in diluted solution.

*Treatment* : Copious draughts of milk ; then exciting vomiting. Inflammatory symptoms to be controlled by antiphlogistics, and nervous irritants by opiates and antispasmodics.

**Vegetable Poisons.**—These are very numerous, and possessed of the most different qualities ; some being more irritant, others narcotic irritant, whilst another class are pure narcotics.

**Irritants.**—This includes a great number of vegetable substances ; the principal of which are, Aloes, Alum, Capsicum, Colocynth, Creasote, Croton Seeds, Elaterium, Euphorbium, Gamboge, Jalap, Mezereon, Castor Seeds, Savin, Scammony, etc.

*Symptoms* : Many of these articles act especially on the bowels, and in moderate doses are efficaciously used as purgatives. In large doses, they cause hypercatharsis and much irritation of the stomach and bowels.

*Morbid Appearances* : These are various degrees of inflammation in the stomach and bowels.

*Tests* : None by means of reagents. The rich yellow color of gamboge may sometimes prove a means of its detection, and familiar acquaintance with others of the above substances may lead to their recognition by smell, taste, etc.



*Treatment*: The expulsion of the poison by means of emetics, and, when this is effected, copious demulcent drinks in a warm state; succeeded by liquid cordials, stimulant or opiate medicines, suited to particular circumstances.

**Narcotics.**—This is a small class of the vegetable poisons, the most important of which are opium, hydrocyanic acid, and hyoscyamus.

**Opium.**—

*Symptoms*: A dark, suffused countenance, drowsiness, stupor, perfect insensibility, followed by delirium or profound coma, then a pallid countenance, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, slow and full pulse, cold and livid skin, suspension of all the secretions except respiration; at length the pulse becomes frequent, feeble, and thread like, and sometimes convulsions, particularly in children.

*Morbid Appearances*: Occasionally deadness of the stomach and intestines, fluidity of the blood, engorgement of the lungs; but the only post-mortem appearance that appears to occur in all cases is turgescence of the vessels of the brain; sometimes with effusion of water on its surface or into the ventricles. But this condition of the brain does not furnish of itself any evidence of poisoning by opium, as it is frequently found to arise from a variety of other causes.

*Tests*: *Opium in substance*; its peculiar taste, color, and odor, (especially the latter quality when arising from opium in a softened or moist state, and more so if it be moderately heated; as when just obtained from the stomach). *In solution*: Nitric acid throws down a red-colored (nitrate of morphia) precipitate; tincture of the chloride of iron produces a (meconate of iron) deposit, which is also red. Tannic acid yields a white (tannate of morphia) precipitate. When the suspected fluid has been procured from the stomach, it usually contains a mixture of organic substances; these must be broken down, and the whole rendered sufficiently fluid by the addition of distilled water when necessary, and then be slightly acidulated with acetic acid. The liquor thus obtained, when well agitated, and filtered, must be evaporated to consistence of syrup, and after being digested with alcohol, it must be boiled, and again concentrated to nearly the consistence of syrup. When this alcoholic extract (as it has been called) is dissolved in distilled water, the solution of ammonia, cautiously added, produces a precipitate of morphia, which acquires a deep-red color changing to yellow, when nitric acid is dropped into it, and a blue color on the addition of tincture of chloride of iron. When the last named precipitate is removed by filtration, and acetate of lead added to the supernatant (meconate of ammonia) liquor, a (meconate of lead) deposits is afforded; which when suspended in water, is de-

composed by the transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen; a dark precipitate being thereby thrown down. The fluid remaining from this last process acquires a deep cherry-red hue on the addition of the tincture of chloride of iron. Morphia in the *solid state*, is only slightly soluble in water; nitric acid turns it first to an orange, and then to a deep orange-red color; chloride of iron gives a blue color, which is destroyed by acids; iodic acid is decomposed by morphia, and iodide is set free. To show this, the acid is to be mixed with starch; on the addition of morphia, the iodine combines with the starch, which becomes of a blue color, if the quantity be large, or of a reddish or purple tint, if it be small.

*Treatment*: The stomach to be evacuated by means of a stomach-pump, as speedily as possible. This is to be pursued until the water used has no longer the smell or taste of opium. When a stomach-pump cannot be procured, or if the patient shall have swallowed solid opium, emetics of sulphate of zinc should be administered, until the stomach is freed; strong decoctions of tea or coffee or other vegetable astringents, are found useful in the intervals; cold affusions to the head, chest, and spine, have been used with great success. Flagellation and other means of arousing the patient from a state of lethargy, must also be employed. Bleeding should not be resorted to until all the poison has been eliminated, as the abstraction of blood tends to promote absorption, and even then, with much caution. The administration of vinegar is also objectionable. The best liquid that can be given is a strong decoction of coffee. The various antidotes that have been recommended are useless.

The evidence in favor of successful employment of artificial respiration, in cases that were apparently desperate, has become so strong and unquestionable, that no practitioner is justifiable in abandoning his case until this measure has been faithfully tried. Active stimulation is often required.

### **Hyoseyamus.**—

*Symptoms*: Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, and delirium, followed by coma and much dilation of the pupils; pulse at first hard, but becoming weak and tremulous; petechiæ often making their appearance before death.

*Morbid Appearances*: Inflammation of the stomach, bowels and brain.

*Tests*: There are no tests that can be relied upon, except a recognition of the plant, and the return of the symptoms.

*Treatment*: The speedy evacuation of the poison by means of emetics and purgatives, and the subsequent use of acidulous drinks.

(The Editor doubts the propriety of the latter recommendation, notwithstanding the high European authority in its favor, because the use of acidulous drinks will most certainly result in the formation of soluble salts with the remnants of the hyocyamia that may be in the stomach, thereby adding to the danger. He would suggest instead, the free use of vegetable astringents in solution.)

**Narcotics—Irritants.**—These are very closely allied in their effects to the last class, but have a more direct effect on the spinal marrow and nerves, as shown by the more frequent occurrence of convulsions and paralysis. They differ much from each other in their action on the system; most of them, however, owing their properties to the presence of an alkaloidal principle. The most important are: Digitalis, Veratrum, Conium, Colchicum, Lobelia, Aconitum, Belladonna, Stramonium, Tabacum and Nux Vomica.

*Symptoms*: These are various, but in general, vertigo, coma, delirium, paralysis or convulsions, with disturbance and pain in the stomach and intestines, are observed. Those belonging to the nux vomica tribe have marked effects on the spinal marrow, causing tetanus and convulsions, but seldom coma or delirium, whilst on the other hand, squill and foxglove produce symptoms of narcotism, preceded by vomiting and other signs of irritant action on the stomach.

*Morbid Appearances*: These, like the symptoms, are very various. In some cases there is inflammation of the stomach and intestines; in others this is wholly wanting. Where there have been symptoms of cerebral disturbance, traces of congestion of the brain are usually discernible, but are not found in every case.

*Tests*: Most of these poisons, as before stated, owe their deleterious power to the presence of an alkaloidal principle, which is exceedingly difficult to detect by chemical tests; hence the strongest evidence is to be derived from an inspection of the fragments of the plant itself, if it has been administered in substance; but this mode of discrimination fails where the poison has been taken in the form of extract, infusion or decoction. In such cases the only reliance is on the symptoms and concomittant circumstances.

**Conia.**—The active principle of conium when liberated from its combinations by potassa, is volatile, and exhales a strong, mouse-like, or urinous odor. With the vapor of muriatic acid, it forms dense with fumes. The odor of conia is so characteristic, that it can scarcely be confounded with any other poisonous agent.

**Veratra** (obtained from veratrum) affords a reddish-yellow solution with nitric acid, an intensely red one with concentrated sulphuric acid,

and a white precipitate with tannic acid. When applied to the nose it causes severe sneezing.

**Brucia.**—Found in the seeds of the nux vomica ; is colored red by nitric acid, and this color changes to violet by the addition of protochloride of tin. With chlorine it gives a red color. Sulphuric acid first reddens brucia, and then turns it yellow and green.

**Pure Strychnia.**—(Also found in nux vomica), may be recognized by rubbing a small portion with a few drops of sulphuric acid, containing one-hundredth of its weight of nitric acid. No change ensues, but the addition of a very small quantity of the peroxide of lead or of bichromate of potassa, changes the solution to a blue color, then to a red, and in the course of a few hours, to a yellow color. Commercial strychnia generally affords a red color, changing to a yellow with nitric acid, owing to the presence of brucia.

*Treatment:* This consists in the prompt use of emetics or the stomach-pump, followed by the administration of purgatives. No antidote can be relied upon, but as tannic acid decomposes these alkalis the free use of decoctions or infusions containing it may be resorted to with advantage.

**Zinc.**—This has no poisonous properties in a metallic state, but several of its salts possess active powers. Of these the sulphate, or white vitriol, is the most common, and therefore the most likely to occasion unpleasant consequences.

*Symptoms:* Pain in the abdomen ; violent vomiting and diarrhœa ; quick pulse, paleness and contraction of the features, coldness of the extremities. There is always a very austere taste in the mouth.

*Morbid Appearances:* Marks of inflammation in the stomach and intestines.

*Tests:* Ammonia gives a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the alkali ; chromate of potassa affords an orange-red deposit, the chromate of zinc.

*Treatment:* The free exhibition of warm water with milk, albumen, magnesia, etc. Infusions containing tannic acid. Where the poison has entered the bowels, emollient clysters are to be given.

The following table on poisons gives a succinct view of the most approved antidotes for the several poisons noticed in the foregoing pages :

## NON-METALLIC POISONS.

	<i>Poisons.</i>	<i>Antidotes.</i>
Mineral Acids.	{ Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Nitromuriatic,	{ Magnesia mixed with water or milk; carbonate of lime; com- pound chalk powder; soda; po- tassa; the fixed oils.
Vegetable Acids.	{ Oxalic, Tartaric,	{ Carbonate of lime (Chalk or whit- ing).
Salts.	{ Binoxalate of potassa, Bitartrate of potassa.	{ Carbonate of lime; sulphate of lime and water. Carbonate of soda in solution.
Alkalies.	{ Potassa, soda, ammonia, and their car- bonates.	{ Vinegar, lemon juice, citric acid, oil.
Salts.	{ Baryta and its soluble salts, Carbonate of baryta, Alum,	{ Sulphate of soda, potassa, mag- nesia or lime. Mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar. Carbonate of soda or ammonia.

## METALLIC POISONS.

Arsenic and soluble arsenites.	{ Hydrated peroxide of iron; hy- drated magnesia.
Corrosive sublimate and salts of mercury.	{ Mixture of oil and lime water. Albumen, gluten, or flour diffused in water; milk.
Soluble salts of lead. Carbonate of lead.	The alkaline, or earthy sulphates. Sulphate of magnesia and vinegar.
Soluble salts of copper.	{ Albumen, gluten, flour diffused in water; milk.
Tartar emetic.	{ Decoctions and tinctures contain- ing tannic acid. Magnesia.
Chloride of antimony.	Carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Salts of tin.	Milk; carbonate of soda; magne- sia.
Sulphate or acetate of zinc.	Milk; carbonate of soda; magne- sia.
Sulphate of iron.	Carbonate of soda or ammonia.
Nitrate of silver.	Chloride of sodium.



NARCOTIC POISONS.

Opium; hyoscyamus.	}	Emetics; stomach-pump; cold affusions. Strong decoction of coffee; electro-magnetism; tannic acid.
Prussic acid.		Ammonia; chlorine; cold affusion.

Mode of distinguishing some of the vegetable alkaloids, when in powder: Treat the powder with nitric acid; this is colored red by brucia, delphia, morphia, and by the strychnia of commerce, but not the pure. If the reddened acid becomes violet upon the addition of protochloride of tin, it is brucia; if it becomes black and carbonaceous, it is delphia; if the powder is fusible without decomposition and decomposes acid, it is strychnia; if the powder strikes a green with nitric acid, it is solonia; if insoluble in ether it does not redden nitric acid, it is emetia; if soluble in ether, does not redden nitric acid, but melts and volatilizes with heat, it is atropia; if thus affected by ether or nitric acid, but does not volatilize, it is veratria.

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES.

A complete list of all the incompatibles to each medicinal agent would swell the catalogue to an inordinate degree. The following is only intended to present the chief incompatibles.

It should also be borne in mind that chemical experiments have not yet been sufficiently numerous, to determine whether the substances capable of producing precipitation in vegetable solutions, are really incompatible with the active medicinal principles of the plants in question.

**Absinthium**, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic.

**Acacia**, with Goulard's extract, alcohol, nitric acid, muriated tincture of iron.

**Acidum Aceticum**, with alkalies, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

**Acidum Nitricum**, with mineral acids, acetates of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

**Acidum Arseniosum**, with magnesia, lime water, hydrosulphate of potassa, hydrated peroxide of iron, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

**Acidum Gallicum**, with lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, iodine of iron, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, solution of opium, etc.

**Acidum Hydrocyanicum**, with mineral acids, metallic oxides, chlorine, etc.

- Acidum Muriaticum**, with alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, and most metallic salts, especially those of silver.
- Acidum Nitricum**, with the metallic oxides, the salifiable bases, the essential oils, etc.
- Acidum Nitromuriaticum**, with oxides, earths and alkalies, the sulphurets, etc.
- Acidum Phosphoricum**, with the soluble salts of lime, baryta, and lead.
- Acidum Sulphuricum**, with the earths, alkalies, and their carbonates, the sulphurets, etc.
- Acidum Tannicum**, with per salts of iron, albumen, gelatine, alkalies, alkaline earths, and carbonates, tartar emetic, acetate of lead, vegetable alkaloids, etc.
- Acidum Tartaricum**, with alkalies and their carbonates, and the alkaline earths and carbonates.
- Æther Hyponitrosus**, with alcohol solution of caustic potassa.
- Æther Muriaticus**, with solution of caustic potassa.
- Alumen**, with the alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of gall, etc.
- Ammoniæ Acetas**, with alkalies, strong acids, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, alkaline earths, etc.
- Ammoniæ Carbonas**, with acids, caustic potassa and soda, magnesia, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartrate and bisulphate of potassa, the salts of iron, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc, etc.
- Ammoniæ Murias**, with sulphuric and nitric acids, salts of lead and silver, potassa, soda, the carbonates of potassa and soda, lime, etc.
- Angustura**, with sulphates of iron and copper, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, acetates of lead, bichloride of mercury, potassa, infusion of gall, etc.
- Anthemis**, with solution of gelatine, infusions containing gallic acid, salts of iron, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, bichloride of mercury, etc.
- Antimonii Sulphuretum**, with nitric and nitromuriatic acids.
- Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras**, with alkalies and earths, and their carbonates, strong acids, hydrosulphurets, lime water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead, soaps, infusions containing gallic acid, rhubarb, etc.

- Armoracia**, with carbonates of the alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, vegetable bitters and astringents, etc.
- Argenti Nitras**, with the fixed alkalies, sulphuric, muriatic, and arsenious acids, and their salts, lime, the chlorides and sulphurets, astringent vegetable infusions, solutions of the salts of mercury and copper, etc.
- Arnica**, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, mineral acids, etc.
- Aurantii Cortex**, with infusion of bark, sulphate of iron, lime water, etc.
- Barytæ Murias**, with the alkaline and earthy carbonates, alum, nitrate of silver, etc.
- Benzoinum**, with the acids and alkalies.
- Bistorta**, with salts of iron, gelatine, etc.
- Belladonna**, with caustic alkaline solutions, tannin, vegetable astringents, etc.
- Bismuthi Nitras**, with the alkalies, vegetable astringents, etc.
- Calamus.**, with acetate of lead.
- Calcii Chloridum Liquor**, with the soluble sulphates, carbonates of soda and potassa, and carbonate of magnesia, etc.
- Calcis Liquor**, with the mineral and acetic, phosphoric, tartaric and citric acids, muriate of ammonia, the alkaline carbonates, soap, the vegetable astringents, alum, sulphates of iron and zinc, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of mercury, nitrate of silver.
- Calcis Carbonas**, with the acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.
- Capsicum**, with corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphates of iron, zinc and copper, carbonates of the alkalies.
- Cardamomum**, with the acids, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury, etc.
- Caryophyllus**, with tartar emetics, sulphates of iron and zinc, etc.
- Cascarilla**. with lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, infusions containing tannic or gallic acid.
- Cassia Fistula**, with alcohol.
- Catechu**, with alkalies, the salts of iron, gelatine, etc.
- Cinchona**, with strong acids, alkalies, sulphate of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, lime, magnesia, etc.
- Coccus**, with acetate of lead, sulphates of zinc and iron.
- Colchicum**, with acids, which render the vinous tincture drastic; alkalies, on the contrary, render it milder in its operation.
- Colocynthis**, with fixed alkalies, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

- Colomba**, with ammonia, lime water, mineral acids, muriate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, isinglass.
- Conium**, with the strong acids, alkalies, tannin, etc.
- Contrayerva, (Tincture)** with water.
- Copaiba**, with the mineral acids.
- Coptis Trifolia**, with acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.
- Cuprum Ammoniatum**, with acids, potassa and soda, lime water.
- Cupri Sulphas**, with fixed alkalies, ammonia, and its carbonate, bichloride of mercury, arsenite of potassa, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, vegetable infusions, etc.
- Cydonia**, with acids, most metallic salts, alcohol.
- Digitalis**, with sulphate of iron, infusion of Peruvian bark, acetate of lead, tannin, and vegetable astringents.
- Ferrum Ammoniatum**, with acids, the fixed alkalies, lime water, astringent infusions.
- Ferri Iodidum**, with fixed alkalies, lime water, vegetable astringents.
- Ferri et Potassæ Tartras**, with the mineral acids, alkalies, vegetable astringents.
- Ferri Subcarbonas**, with the mineral acids, acidulous salts, etc.
- Ferri Sulphas**, with nitric acids, fixed alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, nitrate of potassa and of silver, borate of soda, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium, vegetable astringents, etc.
- Galla**, with alkalies, the carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, gelatine, vegetable alkaloids, etc.
- Guaiaci Tinctura**, with water, the mineral acids, spirit of nitric ether, earthy and metallic salts, etc.
- Granatum Cortex**, with sulphate of iron, etc.
- Haematoxylon**, with mineral acids, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, tartar emetic, acetate of lead.
- Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum**, with muriatic and other acids, the fixed alkalies and protochloride of tin.
- Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite**, with the alkalies, lime, muriate of ammonia, chlorides of potassium and sodium, carbonates of the alkalies, nitric acid, salts of iron, lead and copper, iodide potassium, soaps, etc.
- Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum**, with alkalies and their carbonates, carbonates of lime, tartar emetic, sulphuret of potassium, soap, iron, copper, lead, and their salts, nitrate of silver, albumen, gelatine, gluten, milk, vegetable astringents, fixed oils, etc.
- Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum**, with the mineral acids.



- Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum**, with the mineral and acetic acids.
- Hydrargyri Iodidum**, with the mineral acids, chloride of sodium.
- Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum**, with the mineral acids, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium.
- Hydrargyrum cum Creta**, with the mineral and acetic acids, acidulous salts, alum, etc.
- Hyoseyamus**, with acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, tannin, and the vegetable astringents.
- Iodine**, with starch, and magnesia.
- Ipecacuanha**, with the vegetable astringents, acetate of lead, etc.
- Kino**, with the salts of iron, acetate of lead, and the mineral acids, gelatin, tartar emetic, etc.
- Krameria**, with salts of iron, acetate of lead, gelatine, mineral acids, etc.
- Magnesia**, with acids and acidulous salts, muriate of ammonia, metallic salts.
- Magnesia Carbonis**, with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime-water, muriate of ammonia, bitartrate of potassa.
- Magnesiæ Sulphas**, with ammonia, acetate of lead, chloride of calcium, lime-water, potassa and soda, and their carbonates, etc.
- Mentha**, with sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.
- Morphiæ Acetas**, with alkaline carbonates, ammonia, vegetable astringents, all articles incompatible with infusion of opium, except acetate of lead.
- Morphiæ Murias**, with acetate of lead, tannin ammonia, alkaline carbonates, etc.
- Moschus**, with mineral acids, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, infusion of bark, etc.
- Opium**, with ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, salts of copper, iron, and zinc, astringent infusions, etc.
- Potassa**, with acids, and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, ammonia and its salts, etc.
- Potassæ Acetas**, with mineral acids, sulphates of soda and magnesia, tartaric acid, most metallic and earthy salts, etc.
- Potassæ Arsenitis Liquor**, with lime-water, acids, chloride of iron, and calcium, sulphate of magnesia, alum, sulphate of iron and copper, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, vegetable astringents.
- Potassæ Bitartras**, with strong acids, lime-water, ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, etc.



- Potassæ Carbonas**, with acids, metallic salts, lime-water, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of ammonia, alum, calomel, etc.
- Potassæ Citras**, with salts of lime, lead and silver, sulphuric and other acids.
- Potassæ Nitras**, with alum, sulphate of magnesia, metallic sulphates, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, (when heated).
- Potassæ Sulphas**, with tartaric acid, acetate of lead, nitric and muriatic acids, chloride of calcium, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, etc.
- Potassium Sulphuretum**, with acids, and most metallic salts.
- Potassæ Tartras**, with most acids, lime-water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, chloride of calcium.
- Potassii Iodidum**, with acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, tartaric acid, metallic salts, all acids and acidulous salts, except bitartrate of potassa.
- Pimenta**, with alum, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, salts of iron, copper, zinc and silver, vegetable astringents.
- Piper Nigrum**, with vegetable astringents.
- Plumbi Acetas**, with the alkalies and their carbonates, tartaric, citric and sulphuric acids, tartrate and bitartrate of potassa, alkaline and metallic sulphates, alum, borax, lime-water, vegetable astringents, infusion of opium, the soaps, milk.
- Plumbi Iodidum**, with solution of potassa, sulphuric acid.
- Quassia**, with nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.
- Quiniæ Sulphas**, with tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, infusion of galls.
- Rheum**, with strong acids, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, vegetable astringents.
- Rosa Gallica**, with sulphates of iron and zinc, gelatine, lime-water.
- Salix**, with lime-water, sulphate of iron, alkaline carbonates, solution of isinglass.
- Salvia**, with salts of iron.
- Sapo** (*And Liniments, etc. containing it*), with sulphates of lime and magnesia, chloride of calcium, alum, metallic salts, lime-water.
- Sarsaparilla**, with infusion of galls, lime-water, acetate of lead.
- Scilla**, with lime-water, alkaline carbonates, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.
- Senna**, with strong acids, carbonates of the alkalies, lime-water, tartar emetic.
- Serpentaria**, with acetate of lead.
- Sodæ Carbonas**, with acids, bitartrate of potassa, acidulous, metallic and earthy salts, lime-water.

- Sodæ Phosphas**, with mineral acids, lime, magnesia, etc.
- Sodæ Sulphas**, with salts precipitated by sulphuric acid, carbonate of potassa, acetate of potassa.
- Sodæ et Potassæ Tartaras**, with most acids and acidulous salts, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.
- Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici**, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, alkaline and earthy carbonates, specially those with an excess of acid.
- Tamarindus**, with salts of potassa, the alkaline carbonates, lime-water, tartar emetic.
- Taraxacum**, with corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, etc.
- Thea**, with salts of iron, gelatine, lime-water, etc.
- Tormentilla**, with solution of isinglass, salts of iron, alkalies, etc.
- Tragacanth**, with sulphates of iron and copper, acetate of lead, alcohol, etc.
- Ulmus**, with alcoholic tinctures, if added in quantity.
- Uva Ursi**, with salts of iron, gelatine, tartar emetic.
- Zinci Oxidum**, with acids, acidulous salts, potassa, soda and ammonia.
- Zinci Sulphas**, with potassa, soda and ammonia, and their carbonates, the hydrosulphates, milk, mucilages, astringent vegetable infusions, etc.

---

## MINERAL WATERS.

Mineral waters have been used in medical practice since the earliest times. Like many other important remedies their virtues have been regarded with singular skepticism at one time, and with blind credulity at another. The practitioner in the present day wisely attempts to keep the middle course; neither over-estimating, nor unduly depreciating, the value of these agents in subduing diseases.

A mineral water is merely a complicated medicine, containing various salts and gases blended together. The ingredients are generally derived from the soil or rocks through which the waters pass; and they consist of saline principles, organic and inorganic matters, and more or less of a free gas (sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, nitrogen, or oxygen). The cause of the temperature of hot springs is a mystery; and philosophers know not whether it is due to the internal heat of the globe, to electricity, to chemical decomposition, or to volcanic agency. The heat is always under that of boiling water (212° F.), and it has varied but little during a long succession of years.—The waters are administered internally and applied externally; and they act chiefly by purifying the blood, increasing the processes of secretion and excretion, and by stimulating the cutaneous and visceral circulation. It cannot be

doubted that these effects are due to the chemical composition and temperature of the waters ; though it is allowed on all hands that the beneficial influence is aided by the locality of the spring, the nature of the climate, the absence of business and care, the diet, and the general regimen.

Mineral waters are useful only in chronic disorders, where there is but little, if any, structural change ; or in cases where disease is threatened. Hence the sufferers sent to the spring are for the most part affected with skin affections, rebellious ulcers, stiffness of limbs from old sprains, etc. ; chronic gout, rheumatism, sciatica, or neuralgia ; hepatic or renal disorders ; paralytic affections, where all active disease has been subdued ; hysteria or hypochondriasis ; or with certain functional disorders of the uterine system. Nothing but mischief can arise where there is either acute disease, tuberculosis, cancer, aneurism, or difficulty about the heart. The young and the very aged, moreover, will derive little or no benefit : and in pregnancy the use of the springs, to say the least, demands great caution.

The time for residing at most of the springs is from May to September. At a few of the hot springs, invalids (chiefly the gouty) remain through the winter. The treatment, however, is not commonly to be prolonged beyond six or eight weeks ; and often three or four will suffice. The invalid should not be led to expect immediate relief. And he should be cautioned against the popular idea that the benefit derived will be in proportion to the quantity of water taken ; while it may be as well to let him know that "critical eruptions" (*psudracia thermalis*), and "critical fluxes" are neither necessary nor advantageous. As a rule, bathing and drinking ought not to be commenced on the same day ; and at first only a moderate quantity of the water should be taken. Very hot water is also to be cooled, and very cold to be warmed, before drinking.

When the strength will permit of it, early rising (at about six o'clock) is to be recommended, so that the doses may be taken before breakfast. The contents of the tumbler are to be sipped slowly and methodically, not hastily swallowed like a nauseous draught ; and an interval of fifteen minutes, at least, should be allowed between each glass, which time may well be spent in a short walk. An hour after the last glass, a light breakfast is to be taken. Then a gentle walk, the bath, reading, writing letters, etc., will agreeably occupy the hours till the early dinner ; at which fruit and raw vegetables had better be avoided, while a moderate quantity of light wine, or of mild bitter beer, may be allowed. An excursion to the objects of interest in the neighborhood, perhaps one or two more glasses of water—never more than half the quantity taken in the morning,—a light supper at 8 o'clock, and bed two hours afterwards, will complete the day's work.

Mineral waters are sometimes classified into the thermal or hot, and the cold springs. But a more useful division is into chalybeate, sulphurous, gaseous or acidulous, saline, iodo-bromated, and muriated lithia waters.

**Chalybeate or Ferruginous Waters.**—A large number of waters contain small quantities of iron, but none are considered as belonging to this class unless the proportion of metal is considerable. The chief acidulous chalybeates (those which contain much carbonic acid

gas). The principal saline acidulous chalybeates (such as, in addition to iron and carbonic acid, have a certain amount of sulphate and carbonate of soda, with chloride of sodium). Chalybeate waters are useful in anæmia, and in functional disorders of the generative organs.

**Sulphurous Waters.**—They have the odor of rotten eggs, owing to their impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen. Sulphurous waters are recommended in cutaneous, hepatic, uterine, rheumatic, gouty, and old constitutional syphilitic diseases. In chronic poisoning by mercury, lead, or copper, they help to eliminate the injurious minerals.

**Gaseous or Acidulous Waters.**—The carbonic acid gas gives these waters a sharp acidulous taste, with a sparkling appearance. The most important are the thermal. The refreshing and exhilarating waters of this class are recommended in dyspepsia, hepatic derangement, gout and rheumatism, &c.

**Saline Waters.**—Those which are purgative and have sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia as their chief ingredient. Some have chloride of sodium as their characteristic ingredient. The sulphate or carbonate of lime, or both, predominate in thermal waters; while the carbonate or bicarbonate of soda is the characteristic ingredient of others.

**Iodo-bromated Waters.**—There are various springs of this class. The waters are used in all forms of scrofula, in many chronic skin diseases, in uterine tumors, and in old standing constitutional syphilis.

**Muriated Lithia Waters.**—The springs of Saratoga have considerable reputation for the cure of gout and the uric acid diathesis, owing to the chloride of lithium which they contain.

## SHOW COLORS FOR DRUGGISTS' SHOP WINDOWS.

### Blue.

- No. 1.—Sulphate of copper  $\bar{3}j$ , sulphuric acid  $\bar{3}ss$ , water  $\bar{3}x$ .  
 No. 2.—Ammonio-sulphate of copper, ammonio-nitrate of nickel (see No 5) and water.  
 No. 3.—Prussian blue gr. x, oxalic acid, gr. xx, water  $\bar{3}xvj$ .  
 No. 4.—Dissolve nickel in diluted sulphuric acid, add ammonia in excess, and dilute with water,  
 No. 5.—Dissolve nickel in diluted nitric acid, add ammonia in excess, and dilute with water.

### Green.

- No. 1.—Sulphate of copper  $\bar{3}ij$ , chloride of sodium  $\bar{3}iv$ , water  $\bar{3}xx$ .  
 No. 2.—Dissolve  $\bar{3}j$  of nickel in  $\bar{3}vj$  of nitric acid, and add  $\bar{O}v$  of water.  
 No. 3.—Dissolve nickel in dilute sulphuric acid, and dilute with water.  
 No. 4.—Dissolve sulphate of copper in water, and add bichromate of potassa until the required color is produced.



No. 5.—Dissolve ammonio sulphate of copper in water, and add bichromate of potassa until the required color is produced.

### Lilac.

No. 1.—Dissolve zaffre (impure oxide of cobalt) in hydrochloric acid, filter and add carbonate of ammonia in excess; to this add ammonio-sulphate of copper until the required color is produced.

No. 2.—Dissolve zaffre in hydrochloric acid, filter, and add carbonate of ammonia in excess; to this add ammonio-nitrate of nickel (see *Blue*, No. 5) until the required tint is produced.

### Orange.

No. 1.—Dissolve bichromate of potassa in water until the required tint is produced.

No. 2.—The same as the last, but adding some oil of vitrol, or hydrochloric acid.

### Pink.

No. 1.—Dissolve  $\bar{3}$ ij of zaffre in  $\bar{3}$ vj of hydrochloric acid, filter, add solution of carbonate of ammonia in excess; then add  $\bar{f}$ 3j of liquor potassæ, and dilute with water to produce the required color.

No. 2.—Nitrate of cobalt may be used, with carbonate of ammonia, in the same way as the last.

### Purple.

No. 1.—Sulphate of copper  $\bar{3}$ j, carbonate of ammonia  $\bar{3}$ jss, water Oijss.

No. 2.—The last color, with a small quantity of the *Pink*, No. 1.

No. 3.—Dissolve permanganate of potassa in water.

No. 4.—Dissolve verdigris two drachms, and aqua-ammonia four fluid ounces, in a pint and a half of water.

No. 5.—Acetate of lead one ounce, powdered cochineal one scruple, water a sufficient quantity, until the required tint is produced.

### Yellow.

No. 1.—Bichromate of potassa  $\bar{3}$ vj, carbonate of potassa  $\bar{3}$ iv, water  $\bar{3}$ xvj.

### Violet.

Ammonio-sulphate of copper, diluted with water, and enough of the pink color No. 1 to produce the required tint.

### Red.

No. 1.—Macerate powdered cochineal in spirit of hartshorn, and dilute it with water.

No. 2.—Dissolve carmine in solution of ammonia, and dilute it with water.

Two ounces muriate ammonia, dissolve in two gallons of cold water, one ounce cochineal; filter, add hydrochloric acid, q. s. to bring to the proper shade. Filter.

N. B.—Alcohol answers better for colors than water or proof-spirit, as there is seldom any precipitate or decomposition; beside, as it does not freeze in winter, there is no breaking of the show-bottles, which is apt to ensue when water is used.



# INDEX.

## A.

Abies.....	17	Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum ....	27
Absinthium.....	18-583	Acidum Hydrosulphuricum .....	28
Acacia .....	18-583	Acidum Lacticum .....	28
Acalypha.....	19	Acidum Muriaticum.....	29-584
Acalypha Indica.....	19	Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum.....	29
Acer.....	19	Acidum Nitricum.....	29-584
Acerates.....	20	Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.....	30
Acetate of Brucine.....	292	Acidum Nitromuriaticum.....	30-584
Acetate of Copper.....	324-566	Acidum Nitromuriaticum Dilutum...	30
Acetate of Iron.....	375	Acidum Oxalicum.....	31
Acetate of Lead.....	230-566	Acidum Phosphoricum.....	31-584
Acetate of Lead Ointment.....	525	Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.....	32
Acetate of Mercury.....	383	Acidum Salicylicum.....	32
Acetate of Morphia.....	566	Acidum Sulphuricum .....	34-584
Acetate of Potassa.....	439	Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.....	34
Acetate of Quinia.....	299	Acidum Tannicum.....	35-584
Acetate of Strychnia.....	303	Acidum Tartaricum.....	36-584
Acetate of Soda.....	449	Acidum Valerianicum.....	36
Acetate of Zinc.....	538	Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum...	335
Acetate of Zinc.....	280	Aeonita.....	290
Acetated Tincture of Opium.....	502	Aconitum.....	37
Acetated Tincture of Sanguinaria.....	507	Aconite.....	37-290-566
Acetic Acid.....	20-560	Aconite Liniment.....	389
Acetic Extract of Colchicum.....	339	Aconite Ointment.....	516
Acetum.....	19	Aconite Plaster.....	332
Acetum Cimicifugæ.....	287	Aconitine Ointment.....	516
Acetum Distillatum.....	287	Actæa.....	38
Acetum Lobelia.....	287	Acupuncture.....	544
Acetum Opii.....	287	Adder's Tongue.....	148
Acetum Sanguinariæ.....	288	Adeps.....	38
Acetum Scillæ.....	288	Adiantum.....	39
Achillea.....	20	Æther Hyponitrosus.....	584
Acida.....	288	Æther Muriaticus.....	584
Acids.....	542	Æsculin.....	411
Acid, Arsenious, or Arsenic.....	560	Æsculinum.....	411
Acid, Arsenosum.....	21-583	Æsculus.....	39
Acid, Boracic.....	562	Agaric.....	234
Acid, Carbonic.....	562	Agave.....	40
Acid, Citric.....	562	Agnus Castus.....	40
Acid, Hydrocyanic, or Prussic.....	562	Agrimonia.....	40
Acid, Muriatic, or Hydrochloric.....	563	Agrimony.....	40
Acid, Nitric, or Aquafortis.....	564	Ailanthus.....	41
Acid, Nitric, Mixture.....	403	Ajuga.....	41
Acid, Nitrate of Mercury.....	398	Alchemilla.....	42
Acid, Oxalic.....	565	Alcohol.....	41-566
Acid, Sulphuric.....	565	Alcohol Amylicum.....	42
Acid, Tartaric.....	566	Alcoholic Extract.....	337
Acid, Sponging.....	558	Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna.....	339
Acidum Aceticum.....	20-583	Alcoholic Extract of Conium.....	341
Aeidum Aceticum Dilutum.....	21	Alcoholic Extract of Hyoscyamus.....	344
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.....	288	Alcoholic Tincture of Acetate of Iron.....	494
Acidum Boracicum.....	22	Alcoholic Vapor Baths.....	551
Acidum Benzoicum.....	22	Alettris.....	43
Acidum Carbolicum.....	23	Alcuritis.....	43
Acidum Carbonicum.....	24	Alisma.....	43
Acidum Chromieum.....	25	Alkaline Baths.....	559
Acidum Citricum.....	25-583	Alkaline Tincture Of Assafoetida.....	486
Acidum Fluoricum.....	26	Alkaline Syrup of Rhubarb.....	477
Acidum Gallicum.....	26-583	Alkanet.....	55
Acidum Hydroidicum Dilutum.....	27	Alleria.....	44
Aeidum Hydrocyanicum.....	583	Allium Sativum.....	44
		Allium.....	44
		Almond Mixture.....	404

Alnus.....	45	Andusia.....	55
Aloes.....	45	Andromeda.....	56
Aloe Pills.....	423	Anethum.....	56
Aloes and Iron Pills.....	423	Angelica.....	56
Aloin.....	412	Angustura.....	57-584
Aloinum.....	412	Animal Charcoal.....	98
Althæa.....	46	Anise.....	57
Alumen.....	47-584	Anise Water.....	310
Alum.....	47	Anisium.....	57
Alum Root.....	172	Anodyne Ointment.....	524
Alumini et Potassii Sulphas.....	47	Antenuana.....	58
Aluminium Alum in Exsiccatum.....	305	Anthemis.....	58-584
Alumino Sulphas.....	305	Anthemis Cotula.....	59
Alum Ointment.....	517	Antimony and Potassa.....	60
Amaranthus.....	48	Antimonium.....	59
Amaranth.....	48	Antimonii Sulphuretum.....	584
Ambra Grisea.....	48	Antimony.....	59-568
Ambergris.....	48	Antimony Tartarized.....	568
Ambrosia.....	48	Antimonial Wine.....	530
Amclanchier.....	49	Antilithics.....	542
American Sarsaparilla.....	64	Antispasmodic.....	542
American Senna.....	101	Antacids.....	542
American Ipecac.....	152	Anthelmintics.....	543
American Columbo.....	155	Antimonii Chloridum.....	308
American Coffee Bean.....	167	Antimonii Sulphas.....	308
American Holly.....	179	Antimonii et Potassii Tartras.....	308-584
American Poplar.....	335	Antirrhinum.....	61
American Centaury.....	249	Apis Mel.....	61
American Hellebore.....	279	Aperient Effervescing Powder.....	442
American Ivy.....	52	Apium.....	227 62
American Hemp.....	94	Apocynum.....	62
Ammonia.....	49-567	Apocynum Cannabinum.....	63
Ammoniacum.....	52	Apple Tree.....	200
Ammonic.....	52	Appendix.....	540
Amomum.....	52	Aquilegia.....	64
Ammoniated Tincture of Opium.....	502	Aqua.....	63
Ammoniated Tincture of Sanguinaria.....	507	Aqueous Extracts.....	337
Ammoniacal Ointment.....	517	Aqua Acidi Carbolici.....	309
Ammonium Ammonii Benzoos.....	306	Aqua Acidi Carbonici.....	309
Ammonia Murias.....	584	Aqua Ammonia.....	309
Ammonia Bromidum.....	306	Aqua Amygdalæ Amara.....	310
Ammonia Carbonas.....	584	Aqua Anisi.....	310
Ammonite Citras.....	306	Aqua Aurantii Florum.....	310
Ammonia Acetas.....	584	Aqua Calcis.....	310
Ammonii Chloridum Purificatum.....	307	Aqua Camphoræ.....	310
Ammonii Iodidum.....	307	Aqua Chlorini.....	311
Ammonia Nitras.....	307	Aqua Cinnamonii.....	311
Ammonii Phosphas.....	307	Aqua Creasoti.....	311
Ammonii Valerianas.....	308	Aqua Destillata.....	311
Ammoniac Plaster.....	332	Aqua Fœniculi.....	311
Ammoniated Mercury.....	387	Aqua Hedeomæ.....	312
Ammonia Liniment.....	390	Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.....	312
Ammoniated Tincture of Assafoetida.....	486	Aqua Menthæ Viridis.....	312
Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.....	496	Aqua Picis Liquidæ.....	312
Ammoniated Copper.....	324	Aqua Pimentæ.....	312
Amorphous Quinia, or Chinoidine.....	299	Aqua Rosæ.....	313
Ampelopsis.....	32	Aqua Sambuci.....	313
Amygdalæ Amara.....	53	Aqua Vanilla.....	313
Amygdalæ Dulcis.....	53	Arachis.....	64
Amygdalus Persica.....	53	Aralia.....	64
Amygdalinum.....	412	Aralia Spinosa.....	65
Amygdalin.....	412	Aranea.....	65
Amylum.....	54	Arbor Vitæ.....	273
Anacyclus.....	54	Areca.....	66
Anagallis.....	55	Arsenious Acid.....	69
Anæsthetics.....	546	Argentum.....	66
Anchusa.....	55	Argenti Nitras Fusæ.....	313







Carbazoticum Acid.....	24	Cevadilla.....	249
Carbonate of Barium.....	77	Chalk.....	128
Carbonate of Zinc.....	538	Chalk Mixture.....	406
Carbolic Acid.....	23	Chamomile.....	59
Carbolic Acid Cerate.....	318	Charecoal.....	98
Carbolic Acid Water.....	309	Charta Cantharides.....	321
Carbo.....	97	Charta Sinapis.....	321
Carbo Animalis Purificato.....	318	Chaste Tree.....	40
Carbo Animalis.....	98	Chelidonium.....	106
Carbo Ligni.....	98	Chelone.....	107
Carbon.....	97	Chelonia.....	107
Carbonate of Lithium.....	194	Cherry Laurel.....	190
Carbonate of Lead.....	230	Chestnut.....	102
Carbonic Acid.....	24	Cyanuret of Mercury.....	384
Carbonic Acid Gas.....	570	Chemopodium.....	107
Cardamom.....	98	Chimaphilla.....	108
Cardamomum.....	98-585	Chiodine.....	299
Cardinal Flower.....	196	Chionanthus.....	109
Cardus.....	98	Chiretta.....	109
Cariaria.....	124	Chloral.....	110
Carota.....	99	Chlorate of Soda.....	450
Carraway.....	99	Chloride of Ammonium.....	49
Carrot.....	99	Chloride of Antimony.....	60
Carthamus.....	99	Chloride of Antimony.....	308
Carum.....	99	Chloride of Barium.....	315
Carya.....	100	Chloride of Gold.....	315
Caryophyllus.....	100-585	Chloride of Gold and Soda.....	74
Cascara.....	101	Chloride of Iron.....	375
Cascara Segrado.....	101	Chloride of Potassa.....	236
Cascarilla.....	100-585	Chloride of Potassa.....	440
Cassia.....	101	Chloride of Soda.....	264
Cassia Fistula.....	101-585	Chloride of Zinc.....	285-538
Castanea.....	102	Chlorine.....	571
Castor.....	102	Chlorine Water.....	311
Castoreum.....	102	Chloroplatinate of Sodium.....	437
Castor Oil.....	212	Chalybeate, or Ferruginous Water.....	590
Cataria.....	102	Chondrus.....	112
Catechu.....	102-585	Chromic Acid.....	25
Cathartics.....	543	Chrome.....	571
Catnip.....	102	Cichorium.....	113
Caudle.....	550	Cicuta.....	121
Caulophyllum.....	103	Cimicifuga.....	113
Caustic Potassa.....	439	Cinchona.....	114-292-585
Caustic Soda.....	450	Cinnamomum.....	115
Cayenne Pepper Syrup.....	465	Cinnamon.....	115
Ceanothus.....	104	Cinnabar.....	286
Celandine.....	106	Cinnamon Water.....	311
Celastrus.....	104	Cirsium.....	115
Celery.....	62	Citric Acid.....	25
Cephalanthus.....	104	Citrate of Potassa.....	440
Cera Alba.....	105	Citrate of Iron.....	375
Cetaceum.....	105	Citrate of Iron and Ammonium.....	376
Cera Flava.....	105	Citrate of Iron and Quinia.....	376
Cerate of the Extract of Cantharidis.....	319	Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.....	377
Cerate of the Subacetate of Lead.....	320	Citrate of Lithium.....	395
Ceratum Calaminæ.....	319	Citrate of Caffein.....	294
Ceratum Cetacei.....	319	Citrate of Ammonia.....	306
Ceratum Crotonis.....	320	Civic.....	285
Ceratum Extracti Cantharides.....	319	Clarified Honey.....	403
Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis.....	320	Clematis.....	115
Ceratum Resinæ.....	320	Clevers.....	158
Ceratum Resinæ Compositum.....	320	Cloves.....	100
Ceratum Sabinæ.....	320	Clove Pink.....	133
Ceratum Saponis.....	321	Club Moss.....	197
Cerii Oxalis.....	105	Cobweb.....	65
Cetraria.....	106	Cocoa Butter.....	213
Cetrarine.....	292	Cocoa.....	116



- Cocculus Indicus..... 117-571  
 Coccus..... 117-585  
 Cochineal..... 117  
 Cockroach..... 83  
 Codein..... 293  
 Cod-Liver Oil..... 211  
 Cod-Liver Oil and Bark Enema..... 552  
 Coffee..... 90  
 Colocynthis..... 413  
 Colocynthin..... 413  
 Cold Bath..... 553  
 Collodium..... 321  
 Collodion..... 321  
 Collodium Flexile..... 322  
 Colchicum..... 118-585  
 Collinsonia..... 118  
 Colombo..... 586  
 Colocynthis..... 119-585  
 Colocynth..... 119  
 Colt's Foot..... 276  
 Colutea..... 121  
 Columbine..... 164  
 Cool Bath..... 553  
 Colchicum Autumnale..... 571  
 Compound Mixture of Ammoniac..... 404  
 Compound Mixture of Assafoetida..... 405  
 Compound Mixture of Camphor..... 405  
 Compound Mixture of Cadjuput..... 406  
 Compound Mixture of Copaiba..... 406  
 Compound Chalk Mixture..... 406  
 Compound Iron Mixture..... 406  
 Compound Mixture of Liquorice..... 407  
 Compound Mixture of Myrrh..... 407  
 Compound Mixture of Bloodroot..... 407  
 Compound Arsenical Pills..... 422  
 Compound Pills of Aloe..... 423  
 Compound Pills of Alum..... 424  
 Compound Ammoniac Pills..... 425  
 Compound Chamomile Pills..... 425  
 Compound Pills of Belladonna..... 427  
 Compound Camphor Pills..... 427  
 Compound Cathartic Pills..... 428  
 Compound Pills of Copaiba..... 429  
 Compound Sulphate of Iron Pills..... 431  
 Compound Galbanum Pills..... 431  
 Compound Pills of Gamboge..... 431  
 Compound Pills of Guaiacum..... 431  
 Compound Mercurial Pills..... 432  
 Compound Pills of Henbane..... 432  
 Compound Pills of Jalap..... 432  
 Compound Pills of Opium..... 433  
 Compound Rhubarb Pills..... 434  
 Compound Pills of Soap..... 435  
 Compound Pills of Scammony..... 435  
 Compound Pills of Squill..... 436  
 Compound Stramonium Pills..... 436  
 Compound Camphor Powder..... 443  
 Compound Powder of Aloes..... 442  
 Compound Powder of Charcoal..... 444  
 Compound Powder of Catechu..... 444  
 Compound Powder of Cinnamon..... 444  
 Compound Powder of Peruvian Bark..... 444  
 Compound Powder of Fennel..... 445  
 Compound Powder of Golden Seal..... 445  
 Compound Powder Ipecacuanha..... 445  
 Compound Powder of Jalap..... 446  
 Compound Powder of Lobelia..... 446  
 Compound Powder of Bayberry..... 446  
 Compound Powder of Opium..... 447  
 Compound Powder of Mandrake..... 447  
 Compound Powder of Rhubarb..... 447  
 Compound Powder of Sulphur..... 447  
 Compound Spirit of Horseradish..... 453  
 Compound Spirit of Juniper..... 454  
 Compound Spirit of Lavender..... 454  
 Compound Spirit of Balm..... 455  
 Compound Syrup of Gum Arabic..... 462  
 Compound Syrup of Maidenhair..... 463  
 Compound Syrup of Aralia..... 464  
 Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite  
   of Lime..... 465  
 Compound Chloroform Syrup..... 466  
 Compound Syrup of Black Cohosh..... 466  
 Compound Syrup of Peruvian Bark..... 469  
 Compound Syrup of Turkey Corn..... 468  
 Compound Syrup of Helianthus..... 471  
 Compound Syrup of Ipecacuanha..... 472  
 Compound Syrup of Horehound..... 473  
 Compound Syrup of Partridgeberry..... 474  
 Compound Syrup of Bayberry..... 474  
 Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and  
   Potassa..... 477  
 Compound Syrup of Saxifrage..... 477  
 Compound Syrup of Squills..... 481  
 Compound Syrup of Sillingia..... 482  
 Compound Tincture of Benzoin..... 487  
 Compound Tincture of Calamus..... 487  
 Compound Tincture of Cardamon..... 488  
 Compound Tincture of Caulophyllum..... 489  
 Compound Tincture of Cimicifuga..... 490  
 Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark..... 490  
 Compound Tincture of Cinnamon..... 490  
 Compound Tincture Colchicum Seed..... 491  
 Compound Tincture of Copaiba..... 492  
 Compound Tincture of Safron..... 492  
 Compound Tincture of Guaiacum..... 496  
 Compound Tincture of Golden Seal..... 497  
 Compound Tincture of Iodine..... 497  
 Compound Tincture of Lobelia..... 500  
 Compound Tincture of Myrrh..... 501  
 Compound Tincture of Nux Vomica..... 501  
 Compound Tincture of Opium..... 501  
 Compound Tincture of Opoponax..... 503  
 Compound Tincture of Pellitory..... 505  
 Compound Tincture of Savine..... 505  
 Compound Tincture of Bloodroot..... 507  
 Compound Tincture of Sassafras..... 507  
 Compound Tincture Squills..... 508  
 Compound Tincture of Senna..... 508  
 Compound Tincture of Tolu..... 509  
 Compound Ammoniated Tincture of  
   Valerian..... 511  
 Compound Tincture of Valerian..... 511  
 Compound Troches of Liquorice..... 513  
 Compound Troches of Santonin..... 514  
 Compound Troches of Sillingia..... 515  
 Compound Soot Ointment..... 522  
 Compound Iodine Ointment..... 523  
 Compound Ointment of Cod Liver Oil..... 524  
 Compound Ointment of Iodide of  
   Potassium..... 526  
 Compound Wine of Aconite..... 529  
 Compound Wine of Aloe..... 530  
 Compound Wine of Cascarella..... 530

- Compound Wine of Golden Seal . . . . . 534  
 Compound Wine of Cinnamon . . . . . 532  
 Compound Wine of Tartrate of Iron . . . . . 533  
 Compound Wine of Ipecacuanha . . . . . 534  
 Compound Wine of Rhubarb . . . . . 536  
 Compound Wine of Squill . . . . . 536  
 Compound Wine of Comfrey . . . . . 537  
 Compound Plaster of Belladonna . . . . . 333  
 Compound Plaster of Capsicum . . . . . 333  
 Compound Plaster of Galbanum . . . . . 334  
 Compound Opium Plaster . . . . . 334  
 Compound Tar Plaster . . . . . 335  
 Compound Plaster of Stramonium . . . . . 336  
 Compound Extract of Cotocynth . . . . . 341  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu . . . . . 357  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Lobelia . . . . . 365  
 Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla . . . . . 369  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Squills . . . . . 370  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Senna . . . . . 371  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Pinkroot . . . . . 372  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia . . . . . 373  
 Compound Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock . . . . . 374  
 Compound Glycerite of Iron . . . . . 382  
 Compound Glycerite of Pepsine . . . . . 382  
 Compound Infusion of Cranesbill . . . . . 387  
 Compound Liniment of Aconita . . . . . 389  
 Compound Liniment of Ammonia . . . . . 390  
 Compound Liniment of Arnica . . . . . 390  
 Compound Liniment of Cadjuput . . . . . 390  
 Camphor Liniment . . . . . 391  
 Compound Liniment of Camphor . . . . . 391  
 Compound Liniment of Capsicum . . . . . 391  
 Compound Liniment of Chloroform . . . . . 391  
 Compound Liniment of Petroleum . . . . . 393  
 Compound Soap Liniment . . . . . 393  
 Compound Liniment of Stillingia . . . . . 394  
 Compound Liniment of Oil of Amber . . . . . 394  
 Compound Turpentine Liniment . . . . . 394  
 Compound Liniment of Prickly Ash . . . . . 395  
 Compound Liquor of Iodine . . . . . 399  
 Compound Lotion of Ether . . . . . 402  
 Compound Lotion of Zinc . . . . . 402  
 Compound Confection of Senna . . . . . 323  
 Compound Elixir of Podophyllum . . . . . 330  
 Compound Elixir of Dandelion . . . . . 331  
 Comptonia . . . . . 120  
 Common Pimpernel . . . . . 55  
 Common Milkweed . . . . . 71  
 Common Mallow . . . . . 200  
 Comfrey . . . . . 269  
 Common Lilac . . . . . 270  
 Composition Powder . . . . . 447  
 Concentrated Tincture of Capsicum . . . . . 488  
 Confectio Sennæ Composita . . . . . 323  
 Confectio Aromatica . . . . . 322  
 Confectio Aurantii Corticis . . . . . 322  
 Confectio Opii . . . . . 322  
 Confection of Opium . . . . . 322  
 Confection of Orangepeel . . . . . 322  
 Confection of Rose . . . . . 322  
 Confectio Rosæ . . . . . 322  
 Confectio Sennæ . . . . . 323  
 Confection of Senna . . . . . 323  
 Conium . . . . . 121-585  
 Contrayerva (Tincture) . . . . . 586  
 Contrayerva . . . . . 121  
 Conia . . . . . 580  
 Convallaria . . . . . 122  
 Conium Maculatum . . . . . 571  
 Convolvulus . . . . . 122  
 Conium and Starch Bath . . . . . 559  
 Copaiba . . . . . 122-586  
 Coptis . . . . . 123  
 Copper . . . . . 130-571  
 Corallorhiza . . . . . 123  
 Coriandrum . . . . . 124  
 Coriander . . . . . 124  
 Corn Ergot . . . . . 277  
 Corn Poppy . . . . . 244  
 Corsican Moss . . . . . 157  
 Coitu Cervinæ Ustum . . . . . 124  
 Cornus . . . . . 124  
 Cornus Circinate . . . . . 125  
 Cornus Sericea . . . . . 125  
 Corrosive Sublimate . . . . . 572  
 Corydalis . . . . . 125  
 Corylus . . . . . 126  
 Cosmoline . . . . . 221  
 Cotton . . . . . 164  
 Cotton Root Bark . . . . . 164  
 Cotton Seed . . . . . 164  
 Cotyledon . . . . . 127  
 Coto . . . . . 127  
 Cotula . . . . . 127  
 Cowhage . . . . . 205  
 Cranesbill . . . . . 161  
 Crawley . . . . . 123  
 Creasotum . . . . . 127  
 Creasote . . . . . 127  
 Creasote Bath . . . . . 559  
 Creta . . . . . 128  
 Creasote Water . . . . . 311  
 Creta Preparata . . . . . 318  
 Ceratum . . . . . 318  
 Cerate . . . . . 318  
 Ceratum Acidi Carbolici . . . . . 318  
 Ceratum Cantharides . . . . . 319  
 Crocus . . . . . 128  
 Croton Oil . . . . . 213  
 Croton Oil Cerate . . . . . 320  
 Croton Oil Liniment . . . . . 392  
 Croton Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 110  
 Crow Foot . . . . . 243  
 Cubeba . . . . . 129  
 Cubebs . . . . . 129  
 Cucumber Ointment . . . . . 521  
 Culvers Root . . . . . 191  
 Cuminum . . . . . 129  
 Cumin Seed . . . . . 129  
 Cundurango . . . . . 129  
 Cunilla . . . . . 130  
 Cuprum . . . . . 130  
 Cupri Sulphas . . . . . 586  
 Cupri Acetas . . . . . 323  
 Cuprum Ammoniatum . . . . . 586  
 Cupri Murias . . . . . 324  
 Cupri Subacetas Preparatum . . . . . 324  
 Cuprum Ammonitum . . . . . 324  
 Curcas . . . . . 131  
 Curcuma . . . . . 131  
 Cutting Almorç . . . . . 220  
 Cyanide of Silver . . . . . 313  
 Cyanide of Potassium . . . . . 441

Cyclamen	131
Cydonium	131
Cynara	131
Cynoglossum	132
Cypripedium	132
Cydonia	589

**D.**

Damiana	133
Dandelion	271
Darnel	196
Delphinium	133
Delphinia	294
Decoctum Cetrariæ	324
Decoction of Iceland Moss	324
Decoction Chimaphilæ	324
Decoction of Pipsissewa	324
Decoction Digitalis	325
Decoction of Foxglove	325
Decoction Hordei	325
Decoction of Barley	325
Decoction Quercus Albæ	325
Decoction of White Oak	325
Deodorized Tincture of Opium	502
Demulcents	543
Diastase	199
Dianthus	133
Dictamnus	134
Diaphoretics	543
Diluents	544
Diet	547
Digitalis	134-572-586
Dill	56
Dilute Acetic Acid	21
Dilute Hydriodic Acid	27
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid	27
Dilute Muriatic Acid	29
Dilute Nitric Acid	30
Dilute Nitro-Muriatic Acid	30
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	32
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	34
Dilute Acetic Acid	
Digitalium	413
Digitalin	413
Distilled Vinegar	287
Distilled Water	311
Dittander	191
Dittany	130
Dioscorea	137
Diospyros	138
Disca	138
Displacement	484
Diuretics	544
Dog Grass	276
Dog Rose	246
Dog's Bane	62
Dogwood	124
Donovan's Solution	396
Dracontium	138
Dragon Root	138
Dried Alum	305
Dried Sulphate of Iron	381
Dried Carbonate of Soda	450
Drosera	139
Drymis	139
Dulcamara	139

Dwarf Milk Weed	233
Dwarf Elder	65
Dyer's Saffron	99

**E.**

Eau des Carmes	455
Eau de Dardel	456
Effervescing Powder	442
Egg	218
Egg, Cream, and Extract of Beef	548
Elaterin	141-413
Elaterium	141-413
Elaterium Pills	429
Ellecampane	181
Electricity	142
Elemi	142
Elder	251
Elder Flower Water	313
Elixir Proprietatis	485
Elixir Simplex	320
Elixir Ammonii Bromidi	326
Elixir Bromide of Ammonium	326
Elixir Ammonii Valerianatis	326
Elixir Valeriate of Ammonium	326
Elixir Bismuthi	326
Elixir of Bismuth	326
Elixir Calisayæ	327
Elixir Calisayæ Ferratum	327
Elixir Calisaya Ferrated	327
Elixir Calisayæ et Ferri Phosphatis	327
Elixir Calisayæ and the Phosphate of Iron	327
Elixir Calisayæ Ferrophosphatum et Bismuthi	328
Elixir Ferrophosphate of Calisayæ and Bismuth	327
Elixir Calisayæ et Ferri Protoxidi	328
Elixir Calisayæ and Protoxide of Iron	328
Elixir Chloroformi	329
Elixir Chloroform	329
Elixir Ferri Phosphatis Quiniæ et Strychniæ	329
Elixir of Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia	329
Elixir Gentianæ	329
Elixir Gentian	329
Elixir Gentianæ et Ferri Phosphatis	329
Elixir of Gentian and Phosphate of Iron	329
Elixir Pepsinæ	330
Elixir Pepsine	330
Elixir Pepsinæ et Bismuthi et Strychniæ	330
Elixir Pepsine, Bismuth and Strychnia	330
Elixir Podophylli Compositum	330
Elixir Potassa Bromidi	330
Elixir Bromide Potassium	330
Elixir Pruni Virginianæ	331
Elixir of Wild Cherry	331
Elixir Taraxici	331
Elixir Dandelion	331
Elixir Taraxici Compositum	331
Emetia	294
Emetine	294
Emetina Purificatio	295
Emetics	544
Emmenagogues	544



Emollients.....	543	Extract of Chamomile.....	338
Emplastrum Acidi Carbolici.....	332	Extractum Apocyni.....	338
Emplastrum Aconiti.....	332	Extract of Indian Hemp (American).....	338
Emplastrum Ammoniacum.....	332	Extractum Arnicæ.....	338
Emplastrum Arnicæ.....	332	Extract of Arnica.....	338
Emplastrum Arnicæ Cum Cantharides.....	333	Extractum Asclepiæ.....	338
Emplastrum Belladonnæ.....	333	Extract of Pleurisy Root.....	338
Emplastrum Belladonnæ Compositum.....	333	Extractum Baptisæ.....	339
Emplastrum Capsici Compositum.....	333	Extract of Wild Indigo.....	339
Emplastrum Ferri.....	334	Extractum Belladonnæ.....	339
Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.....	334	Extract of Belladonna.....	339
Emplastrum Myricæ.....	334	Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum.....	339
Emplastrum Opii Compositum.....	334	Extractum Betæ.....	339
Emplastrum Phytolacæ.....	334	Extract of Beet.....	339
Emplastrum Phytolacæ Compositum.....	335	Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.....	339
Emplastrum Picis Compositum.....	335	Extract of Indian Hemp.....	339
Emplastrum Plumbi.....	335	Extractum Caulophylli.....	340
Emplastrum Oxidi Plumbi Rubri.....	335	Extract of Blue Cohosh.....	340
Emplastrum Resinæ.....	335	Extractum Cimicifugæ.....	340
Emplastrum Saponis.....	336	Extract of Black Cohosh.....	340
Emplastrum Stramonii.....	336	Extractum Colehici Aceticum.....	340
Emplastrum Stramonii Compositum.....	336	Extractum Colocynthis.....	341
Enemata.....	543	Extract of Colocynth.....	341
Epigæa.....	142	Extractum Colocynthis Compositum.....	341
Epilobium.....	143	Extractum Conii.....	341
Epispastics.....	544	Extractum Conii Alcoholicum.....	341
Equisetum.....	143	Extract of Conium.....	341
Erechthites.....	143	Extractum Cornus.....	341
Ergota.....	144	Extract of Dogwood.....	341
Ergot.....	144	Extractum Corydalis.....	342
Erigeron.....	146	Extract of Turkey Corn.....	342
Erigeron Canadensis.....	147	Extractum Cypripedii.....	342
Erhines.....	545	Extract of Ladies' Slipper.....	342
Eryodiction.....	147	Extractum Digitalis.....	343
Eryngium.....	147	Extract of Digitalis.....	342
Erythonium.....	148	Extractum Dioscoreæ.....	342
Erythrophleum.....	148	Extract of Wild Yam.....	342
Escharotics.....	545	Extractum Dulcamaræ.....	343
Essence of Peppermint.....	455	Extract of Bittersweet.....	343
Essence of Spearmint.....	455	Extractum Gentianæ.....	343
Essence of Nutmeg.....	456	Extract of Gentian.....	343
Essence of Allspice.....	456	Extractum Geranii.....	343
Essence of Beef.....	548	Extract of Geranium.....	343
Ethereal Tincture of Castor.....	489	Extractum Gossipii Radicis.....	343
Ether.....	288	Extract of Cotton Root.....	343
Ether Fortior.....	289	Extractum Hæmatoxyli.....	343
Ethereal Oil.....	289	Extract of Logwood.....	343
Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.....	499	Extractum Helenii.....	344
Ethereal Tincture of Squills.....	508	Extract of Elecampane.....	344
Ethereal Tincture of Valerian.....	510	Extractum Hellebori.....	344
Eucalyptus.....	148	Extract of Black Hellebore.....	344
Euonymus.....	169	Extractum Hydrasti.....	344
Eupatorium.....	149	Extract of Golden Seal.....	344
Eupatorium Aromaticum.....	150	Extractum Hyoseyami.....	344
Eupatorium Purpureum.....	150	Extract of Hyoseyamus.....	344
Eupatorium Teucrifolium.....	151	Extractum Hyoseyami Alcoholicum.....	344
Euphorbia.....	151	Extractum Ignatiæ.....	345
Euphorbia Hypericifolia.....	151	Extract of Ignatia.....	345
Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.....	152	Extractum Iridis.....	345
Euphorbium.....	152	Extract of Blue Flag.....	345
Euphrasia.....	152	Extractum Jalapæ.....	345
Evening Primrose.....	209	Extract of Jalap.....	345
Extractum Aconiti.....	337	Extractum Juglandis.....	345
Extract of Aconite.....	337	Extract of Butternut.....	345
Extractum Aletridis.....	338	Extractum Kramerie.....	345
Extract of Unicorn Root.....	338	Extract of Rhatany.....	345
Extractum Anthemidis.....	338	Extractum Lappæ.....	346

Extract of Burdock, . . . . .	346	Extractum Maticæ Fluidum, . . . . .	365
Extractum Leptandriæ, . . . . .	346	Extractum Mezerei Fluidum, . . . . .	365
Extract of Culvers Root, . . . . .	346	Extractum Pareira Fluidum, . . . . .	366
Extractum Leonuri, . . . . .	346	Extractum Phytolacæ Fluidum, . . . . .	366
Extract of Motherwort, . . . . .	346	Extractum Podophylli Fluidum, . . . . .	366
Extractum Myricæ, . . . . .	346	Extractum Polyminæ Fluidum, . . . . .	366
Extract of Bayberry, . . . . .	346	Extractum Polygوني Fluidum, . . . . .	366
Extractum Nucis Vomice, . . . . .	347	Extractum Pruni Virginianæ Fluidum, . . . . .	367
Extract of Nux Vomica, . . . . .	347	Extractum Pulsatillæ Fluidum, . . . . .	367
Extractum Opii, . . . . .	347	Extractum Rhei Fluidum, . . . . .	368
Extract of Opium, . . . . .	347	Extractum Rhei et Potassæ Fluidum, . . . . .	368
Extractum Physostigmatis, . . . . .	347	Extractum Rhus Fluidum, . . . . .	368
Extractum Phytolacæ, . . . . .	347	Extractum Rubi Fluidum, . . . . .	368
Extract of Poke, . . . . .	347	Extractum Sanguinarie Fluidum, . . . . .	363
Extract of Podophylli, . . . . .	347	Extractum Sabinæ Fluidum, . . . . .	363
Extract of Mandrake, . . . . .	347	Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum, . . . . .	369
Extractum Polygoni, . . . . .	348	Extractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum, . . . . .	369
Extract of Water Pepper, . . . . .	348	Extractum Saxifragiæ Fluidum, . . . . .	369
Extractum Pruni Virginianæ, . . . . .	348	Extractum Scutellarie, . . . . .	349
Extract of Wild Cherry, . . . . .	348	Extract of Skullcap, . . . . .	349
Extractum Pteleæ, . . . . .	348	Extractum Senegæ, . . . . .	349
Extract of Wafer Ash, . . . . .	348	Extract of Seneca, . . . . .	349
Extractum Quassia, . . . . .	348	Extractum Stillingiæ, . . . . .	349
Extract of Quassia, . . . . .	348	Extract of Stillingia, . . . . .	349
Extractum Rhei, . . . . .	348	Extractum Stramonii, . . . . .	350
Extract of Rhubarb, . . . . .	348	Extract of Stramonium, . . . . .	350
Extractum Rumecis, . . . . .	349	Extractum Stramonii Seminis, . . . . .	350
Extract of Yellow Dock, . . . . .	349	Extract of Stramonium Seeds, . . . . .	350
Extractum Sanguinarie, . . . . .	349	Extractum Taraxaci, . . . . .	350
Extract of Bloodroot, . . . . .	349	Extract of Dandelion, . . . . .	350
Extractum Calumbæ Fluidum, . . . . .	358	Extractum Valerianæ, . . . . .	350
Extractum Cannabis Fluidum, . . . . .	358	Extract of Valerian, . . . . .	350
Extractum Cardui Fluidum, . . . . .	358	Extractum Viburni, . . . . .	350
Extractum Chimiphilæ Fluidum, . . . . .	358	Extract of High Cranberry, . . . . .	350
Extractum Phytolacæ Fluidum, . . . . .	358	Extractum Aconiti Fluidum, . . . . .	356
Extractum Cimicifugæ Fluidum, . . . . .	359	Extractum Aconiti Radicis Fluidum, . . . . .	366
Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum, . . . . .	359	Extractum Anthemidis Fluidum, . . . . .	356
Extractum Cocæ Fluidum, . . . . .	359	Extractum Achilleæ Fluidum, . . . . .	356
Extractum Conii Fluidum, . . . . .	360	Extractum Opii Seminis Fluidum, . . . . .	356
Extractum Cornus Floridae Fluidum, . . . . .	360	Extractum Asparagi Fluidum, . . . . .	357
Extractum Corydalís Fluidum, . . . . .	360	Extractum Belladonnæ Fluidum, . . . . .	357
Extractum Cubebæ Fluidum, . . . . .	360	Extractum Bryoniæ Fluidum, . . . . .	357
Extractum Digitalis Fluidum, . . . . .	360	Extractum Buchu Fluidum, . . . . .	357
Extractum Dulcamaræ Fluidum, . . . . .	361	Extractum Buchu Compositum Fluidum, . . . . .	357
Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum, . . . . .	361	Extractum Castancæ Fluidum, . . . . .	357
Extractum Eupatorii Fluidum, . . . . .	361	Extractum Scillæ Fluidum, . . . . .	369
Extractum Erigerontis Fluidum, . . . . .	362	Extractum Scillæ Compositum Fluidum, . . . . .	370
Extractum Eucalypti Fluidum, . . . . .	362	Extractum Scutellarie Fluidum, . . . . .	370
Extractum Gelsemini Fluidum, . . . . .	362	Extractum Seneconis Fluidum, . . . . .	370
Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum, . . . . .	362	Extractum Senegæ Fluidum, . . . . .	370
Extractum Geranii Fluidum, . . . . .	362	Extractum Sennæ Fluidum, . . . . .	371
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum, . . . . .	362	Extractum Sennæ Compositum Fluidum, . . . . .	371
Extractum Gossypii Radicis Fluidum, . . . . .	363	Extractum Sennæ et Rhei Fluidum, . . . . .	371
Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum, . . . . .	363	Extractum Serpentarie Fluidum, . . . . .	371
Extractum Hyoseyami Fluidum, . . . . .	363	Extractum Solidaginis Fluidum, . . . . .	372
Extractum Iridis Fluidum, . . . . .	363	Extractum Spigeliæ Fluidum, . . . . .	372
Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Fluidum, . . . . .	363	Extractum Spigeliæ et Sennæ Fluidum, . . . . .	372
Extractum Jalapæ Fluidum, . . . . .	364	Extractum Spigeliæ Compositum Fluidum, . . . . .	372
Extractum Kramerie Fluidum, . . . . .	364	Extractum Stillingiæ Fluidum, . . . . .	373
Extractum Lappæ Fluidum, . . . . .	364	Extractum Stillingiæ Compositum Fluidum, . . . . .	373
Extractum Leptandree Fluidum, . . . . .	364	Extractum Stramonii Fluidum, . . . . .	373
Extractum Lobeliæ Fluidum, . . . . .	364		
Extract of Blue Flag, . . . . .	363		
Extractum Lobeliæ Fluidum Composi- tium, . . . . .	365		
Extractum Lupulinæ Fluidum, . . . . .	365		
Extractum Lycopi Fluidum, . . . . .	365		





Fluid Extract of Pink Root and Senna	372
Fluid Extract of Stillingia	373
Fluid Extract of Stramonium	373
Fluid Extract of Dandelion	373
Fluid Extract of Nettle	374
Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi	374
Fluid Extract of Valerian	375
Fluid Extract of Veratrum	375
Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash	375
Fluid Extract of Ginger	375
Fœniculum	155
Forget-me-not	207
Fragaria	155
Frasera	153
Fraxinus	156
Fraxinus Accuminata	156
Fringe Tree	109
Frostwort	170
Fucus	156
Fucus Helminthocorton	157
Fuligo Ligni	157
Fumaria	157
Funitory	157
Fused Nitrate of Silver	314
Fusel Oil	42

**G.**

Galangala	157
Galbanum	158
Galega	158
Galium	158
Garden Nightshade	265
Galla	158-586
Gallie Acid	26
Gambogia	159
Gamboge	159
Garlic	44
Gaultheria	159
Gaseous, or Acidulous Waters	591
Gelsemium	159
Gentian	160-413
Gentiana	160
Gentiana Catesbei	161
Gentiana Ochroleuca	161
Geranium	161
German Chamomile	202
Geum	162
Ginger	286
Gillenea	162
Ginseng	219
Glechoma	162
Glyceritum Acidi Carbolici	381
Glycerite of Carbolic Acid	381
Glyceritum Atropiæ	381
Glycerite of Atropia	381
Glyceritum Acidi Gallici	381
Glycerite of Gallic Acid	381
Glyceritum Acidi Tannici	382
Glyceritum Bismuthi	382
Glycerite of Bismuth	382
Glyceritum Chloroformi	382
Glycerite of Chloroform	382
Glyceritum Iodini Compositum	382
Glyceritum Pepsini Compositum	382
Glyceritum Picis Liquidæ	383
Glyceritum Sodii Boratis	383

Glycerite of Tar	383
Glycerite of the Borate of Sodium	383
Glyceritum Potassii Chloratis	383
Glycerite of the Chlorate of Potassium	383
Glycerina	163
Glycerine	163
Glycyrrhiza	163
Gnaphalium	163
Goats' Rue	158
Goodyera	163
Gold	74
Gold Thread	123
Golden Seal	175
Gossypium	164
Gossypii Radicis Cortex	164
Gossypii Semina	164
Granati Fructus Cortex	164
Granati Radicis Cortex	164
Gratiola	165
Green Milkweed	20
Green Iodide of Mercury	385
Grindelia	165
Grindelia Squarrosa	165
Ground Ivy	162
Granatum Cortex	586
Ground Pine	41
Gruel and Beef Tea	549
Guaiaci Lignum	166
Guaiacum Wood	166
Guaiaci Resina	166
Guaiac	166
Guaiac Tincture	56
Guaco	166
Guarana	167
Gum Arabic	13
Gutta Percha	167
Gymnocladus	167
Gynocardia	163

**H.**

Hæmatoxylon	168-586
Hanamelis	168
Haireap Moss	235
Haulmoogra	168
Hardhack	265
Hawkweed	172
Hazelwort	70
Hazelnut	126
Hedge Garlic	44
Hedge Mustard	263
Hedge Hyssop	165
Hemlock Spruce	165
Hedeoma	169
Hedera	169
Helenium	169
Helianthemum	170
Helianthus	170
Helleborus	170
Helonias	171
Hemidesmus	171
Hepatica	172
Heracleum	172
Heuchera	172
Hieraceum	172
Hickory	100
Hoary Pea	272

Hoarhound..... 201  
 Holly Berberis..... 81  
 Honey..... 202  
 Honey of Rose..... 403  
 Honey of the Borate of Sodium..... 403  
 Honey of Borax..... 403  
 Hoffman's Anodyne..... 452  
 Hops..... 173  
 Hordeum..... 173  
 Horsemint..... 204  
 Horse Chestnut..... 39  
 Horseradish..... 66  
 Horsetail..... 143  
 Hot Bath..... 555  
 Hound's Tongue..... 132  
 Humulus..... 173  
 Hurhani Tincture..... 490  
 Hydrangea..... 173  
 Hydrate of Chloral..... 173  
 Hydrargyrum..... 174  
 Hydrastis..... 175  
 Hydrated Oxide of Iron..... 378  
 Hydrargyri Acetas..... 383  
 Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum..... 384-586  
 Hydrargyri Boras..... 384  
 Hydrargyri Bromidum..... 384  
 Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite..... 384  
 Hydrargyri Cyanuretum..... 384  
 Hydrargyri Iodidum..... 385-587  
 Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum..... 385-587  
 Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite..... 586  
 Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum..... 586  
 Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum..... 587  
 Hydrargyri Nitras..... 385  
 Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum..... 385-586  
 Hydrargyri Phosphas..... 386  
 Hydrargyri Sulphas Flava..... 386  
 Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum..... 386  
 Hydrargyrum cum Creta..... 386-587  
 Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum..... 387  
 Hyoscyamus..... 177-579-587  
 Hyoscyami Semina..... 177  
 Hyoscyamus Seed..... 177  
 Hyoscyamia..... 295  
 Hyoscyamin..... 295  
 Hypophosphitis Olei et Glycerinæ..... 421  
 Hypophosphate of Oleum and Glycerine..... 421  
 Hypophosphate of Soda..... 264-450  
 Hypodermic Injections..... 546  
 Hypericum..... 177  
 Hyrax..... 178  
 Hyraceum..... 178  
 Hyssopus..... 173  
 Hyoscyamin..... 177  
 Hypophosphate of Potassa..... 236  
 Hydro-Alcoholic..... 337

I.

Iberis..... 178  
 Iceland Moss..... 106  
 Iceland Moss and Quinine Jelly..... 551  
 Ice Plant..... 205  
 Ichthyocolla..... 179  
 Ignatia..... 179  
 Ilex..... 179

Ilex Paraguayensis..... 180  
 Illicium..... 180  
 Impatiens..... 180  
 Indian Sarsaparilla..... 171  
 Indian Physic..... 162  
 Indian Turnip..... 70  
 Indian Hemp..... 94  
 Indian Sarsaparilla and Barley Water..... 552  
 Ingluvina..... 181  
 Inhalations..... 546  
 Infusion of Buehu..... 387  
 Infusum Buchu..... 387  
 Infusum Epigice Compositum..... 387  
 Infusum Eupatorii..... 387  
 Infusion of Thoroughwort..... 387  
 Infusum Geranii Compositum..... 387  
 Infusum Humuli..... 388  
 Infusion of Hops..... 388  
 Infusum Juniperi..... 388  
 Infusion of Juniper..... 388  
 Infusum Pareiræ..... 388  
 Infusion of Pareira Brava..... 388  
 Infusum Picis Liquidæ..... 388  
 Infusion of Tar..... 388  
 Infusum Pruni Virginianæ..... 388  
 Infusion of Wild Cherry..... 388  
 Infusum Salviæ..... 389  
 Infusion of Sage..... 388  
 Infusum Sennæ..... 389  
 Infusion of Senna..... 389  
 Inula..... 181  
 Inunctions..... 545  
 Iodide of Lead..... 438  
 Iodide of Potassium..... 438  
 Iodide of Sulphur..... 458  
 Iodide of Zinc..... 538  
 Iodide of Quinia..... 299  
 Iodate of Strychnia..... 303  
 Iodine of Ammonium..... 307  
 Iodide of Arsenic..... 315  
 Iodide of Barium..... 315  
 Iodide of Iron..... 377  
 Iodine..... 181-572-587  
 Iodine Bath..... 559  
 Iodine of Potassium..... 573  
 Iodo-Bromated Waters..... 591  
 Iodite of Arsenic..... 69  
 Iodide of Cadmium..... 89  
 Iodide of Potassa..... 182  
 Iodide of Barium..... 182  
 Iodoform..... 181  
 Iodinum..... 181  
 Iodoformum..... 182  
 Iodoform..... 182  
 Iodidum..... 182  
 Ipecacuanha..... 183-587  
 Ipecacuanha Syrup..... 471  
 Ipecac..... 183  
 Iris..... 184  
 Iris Florentina..... 185  
 Irish Moss..... 112  
 Irritants..... 577  
 Iron..... 153-573  
 Iron Weed..... 282  
 Iron or Oak Bark Baths..... 559  
 Iron Wine..... 533  
 Iron Plaster..... 334

Isa Tsin.....	245	Leptandrin .....	191
Isinglass.....	179	Levant Worm Seed .....	253
Ivy .....	179	Lintris.....	192
<b>J.</b>			
Jaborandi .....	185	Life Everlasting.....	58
Jalapa .....	185	Life Root.....	258
Jalap.....	185	Licbig's Food for Infants and Invalids	543
Jamaica Dogwood .....	228	Ligusticum.....	192
Jeffersonia.....	186	Lilium.....	192
Jersey Tea.....	104	Lily of the Valley .....	122
Jewel Weed .....	180	Lime.....	92
Juice of Aconite.....	456	Lime Liniment.....	391
Juice of Belladonna .....	456	Lime Ointment .....	519
Juice of Broom Tops .....	457	Lime Water and Milk.....	551
Juice of Conium.....	456	Lime Water.....	310
Juice of Digitalis .....	457	Limonis Cortex .....	193
Juice of Lettuce.....	457	Limonis Succus .....	193
Juice of Dandelion .....	457	Linimentum Aconiti et Chloroformi..	389
Juglans.....	186	Liniment of Chloroform.....	391
Juniperus.....	186	Liniment of Chloroform with Arnica..	392
Juniper.....	186	Liniment of the Oil of Hemlock.....	392
Juniperus Virginiana.....	187	Liniment of Morphia.....	392
<b>K.</b>			
Kalmia.....	187	Liniment of Opium.....	393
Kameela .....	187	Liniment of Petroleum.....	393
Kava Kava.....	207	Linimentum Aconiti .....	389
Kino.....	188-587	Linimentum Aconitiæ Compositum ..	389
Kinate of Cinchonia .....	293	Linimentum Aconiti et Chloroformi..	389
Kooso.....	84	Linimentum Aconiti Compositum.....	390
Krameria.....	188-587	Linimentum Ammoniaæ.....	390
<b>L.</b>			
Lactate of Iron.....	387	Linimentum Ammoniaæ Compositum.....	390
Lactic Acid.....	28	Linimentum Arnicaæ.....	390
Labdanum .....	188	Linimentum Arnicaæ Compositum.....	390
Laburnum.....	189	Linimentum Belladonnaæ.....	390
Lachmanthes.....	188	Linimentum Cadjupati Compositum.....	390
Lactucini.....	189	Linimentum Calcis.....	391
Lactucin.....	189	Linimentum Camphoræ.....	391
Lactucarium.....	189	Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.....	391
Ladies' Mantle.....	42	Linimentum Capsici Compositum.....	391
Lappa.....	189	Linimentum Chloroformi.....	391
Lard.....	38	Linimentum Chloroformi Compositum.....	391
Larkspur .....	133	Linimentum Chloroformi cum Arnica.....	392
Large Flowering Spurge.....	151	Linimentum Olei Conii.....	392
Large Spotted Spurge .....	151	Linimentum Crotonis.....	392
Larkspur .....	266	Linimentum Crotonis Fortior.....	392
Lauro-Cerasus.....	190	Linimentum Morphia.....	392
Laurus.....	190	Linimentum Nigrum.....	392
Lavendula.....	190	Linimentum Opii.....	393
Lavender.....	190	Linimentum Petrolei Compositum .....	393
Labrador Tea.....	190	Linimentum Saponis.....	393
Lead.....	230-574	Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum.....	393
Lead Plaster.....	335	Linimentum Stillingiaæ Compositum.....	394
Leatherwood .....	138	Linimentum Succinaæ Compositum.....	394
Lcdum.....	190	Linimentum Terebinthinaæ.....	394
Lemon Peel .....	193	Linimentum Terebinthinaæ Composi- tum.....	394
Lemon Juice.....	193-457	Linimentum Xanthoxylæ Compositum.....	394
Lemon Syrup.....	472	Lini Farina .....	193
Leopards' Bane.....	67	Linum.....	193
Lenurus.....	191	Liquor Acidi Carbolicæ.....	395
Lepidium.....	191	Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.....	395
Leptandra .....	191	Liquor Arsenici.....	395
		Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi.....	395
		Liquor Atropiæ.....	396
		Liquor Barii Chloridi.....	396
		Liquor Calcii Chloridi.....	396
		Liquor Ferri Chloridi.....	397
		Liquor Ferri Citratis .....	397
		Liquor Ferri Nitratis.....	397







Moonwort.....	84	Nitro-muriatic Acid.....	30
Morphia.....	295-576	Non-Metallic Poisons.....	5 2
Morphiæ Acetas.....	296-587	Nutmeg.....	206
Morphiæ Bimeconas.....	296	Nutgalls.....	158
Morphiæ Citras.....	296	Nutritious Demulcent Drinks.....	552
Morphiæ Hydriodas.....	296	Nux Vomica.....	208-576
Morphiæ Murias.....	297-587	Nymphæa.....	203
Morphiæ Nitras.....	297	Nitrate of Benzole.....	222
Morphiæ Phosphas.....	297	Nitrate of Lead.....	230
Morphiæ Sulphas.....	297		
Morphiæ Tartras.....	297	<b>O.</b>	
Mori Succus.....	205	Oat Meal.....	75
Mountain Ash.....	241	Ochroleucous Gentian.....	161
Moschus.....	205-587	Ocimum.....	203
Motherwort.....	191	Oenothera.....	209
Mucilago Acaciæ.....	408	Oil of Valerian.....	417
Mucilage of Gum Arabic.....	408	Oil of Anise.....	414
Mucilago Tragacanth.....	408	Oil of Chamomile.....	210-414
Mucilage of Slippery Elm.....	409	Oil of Cadjuput.....	210-414
Mucilago Ulmi.....	409	Oil of Caraway.....	414
Mulberry Juice.....	205	Oil of Cloves.....	414
Mullein.....	281	Oil of Wormseed.....	415
Mucuna.....	205	Oil of Copaiba.....	415
Mudar.....	206	Oil of Cubebs.....	415
Muriatic Acid.....	29	Oil of Fireweed.....	415
Muriatic Acid Ointment.....	516	Oil of Bitter Almonds.....	209
Muriate of Narcotine.....	298	Oil of Camphor.....	210
Muriate of Quinine.....	300	Oil of Cinnamon.....	210
Muriate of Strychnia.....	303	Oil of Fennel.....	415
Muriate of Veratria.....	305	Oil of Erigeron.....	415
Muriate of Copper.....	324	Oil of Amber.....	212
Muriate of Brucia.....	292	Oil of Lemons.....	211
Muriate of Cinchonia.....	293	Oil of Wintergreen.....	415
Muriated Lithia Waters.....	591	Oil of Pennyroyal.....	415
Musk Root.....	269	Oil of Nutmeg.....	211
Mustard Paper.....	321	Oil of Juniper.....	416
Mutton Broth (Beef Tea).....	548	Oil of Cedar.....	416
Myrica.....	206	Oil of Lavender.....	416
Myristica.....	206	Oil of Peppermint.....	416
Myrrha.....	207	Oil of Spearmint.....	416
Myrrh.....	207	Oil of Spanish Walnut.....	43
Myosotis.....	207	Oil of Sweet Almonds.....	209
		Oil of Horsemint.....	416
<b>N.</b>		Oil of Origanum.....	416
Narcotics.....	545-578	Oil of Pimento.....	416
Narcotina.....	297	Oil of Rosemary.....	416
Narcotic Poisons.....	583	Oil of Rue.....	417
Narcotine.....	297	Oil of Savine.....	417
Narcotic Irritants.....	580	Oil of Tobacco.....	417
Narcotinæ Murias.....	298	Oil of Tansy.....	417
Navelwort.....	127	Oil of Physic Nut.....	211
Nectandra.....	208	Oil of Sandal Wood.....	212
Nettle.....	277	Oil of Turpentine.....	213
Neatsfoot Oil.....	210	Oil of Thyme.....	213
Neutrals.....	409	Oil of Prickly Ash.....	24
Nicotia.....	298	Ointment of Carbolic Acid.....	515
Nicotine.....	208	Ointment of Nitric Acid.....	516
Nitrate of Quinia.....	300	Ointment of Tannic Acid.....	516
Nitrate of Strychnia.....	303	Ointment of Aloe.....	517
Nitrate of Ammonia.....	307	Ointment of Tartar Emetic.....	517
Nitrate of Silver.....	313	Ointment of Chloride of Antimony.....	517
Nitrate of Potassa.....	239	Ointment of Iodide of Silver.....	517
Nitrate of Mercury.....	385	Ointment of the Nitrate of Silver.....	518
Nitrate of the Protoxide of Mercury.....	385	Ointment of Rose-Water.....	518
Nitrate of Soda.....	264	Ointment of Chloride of Gold and So-	
Nitric Acid.....	29	dium.....	518

Ointment of Wild Indigo	518	Oleum Rutæ	417
Ointment of Belladonna	518	Oleum Sabinæ	447
Ointment of Cantharides	519	Oleum Sassafras	417
Ointment of Charcoal	520	Oleum Tabaci	417
Ointment of Cocculus Indicus	520	Oleum Succini Rectificatum	417
Ointment of Conium	521	Oleum Tanacetii	417
Ointment of Creosote	521	Oleum Valerianæ	417
Ointment of Verdigris	521	Oleum Amygdalæ	209
Ointment of Elemi	521	Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ	209
Ointment of Iodide of Iron	522	Oleum Anthemidis	210
Ointment of Galls	522	Oleum Bergamii	210
Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury	522	Oleum Bubulum	210
Ointment of the Red Iodide of Mercury	522	Oleum Cadjuputi	210
Ointment of the Nitrate of Mercury	522	Oleum Camphoræ	210
Ointment of the Yellow Oxide of Mercury	523	Oleum Cinnamon	210
Ointment of Sodium	523	Oleum Jatropæ	211
Ointment of Matico	523	Oleum Limonis	211
Ointment of Mayberry	524	Oleum Lini	211
Ointment of Cod-liver Oil	524	Oleum Morrhuæ	211
Ointment of Croton Oil	524	Oleum Myristicæ	211
Ointment of Poke	525	Oleum Olivæ	211
Ointment of Bichloride of Platinum	525	Oleum Ricini	212
Ointment of the Carbonate of Lead	526	Oleum Santilini	212
Ointment of Iodide of Lead	526	Oleum Sesami	212
Ointment of Iodide of Potassium	526	Oleum Succini	212
Ointment of Elder Flowers	527	Oleum Terebinthinæ	213
Ointment of Figwort	527	Oleum Theobromæ	213
Ointment of Stavesacre	527	Oleum Thymi	213
Ointment of Stramonium	527	Oleum Tiglii	213
Ointment of Strychnia	527	Oleum Xanthoxyli	214
Ointment of Sulphur	527	Oleoresina Asari	418
Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur	528	Oleoresin of Wild Ginger	418
Ointment of Tobacco	528	Oleoresina Capsici	418
Ointment of Turpentine	528	Oleoresin of Capsicum	418
Oil of Veratria	528	Oleoresina Cubebæ	418
Ointment of White Hellebore	528	Oleoresin of Cubebs	418
Ointment of American Hellebore	528	Oleoresina Cypripedii	418
Ointment of Oxide of Zinc	529	Oleoresin of Lady's Slipper	418
Ointment of Iodide of Zinc	529	Oleoresina Filicis	419
Ointment of Impure Oxide of Zinc (Tutty Ointment)	529	Oleoresin of Male Fern	419
Ointment of Oxide of Zinc and Opium	529	Oleoresina Inulæ	419
Okra	209	Oleoresin of Elecampane	419
Oleum Æthereum	289	Oleoresina Iridis	419
Oleum Anisi	414	Oleoresin of Blue Flag	419
Oleum Anthemidis	414	Oleoresina Lupulinæ	419
Oleum Cadjuputi	414	Oleoresin of Lupulin	419
Oleum Cari	414	Oleoresina Pctosolini	420
Oleum Caryophylli	414	Oleoresin of Parsley	420
Oleum Chenopodii	415	Oleoresina Piperis	420
Oleum Copaibæ	415	Oleoresin of Black Pepper	420
Oleum Cubebæ	415	Oleoresina Pteliaæ	320
Oleum Erechthiti	415	Oleoresin of Water Ash	420
Oleum Erigerontis	415	Oleoresina Pyrethri	420
Oleum Fœniculi	415	Oleoresin of Pellitory	420
Oleum Gaultheriæ	415	Oleoresina Senecionis	421
Oleum Hedeomæ	415	Oleoresin of Liferoot	421
Oleum Juniperi	416	Oleoresina Xanthoxyli	421
Oleum Juniperi Virginianæ	416	Oleoresin of Prickly Ash	421
Oleum Lavendulæ	416	Oleoresina Zingiberis	421
Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ	416	Oleoresin of Ginger	421
Oleum Menthæ Viridis	416	Olibanum	214
Oleum Morandæ	416	Onion	44
Oleum Origani	416	Onosmodium	214
Oleum Pimentæ	416	Opium	214-576-578-587
Oleum Rosmarini	416	Opoponax	217
		Orange Peel	74
		Orange Flower	74

Orangeflower Water	310	Pills of the Resin of Podophyllum	434
Origanum	217	Pills of Sulphate of Quinia	434
Orobanche	217	Pills of Rhubarb	434
Os	218	Pills of Rhubarb and Ipecacuanha	434
Osmorrhiza	218	Pills of Savine	435
Osmunda	217	Pills of Soap	435
Ovum	213	Pills of Scammony	435
Oxalis	218	Pills of Squills and Ipecacuanha	436
Oxalic Acid	31	Pills of Stramonium Seed	436
Oxalate of Cerium	105	Pills of Dandelion	436
Ox Gall (Inspissated)	153	Pills of Dandelion and Blue Mass	437
Oxalate of Iron	378	Pills of Veratria	437
Oxide of Silver	314	Pills of Veratria and Henbane	437
Oxide of Zinc	285	Pills of Sulphuret of Antimony	425
Oyster Shells	272	Pills of Antimonial Powder and Calomel	425
Ozone	219	Pills of Nitrate of Silver	426
Oxide of Lead	230	Pills of Assafoetida	426
		Pills of Assafoetida and Iron	426
		Pills of Assafoetida and Opium	426
		Pills of Chloride of Gold	426
		Pills of Chloride of Gold and Sodium	427
		Pills of Belladonna and Camphor	427
		Pills of Camphor and Lactucarium	428
		Pills of Camphor and Musk	428
		Pills of Cantharides and Iron	428
		Pills of Cantharides and Capsicum	428
		Pills of Copaiba	429
		Pills of Colocynth and Aloes	429
		Pills of Ammoniated Iron	429
		Pills of Bromide of Iron	430
		Pills of Carbonate of Iron	430
		Pills of Proto-Iodide of Iron	430
		Pills of Corrosive Sublimate	432
		Pills of Lupulin	432
		Pills of Arsenic with Opium	422
		Pills of Gallic Acid	422
		Pills of Tannic Acid with Opium	423
		Pills of Extract of Aconite	423
		Pills of Aloes and Assafoetida	423
		Pills of Aloes and Mastic	424
		Pills of Aloes and Myrrh	424
		Pills of Alum and Benzoic Acid	424
		Pills of Ammoniac	424
		Pills of Ammoniac and Rhubarb	425
		Pills of Ammoniac and Myrrh	425
		Pilulæ Ammoniaci et Myrrhæ	425
		Pilulæ Ammoniaci et Rhei	425
		Pilulæ Ammoniaci Compositæ	425
		Pilulæ Ammoniaci	424
		Pilulæ Aluminis Compositæ	424
		Pilulæ Aluminis et Acidi Benzoici	424
		Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ	424
		Pilulæ Aloe et Mastichis	424
		Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri	423
		Pilulæ Aloes et Assafoetidæ	423
		Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ	423
		Pilulæ Aloes	423
		Pilulæ Aconiti Extractii	423
		Pilulæ Acidi Tannici cum Opii	423
		Pilulæ Acidi Tannici	422
		Pilulæ Acidi Gallici	422
		Pilulæ Acidi Arseniosi cum Opii	422
		Pilulæ Acidi Arseniosi Compositæ	422
		Pilulæ Acidi Arseniosi	422
		Pilulæ Cantharidis et Capsici	428
		Pilulæ Cantharidis et Ferri	428
<b>P.</b>			
Pale Rose	246		
Panax	219		
Panis	219		
Papaver	220		
Papaw	278		
Paradise Grains	52		
Partridge Berry	204		
Parcira	220		
Pareira Brava	220		
Parthenium	220		
Parsley	220		
Passiflora	220		
Peach	53		
Peanut	64		
Peumus	222		
Penthorum	221		
Pennyroyal	169		
Pennyroyal Water	312		
Peppermint	203		
Pepo	221		
Pepsina	221		
Pepsin	221		
Permanganate of Potassa	236		
Peppermint Water	312		
Persimmons	139		
Peroxide of Iron	379		
Petroselinum	222		
Petroleum	221		
Phellandrium	222		
Phosphoric Acid	31		
Phosphorus	222-576		
Phosphate of Soda	451		
Phosphated Ointment	525		
Phosphate of Iron	379		
Phosphate of Mercury	386		
Phosphate of Ammonium	307		
Phosphate of Quinia	300		
Phloridzina	304		
Phloridzinc	304		
Physalis	225		
Physostigmatis	225		
Phytolacæe Baccæ	228		
Phytolacca	227		
Pills of Myrrh	433		
Pills of Opium	433		
Pills of Opium and Camphor	433		
Pills of Phosphorus	433		

Pilulæ Camphoræ et Moschi . . . . .	428	Piper Nigrum . . . . .	588
Pilulæ Camphoræ et Lactucarii . . . . .	428	Piperine . . . . .	298
Pilulæ Camphoræ Compositæ . . . . .	427	Pimento Water . . . . .	312
Pilulæ Camphoræ . . . . .	427	Piscidia . . . . .	228
Pilulæ Belladonnæ et Camphoræ . . . . .	427	Pix Burgundica . . . . .	228
Pilulæ Belladonnæ Compositæ . . . . .	427	Pix Canadensis . . . . .	228
Pilulæ Auri et Sodii Chloridi . . . . .	427	Pix Liquida . . . . .	229
Pilulæ Auri Chloridi . . . . .	426	Platini Bichloridum . . . . .	437
Pilulæ Assafœtidæ et Ferri . . . . .	426	Plaster of Phytolacca . . . . .	334
Pilulæ Assafœtidæ et Opii . . . . .	426	Pleurisy Root . . . . .	71
Pilulæ Assafœtidæ . . . . .	426	Plantago . . . . .	229
Pilulæ Argenti Nitratis . . . . .	426	Plantain . . . . .	229
Pilulæ Pulveris Antimonialis Compositæ . . . . .	425	Platinum . . . . .	229
Pilulæ Antimonii Sulphureti . . . . .	425	Plumbum . . . . .	230
Pilulæ Anthemis Compositæ . . . . .	425	Plumbi Iodidum . . . . .	438-588
Pilulæ Chimaphilæ . . . . .	428	Plumbi Acetas . . . . .	588
Pilulæ Colocynthis Compositæ . . . . .	428	Potassii Bromidum . . . . .	438
Pilulæ Colocynthis et Aloes . . . . .	429	Potassii Iodidum . . . . .	438-588
Pilulæ Copaibæ . . . . .	429	Potassa . . . . .	439-587
Pilulæ Copaibæ Compositæ . . . . .	429	Potassæ Acetas . . . . .	439-587
Pilulæ Elaterii . . . . .	429	Potassæ Arsenias . . . . .	439
Pilulæ Ferri Ammoniaci . . . . .	429	Potassæ Boro-Tartras . . . . .	439
Pilulæ Ferri Bromidi . . . . .	430	Potassæ Bicarbonas . . . . .	440
Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis . . . . .	430	Potassæ Carbonas . . . . .	440-588
Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi . . . . .	430	Potassæ Chloras . . . . .	440
Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ . . . . .	431	Potassæ Citras . . . . .	440-588
Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ . . . . .	431	Potassæ Cyanidum . . . . .	441
Pilulæ Gambogiæ Compositæ . . . . .	431	Potassæ Nitras Purum . . . . .	441-588
Pilulæ Guaiaci Compositæ . . . . .	431	Potassæ Bitartras . . . . .	587
Pilulæ Hydrargyri . . . . .	431	Potassii Sulphuretum . . . . .	441-588
Pilulæ Hydrargyri Chloridi Sublimati . . . . .	432	Potassæ Tartras . . . . .	441-588
Pilulæ Hyoseyami Compositæ . . . . .	432	Potassæ Sulphas . . . . .	588
Pilulæ Jalapæ Compositæ . . . . .	432	Potassium . . . . .	236
Pilulæ Lupulinæ . . . . .	432	Potentilla . . . . .	238
Pilulæ Myrrhæ . . . . .	433	Podophyllin . . . . .	449
Pilulæ Opii . . . . .	433	Podophyllum . . . . .	231
Pilulæ Opii Compositæ . . . . .	433	Poison Hemlock . . . . .	121
Pilulæ Opii et Camphoræ . . . . .	433	Poison Vine . . . . .	245
Pilulæ Opii Aromaticæ . . . . .	433	Poison Oak . . . . .	245-274
Pilulæ Phosphori . . . . .	433	Poke Root . . . . .	227
Pilulæ Podophylli Resinæ . . . . .	434	Poke Berries . . . . .	228
Pilulæ Quiniæ Sulphatis . . . . .	434	Polygala . . . . .	233
Pilulæ Rhei . . . . .	434	Polygala Rubella . . . . .	233
Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ . . . . .	434	Polygonatum . . . . .	233
Pilulæ Rhei et Ipecacuanhæ . . . . .	434	Poisons . . . . .	560
Pilulæ Sabinæ . . . . .	435	Polygonum . . . . .	233
Pilulæ Saponis . . . . .	435	Polymnia . . . . .	234
Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ . . . . .	435	Polypodium . . . . .	234
Pilulæ Scammonii . . . . .	435	Polypody . . . . .	234
Pilulæ Scammonii Compositæ . . . . .	435	Polyporus . . . . .	234
Pilulæ Scillæ et Ipecacuanhæ . . . . .	436	Polythricum . . . . .	235
Pilulæ Stramonii Seminis . . . . .	436	Populus . . . . .	285
Pilulæ Stramonii Compositæ . . . . .	436	Poppy . . . . .	220
Pilulæ Taraxaci . . . . .	436	Populus Balsamifera . . . . .	235
Pilulæ Taraxaci et Hydrargyri . . . . .	437	Port Wine . . . . .	234
Pilulæ Veratriæ . . . . .	437	Polygalna . . . . .	304
Pilulæ Veratriæ Compositæ . . . . .	437	Polygalic Acid . . . . .	304
Pellitory of Spain . . . . .	54	Powder of Tartar Emetic . . . . .	308
Pimento . . . . .	228-588	Powder of Aloes and Canella . . . . .	442
Pink Root . . . . .	265	Powder of Marshmallow . . . . .	442
Pipsissewa . . . . .	108	Powder of Alum . . . . .	443
Pipsissewa Syrup . . . . .	467	Powder of Asarabacca . . . . .	443
Pipsissewa Pills . . . . .	428	Powder of Subnitrate of Bismuth . . . . .	443
Piper . . . . .	228	Powder of Cubes and Ergot . . . . .	444
Piperina . . . . .	298	Powder of Cypripedium . . . . .	444
		Powder of Iron . . . . .	445
		Powder of Ipecacuanha and Opium . . . . .	445



Powder of Leptandra.....	446	Pyrola.....	241
Powder of the Resin of Podophyllum.....	447	Pyrethrum.....	241
Prickly Elder.....	65	Pycnanthemum.....	240
Prickly Poppy.....	66		
Pride of China.....	75	<b>Q.</b>	
Privet.....	192	Quassia.....	242-588
Prickly Ash.....	284	Queen of the Meadow.....	150
Prinos.....	238	Quercus.....	242
Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc.....	538	Quercus Tinctoria.....	242
Precipitated Sulphur.....	457	Quince Seed.....	131
Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium.....	317	Quillaya.....	242
Precipitated Phosphate of Lime.....	317	Quinine Flower.....	249
Prepared Chalk.....	318	Quinia.....	299
Prepared Oyster Shell.....	318	Quinine.....	299
Prepared Animal Charcoal.....	318	Quiniæ Acetas.....	299
Prepared Subacetate of Copper.....	324	Quiniæ Arsenias.....	299
Prunum.....	238	Quiniæ Hydrodas.....	299
Prune.....	238	Quiniæ Murias.....	300
Prunus Virginiana.....	238	Quiniæ Nitræ.....	300
Ptelea.....	239	Quiniæ Phosphas.....	300
Pteris.....	239	Quiniæ Sulphas.....	300-588
Pulvis Aloes et Cancellæ.....	442	Quiniæ Sulpho-tartras.....	301
Pulvis Aloes Compositus.....	442	Quiniæ Tannas.....	301
Pulvis Althæa.....	442	Quiniæ Tartras.....	301
Pulvis Aluminis.....	443	Quiniæ Valerianas.....	302
Pulvis Aromaticus.....	443	Quinine and Beef Enema.....	552
Pulvis Asarabacæ.....	443		
Pulvis Bismuthi Subnitratæ.....	443	<b>R.</b>	
Pulvis Camphoræ.....	443	Rag Weed.....	48
Pulvis Camphoræ Compositus.....	443	Ranunculus.....	243
Pulvis Carbonis Ligni.....	444	Raisins.....	277
Pulvis Catechu Compositus.....	444	Reduced Iron.....	380
Pulvis Cinchonæ Compositus.....	444	Red-Stalked Aster.....	73
Pulvis Cinnamoni Compositus.....	444	Red Clover.....	274
Pulvis Cubebæ et Ergotæ.....	444	Red Saunders.....	253
Pulvis Cypripedii Compositus.....	445	Red Cedar.....	187
Pulvis Ferri.....	445	Red Precipitate.....	576
Pulvis Fœniculum Compositus.....	445	Red Rose.....	246
Pulvis Hydrastis Compositus.....	445	Red Oxide of Lead Plaster.....	335
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.....	445	Red Iodide of Mercury.....	385
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii.....	445	Red Oxide of Mercury.....	385
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.....	446	Red Precipitate.....	585
Pulvis Jalapæ et Sennæ.....	446	Red Sulphate of Mercury.....	386
Pulvis Leptandras.....	446	Resin Cerate.....	320
Pulvis Lobeliæ Compositus.....	446	Resin Plaster.....	335
Pulvis Myricæ Compositus.....	446	Resina Caulophylli.....	448
Pulvis Myricæ et Capsici.....	447	Resina Cannabæ.....	448
Pulvis Opii Compositus.....	447	Resina Jalapæ.....	449
Pulvis Podophylli Compositus.....	447	Resina Podophylli.....	449
Pulvis Podophylli Resinæ.....	447	Resina Scammonii.....	449
Pulvis Rhei Compositus.....	447	Resin of Hemp.....	448
Pulveres Effervescentes.....	442	Resin of Caulophyllum.....	448
Pulveres Effervescentes Aperientes.....	442	Resin of Jalap.....	449
Pulvis Sulphatis Compositus.....	447	Resin of Scammony.....	449
Pulmonaris.....	240	Resin Weed.....	262
Pulsatilla.....	240	Resin.....	243
Purple Angelica.....	56	Rectified Oil of Amber.....	417
Purging Cassia.....	101	Refrigerants.....	545
Purging Nuts.....	131	Restorative Soup for Invalids.....	547
Purified Chloroform.....	289	Rhatany.....	188
Pure Emetine.....	295	Resina.....	243
Purified Chloride of Ammonium.....	307	Rhamnus.....	243
Purified Nitrate of Potassa.....	441	Rheum.....	243-588
Pure Strychnia.....	581	Rhubarb.....	243
Pyroxylon.....	448	Rhœas.....	244
Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	379		
Pyrus.....	241		



Rhus Glabra.....	244	Scoparius.....	256
Rhus Radicans.....	245	Scrophularia.....	256
Rhus Toxicodendron.....	245	Scutellaria.....	257
Rhynchos.....	245	Skullcap.....	257
Rind of the Pomegranate.....	164	Sedum.....	258
Robinia.....	245	Selinum.....	258
Rosa Canina.....	246	Senecio.....	258
Rosa Centifolia.....	246	Senega.....	259
Rosa Gallica.....	246-588	Seneka.....	259
Rose Water.....	313	Senna.....	259-588
Rock Brake.....	239	Sepia.....	260
Rosmarinus.....	240	Serpentaria.....	260-588
Round-Leaved Pyrola.....	241	Show-Colors for Druggists' Shop Win-	
Rubia.....	247	dows.....	591-592
Rubus.....	247	Sesamum.....	261
Rudbeckia.....	247	Seven Barsks.....	173
Rumex.....	247	Sevum.....	262
Rumex Acetosella.....	248	Shower Bath.....	555
Ruta.....	248	Shad Bush.....	49
Rue.....	248	Shepherd's Purse.....	273
<b>S.</b>			
Sabadilla.....	249	Sheep Laurel.....	187
Sabbatia.....	249	Sherry Wine.....	283
Sabbatia Elliotii.....	249	Side-saddle Flower.....	253
Sabina.....	249	Silex Conritus.....	262
Saccharum.....	250	Sialagogues.....	545
Saccharum Lactis.....	250	Silver.....	66
Saffron.....	128	Silky Cornel.....	125
Sagapenum.....	250	Silphurum.....	262
Sago.....	250	Simple Elixir.....	262
Salicinum.....	414	Simaruba.....	262
Salicylic Acid.....	32	Sinapis Alba.....	262
Salicin.....	414	Sinapis Nigra.....	263
Salix.....	251-588	Slippery Elm.....	276
Salt Water Baths.....	560	Sisymbrium.....	263
Salvia.....	251-588	Skunk Cabbage.....	269
Saline Waters.....	591	Sium.....	263
Sage.....	251	Sneezewort.....	169
Sambucus.....	251	Soap.....	253
Sanguinarina.....	302	Soap Wort.....	253
Sanguinaria.....	251	Soap Tree.....	242
Sanguinarin.....	302	Soap Liniment.....	393
Santalinum.....	253	Soap Plaster.....	336
Santonica.....	253	Soap Cerate.....	321
Sand (Pulverized).....	262	Sodii Chloro-Platinæ.....	437
Sanicula.....	253	Sodium.....	449
Sanicle.....	253	Soda.....	449-568
Sapo.....	253-588	Sodii Acetas.....	449
Saponaria.....	253	Sodii Bicarbonas.....	450
Sarrcenia.....	253	Sodæ Carbonas.....	450-588
Savine Ointment.....	226	Sodæ Chloras.....	450
Savine Cerate.....	320	Sodæ Hyposulphas.....	450
Sarsaparilla.....	254-588	Sodæ Phosphas.....	451-588
Sassafras.....	254	Sodæ Bisulphas.....	451
Sassafras Medulla.....	255	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.....	451-588
Sassy Bark.....	148	Sodæ Valerianas.....	451
Sassafras Pith.....	255	Sodæ Sulphas.....	589
Savine.....	249	Solanum.....	265
Saxifraga.....	255	Solidago.....	265
Scammonium.....	255	Solomon's Seal.....	233
Scammony.....	255	Solution of the Acetate of Ammonium.....	395
Scammonia Radix.....	256	Solution of Arsenic.....	395
Scammonia Root.....	256	Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mer-	
Scilla.....	256-588	cury.....	396
Scrofula Weed.....	163	Solution of Atropia.....	396
		Solution of Chloride of Barium.....	396
		Solution of the Chloride of Calcium.....	396
		Solution of the Chloride of Iron.....	397

Solution of the Citrate of Iron.....	397	Staphisagria .....	266
Solution of the Nitrate of Iron.....	397	Star Root.....	267
Solution of the Subsulphate of Iron... 398	398	Starch.....	54
Solution of the Tersulphate of Iron... 398	398	Statice.....	266
Solution of Gutta Percha.....	398	Stellaria.....	267
Solution of the Nitrate of Mercury... 398	398	Stimulants.....	545
Solution of Morphia.....	399	Stillingia.....	267
Solution of Subacetate of Lead.....	399	Storax.....	268
Solution of Potassa.....	399	Stramonium Plaster.....	336
Solution of the Citrate of Potassium.. 400	400	Stronger Ether.....	289
Solution of the Permanganate of Po- tassium.....	400	Stronger Croton Oil Liniment.....	392
Solution of Soda.....	400	Stramonium.....	267
Solution of the Chloride of Arsenic... 314	314	Stramonium Leaf.....	267
Solution of the Arseniate of Sodium... 401	401	Stramonii Semen.....	268
Solution of Chlorinated Soda.....	401	Stramonium Seeds.....	268
Solution of the Nitrate of Strychnia... 401	401	Strawberry.....	155
Solution of the Chloride of Zinc.....	401	Striped Maple.....	19
Soluble Tartar.....	441	St. John's Wort.....	177
Soluble Gum Cotton.....	448	St. Ignatius' Bean.....	179
Sorrel Tree.....	56	Strychnia.....	302-577
Sorrel.....	248	Strychnine.....	302
Sow Bread.....	131	Strychniæ Acetas.....	303
Spanish Flies.....	95	Strychniæ Iodas.....	303
Spanish Needles.....	82	Strychniæ Murias.....	303
Spearmint Water.....	312	Strychniæ Nitras.....	303
Spermæcti Cerate.....	319	Strychniæ Sulphas.....	304
Spermæcti Ointment.....	520	Styrax.....	268
Spermæcti.....	105	Succory.....	113
Spearmint.....	203	Succus Aconiti.....	456
Speedwell.....	282	Succus Belladonnæ.....	456
Spleenwort.....	72	Succus Conii.....	456
Spice Wood.....	80	Succus Digitalis.....	457
Spigelia.....	265	Succus Lactuæ Virosæ.....	457
Spiræa.....	265	Succus Limonis.....	457
Spirit of Anise.....	453	Succus Scoparii.....	457
Spirit of Cinnamon.....	454	Succus Taraxaci.....	457
Spirit of Juniper.....	454	Sugar.....	250
Spirit of Lavender.....	454	Sugar of Milk.....	250
Spirit of Lemon.....	455	Suet.....	262
Spirit of Ammonia.....	452	Sulphurous Waters.....	591
Spiritus Ammonicæ Aromaticus.....	453	Sulphuretted Hydrogen.....	23
Spiritus Ammonicæ Fœtidus.....	453	Sulphate of Magnesia.....	198
Spiritus Anise.....	453	Sulphate of Manganese.....	201
Spiritus Armoricæ Compositus.....	453	Sulphuric Acid.....	34
Spiritus Camphoræ.....	453	Sulphate of Aluminium.....	48
Spiritus Chloroformi.....	454	Sulphur Lotum.....	268
Spiritus Cinnamonii.....	454	Sulphur.....	268
Spiritus Juniperi.....	454	Sulphate of Atropiæ.....	291
Spiritus Juniperi Compositus.....	454	Sulphate of Brucia.....	292
Spiritus Lavendulæ.....	454	Sulphate of Cinchonia.....	293
Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus.....	454	Sulphate of Quinia.....	300
Spiritus Limonis.....	455	Sulpho-Tartrate of Quinia.....	301
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.....	455	Sulphate of Iron.....	381
Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.....	455	Sulphate of Iron and Ammonium.....	376
Spiritus Melissa Compositus.....	455	Sulphate of Candium.....	317
Spiritus Myrsiticæ.....	456	Sulphate of Antimony.....	308
Spiritus Pimentæ.....	456	Sulphate of Aluminium.....	305
Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.....	452	Sulphuric Acid Ointment.....	516
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrisi.....	452-589	Sulphate of Zinc.....	539
Spiritus Ammonicæ.....	452	Sulphuret of Potassium.....	441
Spiritus Frumentæ.....	266	Sulphate of Antimony.....	308
Spiritus Myricæ.....	266	Sulphur Precipitatum.....	457
Spiritus Vini Gallici.....	266	Sulphuris Iodidum.....	458
Spiny Burweed.....	284	Sulphate of Strychnia.....	304
Spruce Beer.....	549	Sumach.....	244
Squills.....	256	Sumbul.....	269
		Sunflower.....	170

Subnitrate of Bismuth.....	83-316	Syrup of Rhatany.....	472
Subcarbonate of Iron.....	380	Syrup of Lactucarium.....	472
Sulphuret of Antimony.....	60	Syrup of Lobelia.....	473
Sulphate of Cadmium.....	89	Syrup of Phosphate of Manganese.....	474
Sulphate of Soda.....	264	Syrup of Opium.....	474
Sulphate of Zinc.....	285	Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark.....	475
Sulphate of Potassa.....	236	Syrup of Poppies.....	475
Supersulphate of Zinc.....	539	Syrup of Tar.....	475
Sulphur Bath.....	558	Syrup of Phosphate of Quinia.....	476
Suppositories.....	543	Syrup of Rhubarb.....	476
Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici.....	458	Syrup of Rhubarb and Senna.....	477
Suppositories of Carbohc Acid.....	458	Syrup of Roses.....	478
Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.....	458	Syrup of Blackberries.....	478
Suppositories of Tannic Acid.....	458	Syrup of Bloodroot.....	479
Suppositoria Aloes.....	458	Syrup of Sarsaparilla.....	479
Suppositories of Aloes.....	458	Syrup of Saxifrage.....	480
Suppositoria Assafoetidæ.....	459	Syrup of Seneka.....	481
Suppositories of Assafoetida.....	459	Syrup of Stillingia (Queen's Root).....	481
Suppositoria Atropiæ.....	459	Syrup of Stramonium.....	482
Suppositories of Atropia.....	459	Syrup of Tolu.....	482
Suppositoria Opii.....	459	Syrup of Phosphate of Zinc.....	483
Suppositories of Opium.....	459	Syrup of Ginger.....	483
Suppositoria Potassii Chloratis.....	359	Syrup of Wormwood.....	462
Suppositories of Chlorate of Potassium.....	459	Syrupus Stillingiæ Compositus.....	482
Suppositoria Plumbi.....	459	Syrupus Stramonii.....	482
Suppositories of Lead.....	459	Syrupus Tolutanus.....	482
Suppositoria Plumbi et Opii.....	460	Syrupus Zinci Phosphatis.....	483
Suppositories of Lead and Opium.....	460	Syrupus Zingiberis.....	483
Swallow Wort.....	283	Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis et Man- ganesii.....	470
Swamp Smallage.....	258	Syrupus Ferri et Quiniæ et Strychniæ.....	470
Swamp Milkweed.....	72	Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ.....	470
Swamp Dogwood.....	125	Syrupus Helianthus Compositus.....	471
Sweet-scented Golden Rod.....	265	Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ.....	471
Sweet Almond.....	53	Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.....	472
Sweet Flag.....	90	Syrupus Krameriæ.....	472
Sweet Fern.....	120	Syrupus Lactucarii.....	472
Sweet Gum.....	193	Syrupus Limonis.....	472
Sweet Spirit of Nitre.....	452	Syrupus Lobeliæ.....	473
Syrup of Capillaire.....	463	Syrupus Marrubii Compositus.....	473
Syrup.....	462	Syrupus Manganesii Phosphatis.....	474
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron with Quinia.....	470	Syrupus Mitchellæ Compositus.....	474
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	469	Syrupus Myricæ Compositus.....	474
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron.....	469	Syrupus Opii.....	474
Syrup of the Iodide of Iron.....	469	Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ.....	475
Syrup of the Citrate of Iron.....	469	Syrupus Papaveris.....	475
Syrup of Ergot.....	468	Syrupus Picis Liquidæ.....	475
Syrup of Citrate of Caffein.....	467	Syrupus Quiniæ Phosphatis.....	476
Syrup of Coffee.....	467	Syrupus Rhei.....	476
Syrup of Peruvian Bark.....	467	Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus.....	476
Syrup of Hydrate of Chloral.....	466	Syrupus Rhei et Sennæ.....	477
Syrup of Orange Flowers.....	465	Syrupus Rhei Alkalinus.....	477
Syrup of Orange Peel.....	465	Syrupus Rhei et Potassæ Compositus.....	477
Syrup of Assafoetida.....	464	Syrupus Rosæ.....	478
Syrup of Antimonial Wine.....	464	Syrupus Rubi.....	478
Syrup of Chamomile.....	464	Syrupus Rubi Aromaticus.....	478
Syrup of Orgeat.....	463	Syrupus Rumecis Compositus.....	478
Syrup of Garlic.....	463	Syrupus Sanguinaræ.....	479
Syrup of Sulphuric Ether.....	463	Syrupus Sarsaparillæ.....	479
Syrup of Capillaire.....	463	Syrupus Saxifragæ.....	480
Syrup of Citric Acid.....	462	Syrupus Saxifragæ Compositus.....	480
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	462	Syrupus Aloe Compositus.....	481
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron with Man- ganese.....	470	Syrupus Senegæ.....	481
Syrup of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	470	Syrupus Stillingiæ.....	481
Syrup of Liquorice.....	470	Syrupus Acaciæ.....	462
		Syrupus Acaciæ Compositus.....	462
		Syrupus Acidi Citrici.....	462

Syrupus Adianti Compositus.....	463
Syrupus Ætheris.....	463
Syrupus Allii.....	463
Syrupus Amygdalæ.....	463
Syrupus Anthesis.....	464
Syrupus Vini Antimonii.....	464
Syrupus Araliæ Compositus.....	464
Syrupus Assafoetidæ.....	464
Syrupus Aurantii Corticis.....	465
Syrupus Aurantii Florum.....	465
Syrupus Capsici.....	465
Syrupus Calcis Hypophosphitis Compositus.....	465
Syrupus Chloral.....	466
Syrupus Chloroformi.....	466
Syrupus Cimicifugæ Compositus.....	466
Syrupus Chimaphilæ Compositus.....	467
Syrupus Chimaphilæ.....	367
Syrupus Cinchonæ.....	467
Syrupus Cinchonæ Compositus.....	467
Syrupus Coffeæ.....	467
Syrupus Coffeæ Citratis.....	467
Syrupus Corydalis Compositus.....	468
Syrupus Ergotæ.....	468
Syrupus Ferri Citratis.....	469
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.....	469
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.....	469
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.....	469
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quiniæ.....	470
Syrupus Fuscus.....	270
Syrupus.....	462
Syrupi.....	460
Syrupus Absinthii.....	462
Symphitum.....	269
Symplocarpus.....	269
Syringia.....	270

## T.

Tabacum.....	270
Tall Saxifrage.....	255
Tamarindus.....	270-589
Tamarind.....	270
Tanacetum.....	271
Tansy.....	271
Tannic Acid.....	35
Tannic Acid Pills.....	422
Tannate of Quinia.....	301
Tannate of Bismuth.....	83
Tapioca.....	271
Tar Alder.....	45
Tar Weed.....	165
Tar.....	229
Tartaric Acid.....	36
Tapioca and Cod Liver.....	549
Tartrate of Quinia.....	301
Tartar Emetic.....	308
Tar Water.....	312
Tartrate of Potassa.....	441
Tartarized Soda (Rochelle Salts).....	45
Tar Ointment.....	525
Taraxacum.....	271-589
Tepid Bath.....	554
Temperate Bath.....	554
Tephrosa.....	272
Terebinthina.....	272
Terebinthina Canadensis.....	272

Testa.....	272
The Burioidæ.....	576
Testa Preparata.....	318
The Persulphate.....	576
Teucrium.....	272
Thea.....	589
Thlaspi.....	273
Thimble Weed.....	247
Thuja.....	273
Thoroughwort.....	149
Thymus.....	273
Thyme.....	273
Tincture.....	248
Tincture of Worm-wood.....	484
Tincture of Aconite Leaves.....	484
Tincture of Aconite Root.....	485
Tincture of Aloes.....	485
Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.....	485
Tincture of Angustura.....	485
Tincture of Arnica.....	485
Tincture of Apocynum.....	485
Tincture of Assafoetida.....	486
Tincture of Orange Peel.....	486
Tincture of Balsam of Peru.....	486
Tincture of Baptisia.....	486
Tincture of Belladonna.....	486
Tincture of Benzoin.....	487
Tincture of Buchu.....	487
Tincture of Colomb.....	487
Tincture of Cantharides.....	489
Tincture of Capsicum.....	488
Tincture of Cardamon.....	488
Tincture of Cascarella.....	489
Tincture of Castor.....	488
Tincture of Catechu.....	489
Tincture of Chiretta.....	489
Tincture of Black Snake Root.....	489
Tincture of Peruvian Bark.....	490
Tincture of Cinnamon.....	490
Tincture of Cochineal.....	491
Tincture of Colchicum.....	491
Tincture of Horse Balm.....	491
Tincture of Conium.....	491
Tincture of Contrayerva.....	491
Tincture of Gold Thread.....	492
Tincture of Corydalis.....	492
Tincture of Cubebs.....	493
Tincture of Foxglove.....	493
Tincture of Skuuk Cabbage.....	493
Tincture of Elaterin.....	493
Tincture of Ergot.....	493
Tincture of Chloride of Iron.....	494
Tincture of Citrate of Iron.....	494
Tincture of Iodide of Iron.....	494
Tincture of American Colombo.....	495
Tincture of Galbanum.....	495
Tincture of Galls.....	495
Tincture of Gelsemium.....	495
Tincture of Gentian.....	495
Tincture of Guaiacum.....	496
Tincture of Black Hellebore.....	496
Tincture of Hops.....	496
Tincture of Golden Seal.....	496
Tincture of Henbane.....	497
Tincture of St. John's Wort.....	497
Tincture of Iodine.....	497
Tincture of Ipecacuanha.....	498



Tincture of Acetate of Iron.....	493	Tinctura Sumbul .....	509
Tincture of Blue Flag.....	498	Tinctura Symplocarpi.....	509
Tincture of Jalap.....	498	Tinctura Tolutana.....	509
Tincture of Kino.....	498	Tinctura Tolutani Composita.....	509
Tincture of Laurel.....	498	Tinctura Toxicodendri.....	510
Tincture of Rhatany.....	498	Tinctura Valerianæ.....	510
Tincture of Leptandria.....	499	Tinctura Valerianæ Ætherialis.....	510
Tincture of Tulip-tree Bark.....	499	Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.....	510
Tincture of Lobelia.....	499	Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata Com-	
Tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum... 500		posita.....	510
Tincture of Lupulin.....	500	Tinctura Valerianæ Composita.....	511
Tincture of Magnolia.....	500	Tinctura Veratria.....	511
Tincture of Matico.....	500	Tinctura Veratri Albi.....	511
Tincture of Monesia.....	500	Tinctura Xanthoxyli.....	511
Tincture of Musk.....	501	Tinctura Zingiberis.....	511
Tincture of Myrrh.....	501	Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherialis.....	499
Tincture of Nux Vomica.....	501	Tinctura Lobeliæ Composita.....	500
Tincture of Opium (Laudaunum).....	501	Tinctura Lobeliæ et Capsici.....	500
Tincture of Opium and Soap.....	503	Tinctura Lupulina.....	500
Tincture of Pareira Brava.....	503	Tinctura Magnoliæ.....	500
Tincture of Balsam of Peru.....	503	Tinctura Matico.....	500
Tincture of Phosphorus.....	504	Tinctura Monesiæ.....	500
Tincture of Poke Berries.....	504	Tinctura Moschi.....	501
Tincture of Poke Root.....	504	Tinctura Myrrhæ.....	501
Tincture of Jamaica Dogwood.....	504	Tinctura Myrrhæ Composita.....	501
Tincture of May Apple.....	504	Tinctura Nucis Vomiciæ.....	501
Tincture of Water Pepper.....	504	Tinctura Opii.....	501
Tincture of Pulsatilla.....	505	Tinctura Opii Composita.....	501
Tincture of Quassia.....	505	Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.....	502
Tincture of Rhubarb.....	505	Tinctura Opii Camphorata.....	502
Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna.....	505	Tinctura Opii Acetata.....	502
Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian.....	506	Tinctura Opii Deodorata.....	502
Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes.....	506	Tinctura Opii et Saponis.....	503
Tincture of Rue.....	506	Tinctura Opoponacis of Opponax... 503	
Tincture of Bloodroot.....	506	Tinctura Pareiræ.....	503
Tincture of Saxifrage.....	507	Tinctura Pemirana.....	503
Tincture of Squills.....	507	Tinctura Phosphori.....	504
Tincture of Virginia Snakeroot.....	508	Tinctura Phytolacææ Baccæ.....	504
Tincture of Stavesacre.....	508	Tinctura Phytolacææ Radicis.....	504
Tincture of Queen's Root.....	509	Tinctura Picidizæ.....	504
Tincture of Stramonium Foliorum.....	509	Tinctura Podophylli.....	504
Tincture of Stramonium Leaves.....	509	Tinctura Polygoni.....	504
Tincture of Musk Root.....	509	Tinctura Pulsatillæ.....	505
Tincture of Skunk Cabbage.....	509	Tinctura Pyrethri Compositæ.....	505
Tincture of Tolu.....	509	Tinctura Quassiæ.....	505
Tincture of Poison Oak.....	510	Tinctura Rhei.....	505
Tincture of Valerian.....	510	Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.....	505
Tincture of American Hellebore.....	511	Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ.....	506
Tincture of White Hellebore.....	511	Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.....	506
Tincture of Prickly Ash.....	511	Tinctura Ferri Acetas.....	493
Tincture of Ginger.....	511	Tinctura Ferri Acetas Alcoholica... 494	
Tinctura Rutæ.....	506	Tinctura Ferri Chloridi.....	494
Tinctura Sabinæ.....	506	Tinctura Ferri Citratis.....	494
Tinctura Sanguinarizæ.....	506	Tinctura Ferri Iodidi.....	494
Tinctura Sanguinarizæ Composita.....	507	Tinctura Frasera.....	495
Tinctura Sanguinarizæ Acetata.....	507	Tinctura Galbani.....	495
Tinctura Sassafras Composita.....	507	Tinctura Gallæ.....	495
Tinctura Saxifrage.....	507	Tinctura Gelsemii.....	495
Tinctura Scillæ.....	507	Tinctura Gentianæ.....	495
Tinctura Scillæ Composita.....	508	Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.....	495
Tinctura Scillæ Ætheridis.....	508	Tinctura Guaiaci.....	496
Tinctura Senna Composita.....	508	Tinctura Guaiaci Composita.....	496
Tinctura Serpentariæ.....	508	Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.....	496
Tinctura Staphisagrizæ.....	508	Tinctura Hellebori.....	496
Tinctura Stillingizæ.....	509	Tinctura Humuli.....	496
Tinctura Stramonii.....	509	Tinctura Hydrastis.....	496
Tinctura Stramonii Foliorum.....	509	Tinctura Hydrastis Composita.....	497



Tinctura Hyoscyami.....	497	Tiger Lily.....	192
Tinctura Hyperici.....	497	Tobacco.....	279
Tinctura Iodini.....	497	Tonics.....	545
Tinctura Iodini Composita.....	497	Tormentilla.....	274-589
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.....	498	Toad Flax.....	61
Tinctura Iridis.....	498	Toxicodendron.....	274
Tinctura Jalapæ.....	498	Tragacantha.....	274
Tinctura Kino.....	498	Tragacanth.....	274-589
Tinctura Kalmiæ.....	498	Trailing Arbutus.....	142
Tinctura Krameriæ.....	498	Trifolium.....	274
Tinctura Lactuæ Aromatica.....	499	Trillium.....	275
Tinctura Leptandæ.....	499	Triosteum.....	276
Tinctura Liriodendron.....	499	Triticum Repens.....	276
Tinctura Lobeliæ.....	499	Triticum Vulgare.....	54
Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.....	488	Troches of Liquor and Opium.....	512
Tinctura Cascariillæ.....	488	Troches of Croton Oil.....	512
Tinctura Castorei.....	489	Troches of Capsicum.....	512
Tinctura Castorei Composita.....	489	Troches of Tartaric Acid.....	512
Tinctura Catechu.....	489	Troches of Chlorate of Potassa.....	514
Tinctura Caulophylli Composita.....	489	Troches of Ginger.....	515
Tinctura Chiretæ.....	489	Troches of Rhubarb and Potassa.....	514
Tinctura Cimicifugæ.....	489	Troches of Chlorate of Potassa.....	514
Tinctura Cimicifugæ Composita.....	490	Troches of Peppermint.....	513
Tinctura Cinchonæ.....	490	Troches of Magnesia.....	513
Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.....	490	Troches of Ipecacuanha.....	513
Tinctura Cinnamomi.....	490	Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Compositi.....	513
Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita.....	490	Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.....	513
Tinctura Cocci Cacti.....	491	Trochisci Magnesiæ.....	513
Tinctura Colchici.....	491	Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ.....	513
Tinctura Colchici Composita.....	491	Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.....	514
Tinctura Collinsoniæ.....	491	Trochisci Rhei et Potassæ.....	514
Tinctura Conii.....	491	Trochisci Santonini Compositi.....	514
Tinctura Contrayervæ.....	491	Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.....	514
Tinctura Copaibæ Composita.....	492	Trochisci Stillingiæ Compositi.....	515
Tinctura Coptis.....	492	Trochisci Zingiberis.....	515
Tinctura Corydalis Composita.....	492	Trochisci Acidi Tartarici.....	512
Tinctura Croci Composita.....	492	Trochisci Capsici.....	512
Tinctura Cubebæ.....	493	Trochisci Crotonis.....	512
Tinctura Digitalis.....	493	Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii.....	512
Tinctura Dracontii.....	493	Turpeth Mineral.....	336
Tinctura Elaterinæ.....	493	Turpentine Liniment.....	394
Tinctura Ergotæ.....	493	Tussilago.....	276
Tinctura Absinthii.....	484	Turpentine.....	272
Tinctura Aconiti.....	484	Turkey Corn.....	125
Tinctura Aconiti Radicis.....	485	Turkish Bath.....	557
Tinctura Aloes.....	485	Turmeric.....	131
Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ.....	485	Tulip Tree.....	133
Tinctura Angusturæ.....	485	Twain Leaf.....	156
Tinctura Arnicæ.....	485		
Tinctura Apocyani.....	485		
Tinctura Assafoesidæ.....	486		
Tinctura Assafoetida Ammoniata.....	486		
Tinctura Assafoetida et Potassæ.....	486		
Tinctura Aurantii.....	486		
Tinctura Peruviana.....	486		
Tinctura Baptisiæ.....	486		
Tinctura Belladonnæ.....	486		
Tinctura Benzoini.....	487		
Tinctura Benzoini Composita.....	487		
Tinctura Bichu.....	487		
Tinctura Calami Composita.....	487		
Tinctura Calumbæ.....	487		
Tinctura Cantharides.....	487		
Tinctura Capsici.....	488		
Tinctura Capsici Concentrata.....	488		
Tinctura Cardamomi.....	488		
Tin.....	477		
		<b>U.</b>	
		Ulmus.....	276-589
		Unicorn Root.....	43
		Unguenta.....	515
		Unguentum Acidi Arseniosi.....	515
		Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.....	515
		Unguentum Acidi Muriatici.....	516
		Unguentum Acidi Nitrici.....	516
		Unguentum Acidi Sulphurici.....	516
		Unguentum Acidi Tannici.....	516
		Unguentum Aconiti.....	516
		Unguentum Aloes.....	517
		Unguentum Aconitiæ.....	516
		Unguentum Aluminis.....	517
		Unguentum Aminonii Carbonatis.....	517
		Unguentum Antimonii.....	517
		Unguentum Antimonii Chloridi.....	517

Unguentum Argenti Iodidi . . . . .	517	Uvaria . . . . .	278
Unguentum Argenti Nitratiss . . . . .	518	Uva Passa . . . . .	277
Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ . . . . .	518	Uva Ursi . . . . .	277-589
Unguentum Auri et Sodii Chloridi . . . . .	518	Uvularia . . . . .	278
Unguentum Baptisicæ . . . . .	518		
Unguentum Belladonnæ . . . . .	518	<b>V.</b>	
Unguentum Benzoini . . . . .	519	Vaccinum . . . . .	278
Unguentum Calcis . . . . .	519	Valeriana . . . . .	278
Unguentum Camphoræ . . . . .	519	Valerian . . . . .	278
Unguentum Cantharidis . . . . .	519	Valerianic Acid . . . . .	36
Unguentum Carbonis . . . . .	520	Valerianate of Zinc . . . . .	285
Unguentum Carotæ . . . . .	520	Vanilla . . . . .	278
Unguentum Cetaeci . . . . .	520	Valerianate of Soda . . . . .	451
Unguentum Cocculi . . . . .	520	Valerianate of Zinc . . . . .	539
Unguentum Creosoti . . . . .	521	Vapor Bath . . . . .	556
Unguentum Cucumis . . . . .	521	Vallet's Mass . . . . .	430
Unguentum Cupri Muriatiss . . . . .	521	Vanilla Water . . . . .	313
Unguentum Elemi . . . . .	521	Valerianate of Ammonium . . . . .	308
Unguentum Ferri Iodidi . . . . .	522	Valerianate of Quinia . . . . .	302
Unguentum Fuligonis . . . . .	522	Vegetable Poisons . . . . .	577
Unguentum Gallæ . . . . .	522	Veratrum . . . . .	279
Unguentum Hydrargyri . . . . .	522	Veratrum Album . . . . .	281
Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniatiss . . . . .	522	Veratria . . . . .	304-580
Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri . . . . .	522	Veratriæ Murias . . . . .	305
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratiss . . . . .	522	Verdigris . . . . .	324
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri . . . . .	523	Verbascum . . . . .	281
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi . . . . .	523	Verbena . . . . .	282
Unguentum Iodini . . . . .	523	Vervain . . . . .	282
Unguentum Iodini Compositum . . . . .	523	Veronia . . . . .	282
Unguentum Matico . . . . .	523	Veronica . . . . .	282
Unguentum Mezerei . . . . .	524	Viburnum . . . . .	282
Unguentum Myricæ . . . . .	524	Vincetoxicum . . . . .	283
Unguentum Olei Morrhuæ . . . . .	524	Vinum Portens . . . . .	283
Unguentum Olei Morrhuæ Composi- tum . . . . .	524	Vinum Xercum . . . . .	283
Unguentum Olei Tiglii . . . . .	524	Vinegar of Black Cohosh . . . . .	287
Unguentum Opii . . . . .	524	Vinegar of Lobelia . . . . .	287
Unguentum Petrolei . . . . .	525	Vinegar of Opium . . . . .	287
Unguentum Phosphoratum . . . . .	525	Vinegar of Bloodroot . . . . .	288
Unguentum Phytolacæ . . . . .	525	Vinegar of Squills . . . . .	283
Unguentum Picis Liquidæ . . . . .	525	Vinum Aconiti Compositum . . . . .	529
Unguentum Platini Bichloridi . . . . .	525	Vinum Aloes . . . . .	529
Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis . . . . .	525	Vinum Aloes Compositum . . . . .	530
Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis . . . . .	526	Vinum Aloes Balsameum . . . . .	550
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi . . . . .	526	Vinum Antimonii . . . . .	530
Unguentum Potassii Iodidi . . . . .	526	Vinum Bryoniæ . . . . .	530
Unguentum Potassii Iodidi Composi- tum . . . . .	526	Vinum Cascariellæ . . . . .	530
Unguentum Sabinæ . . . . .	526	Vinum Cardui . . . . .	531
Unguentum Sambuci . . . . .	527	Vinum Cinchonæ Aromaticum . . . . .	531
Unguentum Scrophulariæ . . . . .	527	Vinum Cinchonæ et Ferri . . . . .	531
Unguentum Staphisagriæ . . . . .	527	Vinum Cinchonæ et Calami . . . . .	531
Unguentum Stramonii . . . . .	527	Vinum Cinnamoni Compositum . . . . .	532
Unguentum Strychniæ . . . . .	527	Vinum Caulophylli . . . . .	532
Unguentum Sulphuris . . . . .	527	Vinum Colchici Radicis . . . . .	532
Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi . . . . .	528	Vinum Colchici Seminis . . . . .	532
Unguentum Tabaci . . . . .	528	Vinum Cornu Sericæ . . . . .	532
Unguentum Terebinthinæ . . . . .	528	Vinum Ergotæ . . . . .	532
Unguentum Veratriæ . . . . .	528	Vinum Ferri Carbonatis . . . . .	533
Unguentum Veratri Albi . . . . .	528	Vinum Ferri Citratiss . . . . .	533
Unguentum Veratri . . . . .	528	Vinum Ferri Citratiss Aromaticum . . . . .	533
Unguentum Zinci Iodidi . . . . .	529	Vinum Ferri Tartratis . . . . .	533
Unguentum Zinci Oxidi . . . . .	529	Vinum Ferri Tartratis Compositum . . . . .	533
Unguentum Zinci Oxidi Impuri . . . . .	529	Vinum Gentianæ . . . . .	533
Unguentum Zinci et Opii . . . . .	529	Vinum Hydrastis Compositum . . . . .	534
Urtica . . . . .	277	Vinum Ipecacuanhæ . . . . .	534
Ustilago . . . . .	277	Vinum Ipecacuanhæ Compositum . . . . .	534
		Vinum Ipecacuanhæ cum Antimonii	

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ eum Antimonii Tartatis.....	534	Wine of Aloes.....	536
Vinum Lobelia.....	535	Wine of Bryony.....	530
Vinum Opii.....	535	Wine of Blessed Thistle.....	531
Vinum Phytolacæ.....	535	Wine of Peruvian Bark and Iron.....	531
Vinum Quassie.....	535	Wine of Peruvian Bark and Calamus.....	531
Vinum Quinre Aromaticum.....	535	Wine of Cloves.....	532
Vinum Rhei.....	535	Wine of Colchicum Root.....	532
Vinum Rhei Compositum.....	536	Wine of Colchicum Seed.....	532
Vinum Rhei et Gentianæ.....	536	Wine of Round-leaved Dogwood.....	532
Vinum Sambuci.....	536	Wine of Ergot.....	532
Vinum Scillæ.....	536	Wine of Citrate of Iron.....	533
Vinum Scillæ Compositum.....	536	Wine of Tartrate of Iron.....	533
Vinum Serpentarire et Vanillæ.....	537	Wine of Gentian.....	533
Vinum Syphyti Compositum.....	537	Wine of Ipecacuanha.....	534
Vinum Tabaci.....	537	Wine Ipecacuanha and Tartar Emetic.....	534
Viola.....	283	Wine of Lobelia.....	535
Vinegar.....	19	Wine of Opium.....	535
Vinegar Bower.....	115	Wine of Poke.....	535
Violet.....	283	Wine of Quassia.....	535
Viscum.....	283	Wine of Rhubarb.....	535
Violet Light.....	197	Wine of Rhubarb and Gentian.....	536
<b>W.</b>		Wine of Elder.....	536
Warm Air Bath.....	557	Wine of Squill.....	536
Warm Bath as a Cooling Agent.....	558	Wine of Virginia Snakeroot and Vanilla.....	537
Wafer Ash.....	239	Wine of Tobacco.....	537
Water Germander.....	272	Witch Hazel.....	163
Water Parsnip.....	263	Wormwood.....	18
Water Pepper.....	233	Wood Betony.....	81
Water Fennel.....	222	Worm Seed.....	107
Water of Ammonia.....	309	Wood Soot.....	157
Wahoo.....	149	Wood Sorrel.....	218
Water Eryngo.....	147	<b>X.</b>	
Water Hemlock.....	121	Xanthium.....	284
Water Starwort.....	92	Xanthorrhiza.....	284
Water.....	63	Xanthoxylum.....	284
Water Plantation.....	43	<b>Y.</b>	
Warburg's Tincture.....	404	Yellow Sulphate of Mercury.....	386
Warm Bath.....	554	Yarrow.....	20
Wedel's Elixir.....	508	Yellow Wax.....	105
Wet Sheet Packing.....	558	Yellow Ladies' Slipper.....	132
White Bryony.....	87	Yerba Santa.....	147
White Precipitate.....	384-387	Yeast.....	153
White Liquor Physic.....	403	Yellow Jessamine.....	159
White Whey.....	550	Yellow Pavilla.....	203
White Hellebore.....	281	Yellow Dock.....	247
White Mustard.....	262	Yerba Reuma.....	285
White Oak.....	242	Yellow Root.....	284
White Pond Lily.....	208	Yellow Light.....	197
White Balsam.....	163	<b>Z.</b>	
White Ash.....	156	Zedoaria.....	285
Wheat Flour.....	152	Zedoary.....	285
White Snake Root.....	150	Zibethum.....	285
White Wax.....	105	Zincum.....	285
Whiskey.....	266	Zinc.....	285
Whortleberry.....	278	Zingiber.....	286
Willow.....	251	Zizyphus.....	286
Wild Cherry.....	238	Zinci Acetas.....	538
Winter Cherry.....	225	Zinci Carbonas.....	538
Wintergreen.....	159	Zinci Chloridum.....	538
Winter's Bark.....	139	Zinci Iodidum.....	538
Wild Yam.....	137	Zinci Oxidum.....	539-589
Wild Indigo.....	76	Zinci Valerianas.....	539
Wild Ginger.....	70	Zinci Sulphas.....	539-589
Willow Herb.....	143	Zinc Super-Sulphate.....	539
Wild Horehound.....	151	Zinc.....	581
Wild Sunflower.....	165		



undertaken 02.  $\frac{111}{111}$

Sulfur

"

"

} once

Marche

"

"

Sat. Lu Lu

"

"

$\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{2}$  Regt  
12 Regt

at about 3.0 in Lu.  $\frac{1}{2}$  once.

(22) (29) (30) (33)  
2 2 1

261 Regt.  
at present

*[Faint, illegible handwritten scribbles]*



Vegetables

1/2 bushel  
1/2 bushel  
1/2 bushel

Netta seeds (see)

1/2 bushel

3/4 bushel in paper

1/2 bushel

1  
3

Carbolic of Hyd Syphilis

R Hyd carbolic oxyd. § VIII  
Pul. Zyncyck ʒss. H pill 60  
2 hie daily after food

A. B. Farr Endoxin

Nov: 1<sup>st</sup> 1887 Lancet Nov 5

R. <sup>of Col</sup> Ferri Sp. ʒ. ʒ. ʒ.

Law. <sup>Am</sup> Colia L. Z.  
mollis } desalvi } hob

Vin div. L. Z. Z when cool ad.

Bellar ʒ. ʒ. ʒ. ʒ. ʒ.  
N. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

antipyric in Migraine.  
half a gramme

Benzoin ulcers legs

3ii part Benzoin  
3j cerate  
3j pure  
L. ʒ. ʒ.

Kustone

amirun ady II

Padosh Resu G-f

- ft p. l

7  
3  
2  
1  
0

Podop  
Scam  
Palorpu  
Garevd Red

2











